MOLASSINE

Blotter

MOLASSINE MEAL.

THE VETS.

Professor McLAUCHLAN YOUNG,

F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.P.S., F.Z.S.,

Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture, Marischal College, Aberdeen,

REPORTS

Gain of 98 lbs. in about Six Weeks.

under date 3rd February, 1905, that on 7th November, 1904, a brown horse in a most emaciated state and quite useless at that time (in fact it had been condemned by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) was bought by the Molassine Co., Ltd. It then weighed only 847 lbs. The animal was fed three times a day on 6 lbs. of chop and 1 lb. of Molassine Meal at each diet.

From the commencement the animal began to thrive, and a considerable quantity of worms was voided.

The horse was weighed on the 18th of November, and scaled 896 lbs. It continued to make steady progress until the 18th of December, when it was further weighed and showed a total gain of 98 lbs. in about six weeks.

A. H. JACOBS, M.R.C.V.S., London.

Horses Look Well.

"I have been very satisfied with the Molassine Meal that I have been using for the last two years, and I have found that the horses get fat and look well on it; also it is very efficacious with horses that are recovering from influenza."

T. F. SPENCER, M.R.C.V.S., Kettering.

Unthriftiness, Loss of Flesh, Indigestion.

"I have used your Molassine Meal for the past two or three years as an adjunct to the food of all classes of horses, and have found it of very considerable value in cases of unthriftiness or loss of flesh and condition, resulting from indigestion or parasitic invasion of the bowel. It is a fine pick-me-up for horses recovering from debilitating diseases, or for colts which have been badly grazed. In my experience it is the only food of its kind which is of any real value in the class of cases referred to."

T. B. BINDLOSS, M.R.C.V.S., Long Sutton.

Economical.

"I have used your Molassine Meal for feeding my hackneys, and have found it economical in the busy seasons, as my horses always seem to be ready for a journey, even if shortly after being fed. Have recommended it to be given to old working horses that have become emaciated, with very good results, especially in cases of chronic indigestion brought about by dental irregularities."

WM. F. WILSON, M.R.C.V.S., Middlewich.

Most Excellent Food.

"I use a good deal of Molassine Meal for my own horses, and have found it a most excellent food. I can endorse all you claim for it as a worm eradicator."

THE PRESS.

"Molassine Meal has not merely justified the claims which have been made for it as the greatest food discovery of the age, but it has from a small beginning established itself at first slowly, gradually, and then rapidly, as it has become known as a food of supreme value for horses, cattle, and, indeed, all animals."—***The Times.***

"Molassine Meal has really a much higher dietetic value than is ascertainable by analysis. Molassine Meal possesses certain digestive and antiseptic properties, which, it is found in practice, assist animals to digest completely their ordinary food and keep them in a healthy condition."—***The Standard.***

"Its daily use is of the greatest service in eradicating worms, preventing colic (with its many consequent ailments), and promoting a sound, healthy state."—***Black and White.***

"Molassine Meal is as valuable in keeping animals in a healthy condition as in curing them of their various ailments, and this fact cannot be too strongly impressed on every stock-breeder and horse-owner who has the welfare of his animals at heart. . . . Cart-horses, race-horses, hunters, all equally benefit by its use."—***Daily Telegraph.***

"The effect of Molassine Meal is to make the animals healthy. It improves the circulation of the blood, promotes vigorous appetite and enables animals to assimilate and digest the whole of their food. The cost of feeding is reduced by its use, and its immense advantages are unnumbered."—***Sheffield Weekly Independent.***

"It keeps horses in perfect health, eradicates worms, and makes firm, hard flesh."—***Eastern Morning News.***

THE READY REFERENCE

Blotter

CONTAINING

DESK INFORMATION

CALENDAR FOR THREE YEARS

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

HOW TO KEEP THEM WELL AND TREAT THEM WHEN ILL

ENGLISH DICTIONARY, ATLAS

READY RECKONER, ADDRESS BOOK

AT 'HOME' DAYS, &c.

THE MOLASSINE COMPANY, LIMITED,

TUNNEL AVENUE, EAST GREENWICH, LONDON, S.E.

CALENDARS FOR THREE YEARS

1910.

JANUARY.						
Su	–	2	9	16	23	30
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'Writing maketh an exact man."—*Bacon.*

THREE USEFUL DESK COMPANIONS.

THE DESK PROMPTER

USEFUL INFORMATION IN DAILY REQUISITION
ADDRESS AND 'AT HOME' BOOK
ENGLISH DICTIONARY,
ATLAS, AND READY RECKONER

THE DESK PROMPTER is designed to supply a want which must have been felt by many individuals of both sexes, who may be possessed of a fair education, but are not "writers by profession." It is true that there have long existed manuals of a somewhat similar description, but much of the "information" they furnish is either inaccurate or obsolete, while they are overloaded with matter which is not in daily requisition at the writing-desk. The lists of Latin and French Words and Phrases should be found very useful to readers of newspapers, in which they too frequently—for the most part, it may be said, unnecessarily—occur; and the practice of employing words and phrases from foreign languages is not to be recommended, either in writing or conversation, when the same meaning can be quite as well conveyed in English. Of the other contents it need only be said that they have been prepared with the utmost care from the latest and best sources, keeping constantly in view the subjects on which ready information is likely to be often required.

INDEX.

Desk Prompter.

Growth of the English Language.

A.D. 700-1050 Old English.
1050-1150 First Transition.
1150-1400 Middle English.
1400-1500 Second Transition.
1500-1650 Early Modern English.
1650-present age, Late Modern English.

PROPORTION OF ANGLO-SAXON WORDS USED BY OUR CHIEF ENGLISH AUTHORS.

Shakspeare uses	85	p. c. of	A.-S.,	15	of other words.
Milton	" 81	"	"	19	"
Cowley	" 89	"	"	11	"
English Bible	" 97	"	"	3	"
Thomson	" 85	"	"	15	"
Addison	" 83	"	"	17	"
Spenser	" 81	"	"	19	"
Locke	" 80	"	"	20	"
Pope	" 76	"	"	24	"
Young	" 79	"	"	21	"
Swift	" 89	"	"	11	"
Robertson	" 68	"	"	32	"
Hume	" 65	"	"	35	"
Gibbon	" 58	"	"	42	"
Johnson	" 75	"	"	25	"

It has been reckoned that the agricultural labourer uses about 1500 words, but this is probably an over-estimate. Intelligent artisans have a vocabulary of 4000 words, while educated persons are familiar with, if they do not use, 8000 to 10,000 words.

Rules for Spelling.

1. A word of one syllable, ending in one consonant preceded by one vowel, doubles its final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel: Blot, blotting, blotted; swim, swimmer, swimming; man, manned, manning.

Words ending in x, which is a double letter, are not included in this rule.

Exceptions.—Gas, gases; char (to work), chared, charing.

2. A word of two syllables, with accent on the second syllable, when ending in one consonant preceded by one vowel, doubles the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel: Repel, repelled, repelling; begin, beginner, beginning; forbid, forbidden, forbidding.

This rule does not apply when, on the addition of any suffix, the accent of the dissyllable shifts to the first syllable: Conference, deference, deferential, inference, preference, reference, transference, etc. On the other hand, we spell conferred, conferring, deferred, deferring, etc., the accent being on the second syllable.

3. A word ending in a single consonant, but not accented on the last syllable, or ending in more than one consonant, or ending in a consonant preceded by more than one vowel, does not double the last letter before a suffix: Alter, altering, altered; blind, blinded, blinder; appeal, appealed, appealing.

Exceptions.—Acquit, acquitted, acquitting; coquet, coquetted, coquetting; quit, quitted, quittance, quitted, quitting; worship, worshipped, worshipping, worshipper.

4. A word ending in a single l doubles the l before a suffix beginning with a vowel: Wool, woollen, woollens; travel, traveller, travelling; gambol, gambolled, gambolling.

Exceptions.—Parallel, paralleled; equal, equalise, equality; signal, signalise; peril, perilous; annal, annalist; feudal, feudalism; fossil, fossilised; herbal, herbalist; journal, journalist: legal, legalise, legality; moral, morality; mortal, mortality; regal, regality; scandal, scandalous; social, socialist; total, totality; civil, civilise, civility; symbol, symbolical, symbolise; devil, devilish; alcohol, alcoholism; idol, idolatry.

5. A word ending in e drops that letter before a suffix beginning with a vowel: Please, pleasure, pleasant; serve, servant, service, serving; fine, finish; love, loving.

Exceptions.—A word ending in ce or ge retains the e before able and ous: Notice, noticeable; peace, peaceable; change, changeable; outrage, outrageous; courage, courageous. On the other hand, we have practice, practicable.

Singe and swinge retain the final e before ing—singeing, swingeing—to distinguish them from singing and swinging.

Words ending in ee, oe, ye also retain the final e before ing: Fee, feeing; hoe, hoeing; dye, dyeing.

ie changes into y before ing: Die, dying; tie, tying; vie, vying. Yet we have hie, hieing.

FORMATION OF PLURAL NOUNS.

Nouns or names generally form the plural by adding s, as boot, boots; hat, hats. But—

(1) Nouns or names ending in ch, sounded soft, x, z, s, sh, also in i and o, preceded by a consonant, take es after them to form the plural, as in church, churches; box, boxes; topaz, topazes; glass, glasses; brush, brushes; alkali, alkalies; calico, calicoes.

(2) Nouns or names ending in o or oo, preceded by a vowel, and the words canto, grotto, duodecimo, junto, memento, octavo, portico, quarto, solo, and tyro take s after them to form the plural, as cameo, cameos; cuckoo, cuckoos; folio, folios; bamboo, bamboos.

(3) The following nouns change f into v before taking es to form the plural: calf, elf, half, leaf, loaf, self, sheaf, shelf, thief, wolf=calves, elves, halves, and so forth. But knife, life, wife change f into v and take s only to form the plural, as in knives, lives, wives.

(4) Nouns ending in y, preceded by a consonant, change the y into i before taking es, as in army, armies; spy, spies. But y, preceded by a vowel, takes s only, and retains the y, as in boy, boys; toy, toys; chimney, chimneys; except soliloquy, soliloquies; colloquy, colloquies.

(5) Some compound nouns form the plural by adding s to the first part of the word: *Sing.*, aide-de-camp, *Plural*, aides-de-camp; commander-in-chief, commanders-in-chief; court-martial, courts-martial; daughter-in-law, daughters-in-law.

(6) Some nouns form their plural by adding the Saxon termination en, or by changing the vowels: *Sing.*, child; *Plu.*, children; ox, oxen; foot, feet; mouse, mice; tooth, teeth; goose, geese; man, men; woman, women.

*** All compounds of man take men in the plural, except Mussulman, Mussulmans; Turkoman, Turkomans; Brahman, Brahmans; German, Germans; Norman, Normans.

(7) Several nouns have two plurals: *Sing.*, brother, *Plu.*, brothers, brethren; cloth, cloths (different kinds), clothes (articles of wearing apparel); die, dies (stamp for making impressions); dice (small cubes used in gaming); penny, pennies (single coins); pence (amount or quantity).

(8) The following nouns form their plurals according to the rules of the language to which they belong:

(*a*) um or on is changed into a in the plural: *Sing.*, addendum, *Plu.*, addenda; animalculum, animalcula; arcanum, arcana; automaton, automata; criterion, criteria; datum, data; desideratum, desiderata; dictum, dicta; effluvium, effluvia; encomium, encomia; ephemeron, ephemera; erratum, errata; ganglion, ganglia; medium, media; memorandum, memoranda [in business circles memorandums]; momentum, momenta; phenomenon, phenomena; speculum, specula; stadium, stadia; stratum, strata.

(*b*) is changes into es in the plural, and x into ces: *Sing.*, amanuensis; *Plu.*, amanuenses; analysis,

analyses; antithesis, antitheses; appendix, appendices; axis, axes; basis, bases; crisis, crises; ellipsis, ellipses; emphasis, emphases; hypothesis, hypotheses; metamorphosis, metamorphoses; oasis, oases; parenthesis, parentheses; radix, radices; synopsis, synopses; thesis, theses.

The following change ex into ices in the plural: *Sing.*, apex, *Plu.*, apices; index, indices; vertex, vertices; vortex, vortices.

In the following the plurals are formed by des and ges: aphis, aphides; apsis, apsides; chrysalis, chrysalides; ephemeris, ephemerides; iris, irides, or irises; phalanx, phalanges, or phalanxes; sphinx, sphinges, or sphinxes.

Latin words ending in us are changed into i in the plural: calculus, calculi; focus, foci; fungus, fungi; ignis-fatuus, ignes-fatui; magus, magi; nucleus, nuclei; radius, radii; stimulus, stimuli; terminus, termini; tumulus, tumuli.

And Latin words ending in a are changed into æ in the plural: aurora, auroræ; formula, formulæ; larva, larvæ; lamina, laminæ; macula, maculæ; minutia, minutiæ; nebula, nebulæ; pupa, pupæ.

Some Common Errors to be avoided in Writing.

Acknowledgment, not acknowledgement.
Afraid, not affraid. Agreeable, not agreable.
Allege, not alledge. Always, not allways.
Ambidextrous, not ambidexterous.

An is incorrectly used before words beginning with h, when it is distinctly aspirated, as in hall, harangue, hero, heroic, history, historical, historian, house, hypothesis, heraldic, etc. It is correctly used before words in which the initial h is silent, as in heir, herb, honest, honour, hostler, hour. It is not correct before words beginning with eu, as in European, and u, as in union—a house, a history, a useful thing; an heir, an honest man.

Ante = before, is to be distinguished from anti = against. Thus: antediluvian, antecedent; antichrist antipodes, antidote.

Apostasy, not apostacy. Arctic, not artic.
Auxiliary, only one l. Ay, meaning yes.
Aye, meaning always, for ever. Balance, only one l.
Battalion, two t's and one l. Belief, not beleif.

Best and Better should be thus used: "This is the best of the three"; "This is the better of the two."

Blamable, not blameable; but blameful, blameworthy.

Blissful, only one l.
Breech, of a gun; Breach, in a wall.
Brief, not breif. Britannia, only one t.
Ceiling, not cieling. Chargeable, not chargable.
Chief, not cheif. Conceit, not conciet.
Controvert, not contravert. Door-jamb, not jam.
Dose, a prescribed quantity of medicine.
Doze, a light slumber. E'er, contraction of ever.
Envelop, to wrap round; envelope, cover of letter.
Ere, meaning before. Faithful, one l.
Farewell, two l's; but only one in welfare.
Farther, not further (though often used).
Field, not feild. Fiend, not feind.
Fulfil, but=fulfilling. Handfuls, not handsful.
Illegible, not illedgable.
Inclosure, preferable to enclosure.
Inquire, not enquire. Inseparable, not inseperable.
Irrelevant, often mispronounced irrevelant.
Longwise, not longways. Lest, in case, not least.
Misspell, not mispell. Mistakable, not mistakeable.
Mouldy, not moldy. Negotiate, pref. to negociate.

Neither and nor; is and are; was and were: "Neither man or woman are capable of perfection in this world" should be "Neither man nor woman is capable" and so forth. "Neither John nor James were at the concert" should be "Neither John nor James was at the concert." Sir Walter Scott, in his hurriedly-written Waverley Novels, often errs in this respect. For example, in the second chapter of "The Abbot," near the end, Henry Warden is represented as saying: "Neither husband nor wife, neither son nor daughter, neither friend nor relation, *are* lawfully to be made the *objects* of our idolatry." The words here printed in italic should be, of course, *is* and *object*

Niece, not neice. Nightfall, two l's.
Nowise, not noways.

Only, this word is seldom in its proper place, both in writing and speaking. Thus: "He only walked a mile" should be "He walked only a mile"; "only walked" might mean that he did not run or ride, "Mr. Blank only spoke a few words" should be "spoke only."

Or, a very common error is the expression "seldom or ever," which should be "seldom if ever."

Pailfuls, not pailsful.
Parallel is often misspelled paralell.

Practice and practise are often misused: practice is a substantive, as "a bad practice," and practise, a verb, as "to practise benevolence."

Precedent, an authorised example; and president, the head of a state, society, etc., are frequently confounded.

Privilege, not priviledge.

Prophecy, a prediction, a foretelling of an event; and prophesy, to predict, or foretell an event.

Quarrel, not quarell, or quarrell.

Raze, to level a wall or building with the ground, has the opposite meaning of raise, to elevate, or lift up.

Recall, not recal.
Reins, for guiding horses, must not be written rains.
Relevant is often mispronounced revelant.
Repel, not repell. Reprieve, not repreive.
Retrieve, not retreive. Roomful, one l.
Rotary, not rotatory. Seize, not sieze.
Separate, not seperate.
Show, not shew. Shield, not sheild.
Shriek, not shreik. Shrivel, not shriveil.
Siege, not seige. Sieve, not seive.
Smallness, not smalness.
Spoonfuls, not spoonsful.
Storey, plural, storeys (of a building); not story, stories (tale, tales).
Subtraction, not substraction.
Tallness, not talness.

That kind. "He is one of those kind of men should be "that kind."

Try to. "Try and come to-morrow" should be "try to come."

Enrol, not enroll. Useful, not usefull.
Vermilion, not vermillion. Waggon, not wagon.
Welcome, not wellcome. Welfare, not wellfare.
Wharf, plural wharfs, not wharves.
Whether or no, should be whether or not.
Whom. "Who is that for?" "Who did you give it to?" should be "Whom," etc.
Wield, not weild.
With. "He is a wealthy man in comparison to me" should be "in comparison with me."
Yield, not yeild. Yours truly, not your's truly.

Shall and Will.

These words are often wrongly employed, both in conversation and writing, especially by natives of Scotland, and the following rhyme may be useful:

In the first person, simply *shall* foretells;
In *will*, a threat or else a promise dwells;
Shall in the second and third does threat;
Will merely then foretells the future's fate.

Words having the same Sound, but different Spelling and Meaning.

*** For meanings refer to any good dictionary.

Air, ere, e'er, heir
Ail, ale.
All, awl.
Altar, alter.
Ante, anti.
Arc, ark.
Ascent, assent.
Baize, bays, beys.
Bail, bale.
Ball, bawl.
Bait, bate.
Beach, beech.
Beer, bere, bier.
Bight, bite.
Blew, blue.
Bole, boll, bowl.
Boarder, border.
Bough, bow.
Bow, beau
Boy, buoy.
Brake, break.
Bred, bread.
Breach, breech.
Brows, browse.
Bruit, brute.
Burrow, borough (or burgh).
Calendar, calender.
Call, caul.
Canon, cannon.
Canvas, canvass.
Cask, casque.
Cede, seed.
Ceiling, sealing.
Cellar, seller.
Cent, scent, sent
Cere, sear, seer, sere.
Cereal, serial.
Cession, session.
Chagrin, shagreen.
Chews, choose.
Cite, sight, site.
Clause, claws.
Clime, climb.
Coarser, courser.
Coddling, codling.
Cold, coaled.
Coin, coigne.
Compliment, complement.
Cord, chord.
Core, corps,
Course, coarse, corse.
Coward, cowered
Crews, cruise, cruse.
Cue, queue.
Currants, currents.
Dear, deer.
Depositary, depository.
Deviser, devisor.
Dew, due.
Die, dye.
Doe, dough.
Dose, doze.
Draft, draught.
Dust, dost.
Dying, dyeing.
Eaves, eves.
Fain, fane, feign.
Faint, feint.
Fair, fare.
Feat, feet.
Find, fined.
Flea, flee.
Flew, flue.
Fore, four.
Foul, fowl.
Frays, phrase.
Freeze, frieze.
Full, fool.
Furs, furze.
Gage, gauge.
Gait, gate.
Gild, guild.
Gilt, guilt.
Grate, great.
Greater, grater.
Grocer, grosser.
Hail, hale.
Hair, hare.
Hall, haul.
Hart, heart.
Heal, heel.
Hear, here.
Hide, hied.
Higher, hire.
Hoard, horde.
Holed, hold.
Holm, home.
Hoop, whoop.
Indite, indict.
Isle, aisle.
Jam, jamb.
Key, quay.
Kill, kiln.
Lade, laid.
Lane, lain.
Led, lead.
Leek, leak.
Lessen, lesson.
Lie, lye.
Limb, limn.
Links, lynx.
Load, lowed.
Lone, loan.
Maid, made.
Male, mail.
Mane, main.
Mantel, mantle.
Marshal, martial.
Martin, marten.
Maze, maize.
Mean, mien.
Meed, mead.
Meat, meet, mete.
Metal, mettle.
Meter, metre.
Minor, miner.
Mite, might.
Moan, mown.
Mode, mowed.
Mote, moat.
Muse, mews.
Mussel, muscle.
Mustard, mustered.
Nay, neigh.
Nave, knave.
New, knew.
Night, knight.
No, know.
None, nun.
Not, knot.
Oar, ore, o'er.
Ode, owed.
Our, hour.
Pail, pale.
Pain, pane.
Pairs, pares, pears, payers.
Peace, piece.
Peal, peel.
Pears, not peers.
Peer, pier.
Plate, plait.
Played, plaid.
Plain, plane.
Plum, plumb.
Poll, pole.
Pore, pour.
Prey, pray.
Premises, premisses.
Principal, principle.
Prize, pries, prise.
Profit, prophet.
Quarts, quartz.
Quire, choir.
Rain, rein, reign.
Rancour, ranker.
Rap, wrap.
Rays, raise, raze.
Read, reed.
Reck, wreck.
Rest, wrest.
Retch, wretch.
Right, rite, write, wright.
Rime, rhyme.
Ring, wring.
Road, rode, rowed.
Roe, row.
Ruse, rues.
Rye, wry.
Sale, sail.
Sea, see.
Seam, seem.
Seen, scene, seine
Shear, sheer.
Sign, sine.
Signet, cygnet.
Size, sighs.
Skull, scull.
Slight, sleight.
Soared, sword.
Sold, soled.
Sore, soar.
So, sow, sew.
Stake, steak.
Stair, stare.
Stationary, stationery.
Steal, steel.
Story, storey.
Strait, straight.
Style, stile.
Sum, some.
Sun, son.
Sweet, suite.
Tacks, tax.
Tale, tail.
Tare, tear.
Team, teem.
Threw, through.
Throne, thrown.
Throw, throe.
Tide, tied.
Time, thyme.
Toe, tow.
Told, tolled.
Travel, travail.
Treaties, treatise.
Tun, ton.
Two, too, to.
Use, ewes, yews.
Vain, vein, vane.
Vale, veil.
Wade, weighed.
Wane, wain.
Wait, weight.
Waste, waist.
Ware, wear.
Wave. waive.
Way, weigh.
Weather, wether.
Weak, week.
Ween, wean.
Won, one.
Wood, would.
Yolk, yoke.
You, yew, ewe.

Common Abbreviations.

A.B., Able Seaman.
Abp., Archbishop.
A.C., *Ante Christum*, Before Christ.
A/c, acct., Account.
A.C.P., Associate of College of Preceptors.
A.D., *Anno Domini*, Year of the Lord.
A.D.C., Aide-de-camp.
Ad lib., At pleasure.
A.F.A., Associate of Faculty of Actuaries.
A.H., *Anno Hejiræ*, the Year of Mohammed's Flight.
A.I.A., Associate of Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.C., Associate of Institute of Chemistry.
A.L.S., Associate of the Linnæan Society.
A.M., *Anno Mundi*, Year of the World; *Ante Meridiem*, Before Noon.
Amt., Amount.
Anon., Anonymous.
Ans., Answer.
App., Appendix.
A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.H.A., Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
A.R.S.A., Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy
A.R.S.M., Associate of Royal School of Mines.
A.U.C., *Ab Urbe Condita*, From the Building of the City (*i.e.*, Rome).
B.A., Bachelor of Arts.
Bart., Baronet.
B.C., Before Christ, British Columbia. [Law.
B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil
B.D., Bachelor of Divinity.
B.L., Bachelor of Law.
B.P., British Pharmacopœia
Brit. Mus., British Museum.
B.Sc., Bachelor of Science.
B.V., Blessed Virgin; B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.
C.A., Chartered Accountant.
Cantab., of Cambridge.
Cap., Chapter.
C.B., Companion of the (Order of the) Bath.
C.C., County Councillor.
C.E., Civil Engineer.
Cent., Centum, One Hundred, Centigrade.
Cf., *Confer*, Compare.
Ch.M., Master of Surgery.
C.I.E., Companion of (the Order of) the Indian Empire. [Freight.
C.I.F., Cost, Insurance,
C.M.G., Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George.
C.O.D., Cash on Delivery.
Col., Colonel; Colonial, or Coll., College. [Colony.
Cr., Creditor.
C.S., Civil Service; Clerk to the Signet.
C.S.I., Companion of (the Order of) the Star of India.
C.T.C., Cyclists' Touring Club. [month.
Curt., Current, present
C.V.O., Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
Cwt., Centum-weight, Hundredweight.
D.C., District of Columbia.
D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D., Doctor of Divinity.
Delt., Delineavit, He drew it. [Grace of God.
D.G., *Dei Gratia*, by the
D.L., Deputy Lieutenant.
D.Lit. or Litt., Doctor of Letters.
Do., Ditto, the same.
D.P.H., Diploma of Public Health. [phy.
D.Phil., Doctor of Philoso-
Dr., Debtor, Doctor, Dram
D.Sc., Doctor of Science.
D.S.O., Distinguished Service Order. [willing.
D.V., *Deo volente*, God
Dwt., Denarius-weight, Pennyweight.
Ed., Edition, Editor.
E. & O. E., Errors and Omissions Excepted.
E.E., Errors Excepted.
E.g., *Exempli gratia*, for example.
E.R., Edwardus Rex.
Et al., *et alibi*, and elsewhere. [other things.
Etc., &c., *Et cetera*, and
Et seq., and the following.
Fahr., Fahrenheit.
F.C.A., Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
F.C.P., Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
F.C.S., Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D., *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith.
F.E.I.S., Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
F.F.A., Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F.F.P.S., Fellow of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).
F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society
F.I.A., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.C., Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.
F.J.I., Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.
F.L.S., Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M., Field Marshal.
Fo., Folio.
F.O.B., Free on Board.
F.P., Fire Plug.
F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Soc.
F.R.C.P., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Soc.
F.R.H.S., Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; or of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.I.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. [Royal Soc.
F.R.S., Fellow of the
F.R.S.E., Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society.
F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.Scot., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F.S.S., Fellow of the Statistical Society.
F.Z.S., Fellow of the Zoological Society.
G.C.B., (Knight of) Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.I.E., Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.
G.C.M.G., Grand Cross of St. Michael & St. George.
G.C.S.I., (Knight) Grand Commander Star of India
G.C.V.O., Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
G.P.O., General Post Office.
Hants., Hampshire.
H.B.M., His, or Her, Britannic Majesty.
H.C., House of Commons.
H.C.M., His, or Her, Catholic Majesty.
H.E., His Eminence.
H.E.I.C.S., Honourable East India Company's Service. [His Highness.
H.H., His Holiness; or
Hhd., Hogshead.
H.I.H., His, or Her, Imperial Highness.
H.J.S., Here Lies Buried.
H.M.C., His, or Her, Majesty's Customs.
H.M.I.S., His Majesty's Inspector of Schools.
H.M.S., His, or Her, Majesty's Ship; or Service. [sentatives.
H.R., House of Repre-
H.R.H., His, or Her, Royal Highness.
H.R.I., Holy Roman Empire. [R.S.A.
H. R. S. A., Honorary
Hunts., Huntingdonshire.
H.W.M., High Water Mark.
I., *Imperator*, or *Imperatrix*, Emperor or Empress.
Ib., *Ibidem*, the same place.
I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
Id., *Idem*, the same.
i.e., *id est*, that is.
I.H.S., *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus, the Saviour of Men. Service.
I.M.S., Indian Medical
Infra dig., *Infra dignitatem*, Beneath one's dignity. [Rex Judæorum.
I.N.R.I., Jesus Nazarenus
Inst., Instant, the present
Int., Interest. [month.
Invt., *Invenit*, He designed.
I.O.G.T., Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Oddfellows.
I.O.U., I owe you.
I.P.D., *In presentia dominorum*, In presence of the Lords (Judges).
I.R., Inland Revenue.
I.S.C., Indian Staff Corps.
I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.
Kt. or Knt., Knight.
K.C., King's Counsel.
K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.I.E., Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G., Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O., Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
K.G., Knight of the Garter.
K.P., Knight of S. Patrick.
K.T., Knight of, (the Order of) the Thistle.
L.A., Legislative Assembly, or Law Agent.
L.A.C., Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Lancs., Lancashire.
Lb., Pound.
L.C.P., Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
Ld. or Ltd., Limited.
L.I., Light Infantry.
Litt.D., Doctor of Letters.
L.L., Lord Lieutenant.
L.L.A., Lady Literate in Arts.
L.L.B., Bachelor of Laws.
L.L.D., Doctor of Laws
L.M., Long metre.
Loc. cit., *Loco citato*, In the place cited.
L.R.C.P., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. [for the seal.
L.S., *Locus sigilli*, place
M.A., Master of Arts.
M.B., Bachelor of Medicine.
M.D., Doctor of Medicine.
M.E., Mining Engineer.
M.F.H., Master of Foxhounds.
M.I.C.E., or M.Inst.C.E., Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
M.L.A., Member of the Legislative Assembly.
MM., Messieurs, gentlemen. [ment.
M.P., Member of Parlia-
M.P.S., Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S., Member of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.I.A., Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
MS., Manuscript.
MSS., Manuscripts. [Music.
Mus. Bac., Bachelor of
Mus. Doc., Doctor of Music.
M.V.O., Member of the Royal Victorian Order.
N.B., North Britain; New Brunswick; *nota bene*, mark well.
N.D., Not dated.
Nem. con., *Nemine contradicente*, Without opposition.
Nem. dis., *Nemine dissentiente*, No person disagreeing, unanimous.
N.J., New Jersey.
No., *Numero*, number.
Non seq., *Non sequitur*, it does not follow.
Notts., Nottinghamshire.
N.S., Nova Scotia.
N.S.W., New South Wales.
N.W.T., North West Territory.
N.Y., New York (State).
N.Z., New Zealand.
Ob., *Obiit*, died.
O.H.M.S., On His Majesty's Service.
O.M., Order of Merit.
%, per cent.; or in the hundred. [the work cited
Op. cit., *Opere citato*, In
O.S., Ordinary Seaman; Old Style. [dict.
O.S.B., Order of St. Bene-
Oxon., of Oxford.
Oz., Ounce.
P.C., Privy Councillor.
Per pro., Per procuration.
Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
Pinx., Pinxt., or Pxt., *Pinxit*, He painted.
P.M., Post Meridiem, After Noon.
P/N., Promissory Note.
P.O., Postal Order.
P.O.O., Post Office Order.
P.P., Parish Priest.
Pp., Pages.
P.P.C., *Pour prendre conge*, to take leave, say good-bye.
P.P.S., Farther postscript.
P.R.A., President of the Royal Academy.
Pro tem., *Pro tempore*, for the time being.
Prox., *Proximo*, the next month. [Royal Society.
P.R.S., President of the
P.S., Postscriptum.
P.T.O., Please turn over.
P.W.D., Public Works Department.
Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
Q.E.D., *Quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be proved.
Q.E.F., *Quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster-
Qr., Quarter. [General.
Quant. suff., *Quantum sufficit*, a sufficient quantity.
Q.V., *Quod vide*, which see.
R.A., Royal Academy; or Royal Artillery. [of Music
R.A.M., Royal Academy
R.A.M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps.
R.E., Royal Engineers.
Reau., Réaumur.
Rev., Reverend. [lery.
R.H.A., Royal Horse Artil-
R.I., Rhode Island.
R.I.P., *Requiescat in pace*, May he (or she) rest in peace. [Artillery.
R.M.A., Royal Marine
R.M.L.I., Royal Marine Lt. Infantry. [Steamer.
R.M.S., Royal Mail
R.N., Royal Navy.
R.N.R., Royal Naval Reserve. [Academician.
R.S.A., Royal Scottish
R.S.O., Railway Sub-Office.
R.S.V.P., *Respondez s'il vous plaît*, please reply.
Rt. Hon., Right Honourable. [Society.
R.T.S., Religious Tract
R.W.S., Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
Salop., Shropshire.
Sc., *Scilicet*, to make known; to wit.
S.J., Society of Jesus.
S.M., Short metre.
S.P.C.A., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.K., Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R., *Senatus populusque Romanus*, Senate and People of Rome.
S.S., Saint Simplicius (on collars of office).
S.S.C., Solicitor before the Supreme Courts.
S.T.P., *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor*, Doctor of Divinity. [Dublin.
T.C.D., Trinity College,
T.H.W.M., Trinity High-Water Mark.
T.O., Turn over.
U.F., United Free Church.
U.K., United Kingdom.
Ult., *Ultimo*, last month.
U.P., United Presbyterian Church. [America.
U.S.A., United States of
U.S.N., United States Navy. [Albert.
V.A., Order of Victoria and
V.C., Victoria Cross, Vice-chancellor. [tion.
V.D., Volunteer Decora-
V.D.M., *Verbi Dei Minister*, a preacher of the word of God.
V.G., Vicar-General.
Viz., *Videlicet*, namely.
W.I., West Indies.
W.S., Writer to the Signet.
Xmas, Christmas.
Y.M.C.A., Young Men or
Y.W.C.A., Young Women's Christian Association.
&, and; &c., and so forth

Familiar Latin Words and Phrases.

Ab initio, from the beginning. [learn all.
Ab uno disce omnes, from one example you may
Addendum (plural, addenda), a thing added.
Ad finem, to the end. Ad infinitum, to infinity.
Ad Kalendas Græcas, at the Greek Kalends—that is, never, for the Greeks had no Kalends.
Ad libitum, at pleasure—without stint.
Ad referendum, for further consideration.
Ad valorem, according to the value.
Æquam servare mentem, to preserve an equal (or well-balanced) mind.
Ætatis suæ, of his, or her, age.
A fortiori, with stronger reason.
Alias, on another occasion.
Alibi, in another place; elsewhere.
Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus (Horace), even the good Homer sometimes sleeps.
Alma Mater, benign mother. The term affectionately applied by students to their college.
Alter ego, another self. Alter idem, another the same.
Amantis iræ amoris integratio est (Terence), the quarrelling of lovers is the renewal of love.
A mensa et thoro, from table and bed. A legal term employed in divorce cases.
Amicus humani generis, a friend of the human race.
Amor nummi, the love of money.
Amor patriæ, the love of one's country.
Anguis in herbâ, a snake in the grass.
Animus furandi, propensity for stealing.
Anno ætatis suæ, in the year of his, or her, age.
Annus mirabilis, a wonderful year.
A posteriori, from the latter.
A priori, from the former.
Arbiter elegantiarum, the arbitrator of elegant things.
Arcana imperii, secrets of state.
Arcanum, a secret.
Ardentia verba, burning words.
Argumentum ad hominem, a personal argument.
Argumentum ad judicium, argument to the judgment.
Argumentum ad verecundiam, an argument to an opponent's modesty or sense of decency.
Argumentum baculinum, the argument of the stick.
Ars longa, vita brevis, art is lasting, life is short.
Audaces fortuna juvat, fortune aids the bold (or brave).
Audi alteram partem, hear the other side.
Aura popularis, the popular breeze.
Auri sacra fames (Virgil), the accursed thirst for gold.
Aut Cæsar, aut nullus, either Cæsar or nobody.
Autem ecco alterum, but behold the other side.
Bis dat, qui cito dat, he gives twice who gives quickly
Bona fide, in good faith.
Brutum fulmen, a harmless thunderbolt.
Cacoethes loquendi, an itch for speaking.
Cacoethes scribendi, an itch for writing.
Cætera desunt, the rest is wanting.
Cæteris paribus, other things being equal.
Caput mortuum, the dead head.
Carpe diem, enjoy the (present) day.
Casus belli, a reason for war.
Caveat emptor, let the purchaser beware.
Cave canem, beware of the dog.
Civis Romanus sum, I am a Roman citizen.
Compos mentis, of sound mind.
Conscia mens recti, a mind conscious of rectitude.
Contra bonos mores, against good manners, or morals.
Corpus delicti, the body of the crime; the whole nature of the offence.
Corrigenda, corrections.
Cui bono? for what good? what is the object of it? [tion.
Cum grano salis, with a grain of salt; with some limita-
Currente calamo, with a flueut pen.
Custos rotulorum, the keeper of the rolls or records.
Deceptio visus, a deception of the sight.
De facto, from the fact; in reality.
De gustibus non est disputandum, there is no disputing about tastes.
De jure, from the law; according to law. [what is good.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum, of the dead speak only
Desideratum (plural, desiderata), a thing to be desired.
Deus est summum bonum, God is the chief good.
Dies non, literally, not a day; a day on which business is not transacted.
Disjecta membra, the scattered limbs or remains.
Domine, dirige nos, O Lord, direct us. Motto of the city of London.

Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori, it is pleasant and becoming to die for our country.
Dum spiro spero, while I breathe I hope.
Dum vivimus vivamus, while we live let us live.
Ecce homo, behold the man.
Eheu! fugaces, labuntur anni (Horace), our years, alas, how swiftly they glide away.
Et sic de similibus, and so of similar things.
Ex cathedra, from the chair.
Exceptio probat regulam, the exception proves the rule.
Ex fumo dare lucem, out of smoke to give light.
Ex nihilo nihil fit, out of nothing nothing was made.
Ex officio, by virtue of his office.
Ex parte, on one side only.
Experientia docet, experience teaches.
Experto crede, believe him who has experience.
Ex tempore, without premeditation; off-handed; on the spur of the moment.
Facile princeps, the recognised chief; an easy first.
Facilis decensus Averni, the descent to hell is easy; it is easy to fall into crime.
Festina lente, hasten slowly—with caution.
Fiat experimentum in corpore vili, let the experiment be made on a worthless body.
Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum, let justice be done, though heaven should fall.
Fide et amore, by faith and love.
Finem respice, look to the end.
Flagrante delicto, in the act of committing the crime.
Flecti, non frangi, to be bent, not broken.
Forti et fideli nil difficile, nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful.
Fronti nulla fides, there is no faith to be placed in the countenance.
Genius loci, the guardian spirit of the place.
Genus irritabile vatum, the irritable tribe of poets.
Craviora quædam sunt remedia periculis, some remedies are worse than the disease.
Habeas corpus, you may have the body.
Hæc olim meminisse juvabit (Virgil), to remember these things hereafter will be a pleasure.
Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi (Juvenal), they whose virtues (or abilities) are encumbered by narrowed circumstances at home rise with difficulty.
Hesperus venit, the evening approaches.
Hiatus valde defiendus, a deficiency greatly to be deplored.
Hic et ubique, here and everywhere.
Hic jacet, here he lies (used on tombstones).
Hinc illæ lacrymæ, hence these tears.
Homo sum, et humani a me nil alienum puto (Terence), I am a man, and I consider nothing relating to the human race as foreign to me.
Hortus siccus, a collection of dried leaves of plants and flowers.
Humanum est errare, it is human to err.
In articulo mortis, in the act of dying.
In cælo quies, there is rest in heaven.
Index expurgatorius, an index or catalogue of prohibited books (issued under Papal authority).
In extenso, in the full extent.
In extremis, in a dying state.
In hoc signo mea spes, in this sign [*i.e.* the Cross] is my hope.
In loco parentis, in the place of a parent.
In medias res, into the middle of things.
In nubibus, in the clouds.
In posse, in a state of possible being.
In propriâ personâ, in his own proper person.
In puris naturalibus, in a natural state; naked.
In re, in the affair of.
In statu quo, in the same position.
In tenebris, in darkness.
Inter alia, among other things.
Interim, in the meanwhile.
Inter nos, between ourselves.
Ipse dixit, he said it himself.
Ipsissima verba, the very words.
Ipso facto, the fact itself; actually.
Ira furor brevis est, anger is a short madness.
Jacta alea est, the die is cast.
Jure Divino, by Divine law.
Jus gentium, the law of nations.
Labor ipse voluptas, labour itself is a pleasure.
Labor omnia vincit, labour conquers all things.
Lapsus linguæ, a slip of the tongue.
Lares et penates, household gods.
Laudari a viro laudato, to be praised by a man who is himself worthy of praise.
Laudator temporis acti, a praiser of times that are past.
Laus Deo, praise to God.
Lex non scripta, the unwritten law; the common law of England.
Lex scripta, the written law; the statute law.
Lex talionis, the law of retaliation; as, "an eye for an eye."
Litera scripta manet, the written letter remains.
Locum tenens, holding the place.
Lucus a non lucendo, used as typical of an absurd derivation, or of anything utterly inconsecutive—*lucus*, a grove, having been derived by an old grammarian from *luceo*, to shine, "from not shining."
Lusus naturæ, a freak of nature.
Magna est veritas, et prevalebit, truth is great, and will prevail.
Magni nominis umbra, the shadow of a great name.
Materfamilias, mother of a family.
Medio tutissimus ibis, there is most safety in the middle way.
Memento mori, remember that you must die.
Mens sana in corpore sano, a sane mind in a sound body.
Meum et tuum, mine and yours.
Mirabile dictu, wonderful to relate.
Moderata durant, moderate things are lasting.
Modus operandi, the manner of doing a thing.
More majorum, in the manner of our forefathers.
More suo, after his own manner or custom.
Mors janua vitæ, death is the gate of life.
Mors omnibus communis, death is common to all of us.
Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labia, many things fall between the cup and the lips.
Multum in parvo, much in little.
Mutatis mutandis, after making the needful changes.
Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur (Horace), the name being changed, the tale is told of yourself.
Ne cede malis, yield not to misfortune.
Necessitas non habet legem, necessity has no law.
Nemo me impune lacessit, no one attacks me with impunity
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit (Pliny), no mortal is at all times wise
Ne plus ultra, literally, nothing more beyond; perfection.
Ne sutor ultra crepidam, let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit, he touched nothing which he did not adorn.
Nil admirari, to admire nothing.
Nil desperandum, despair of nothing.
Nisi Dominus frustra, except the Lord be with us our efforts will be in vain. Motto of the city of Edinburgh.
Nolens volens, willing or unwilling.
Noli me tangere, touch me not.
Non conscire sibi, conscious of no fault.
Non est inventus, it has not been found.
Non nobis Domine! not to us, O Lord!
Non possumus, we cannot.
Non sum qualis eram, I am not now what I was once
Nosce teipsum, know thyself.
Noscitur a sociis, he is known by his associates.
Nunc aut nunquam, now or never.
Obiter dictum, a thing said by the way.
Odi profanum vulgus, I hate the profane vulgar crowd.
Odium theologicum, a theological hatred.
Omnia vincit amor, love conquers all things.
Onus probandi, the burden of proving.
Ora et labora, pray and work.
Ora pro nobis, pray for us.
Ore rotundo, with a round mouth. He speaks inflated nonsense.
O tempora! O mores! O the times! O the manners!
Otium cum dignitate, ease with dignity.
Otium sine dignitate, ease without dignity.
Palmam qui meruit ferat, let him who has won the palm bear it.
Pari passu, with an equal pace.
Particeps criminis, a sharer in the guilt.
Passim, everywhere; in various places.
Paterfamilias, father of a family.
Pater noster, our father.
Pater patriæ, the father of his country.
Patriæ fumus igne alieno luculentior, the smoke of one's own country appears brighter than any foreign fire.
Per saltum, by a leap, or bound.
Poeta nascitur, non fit, a poet is born, not made.
Primâ facie, on the first face; on the first view.
Principia, non homines, principles, not men.
Pro aris et focis, for our altars and firesides.
Proh pudor! for shame!
Pro re nata, for a special business.
Pro tanto, for so much.
Quando ullum inveniemus parem? when shall we look upon his like again?
Quantum meruit, as much as he deserved
Quasi, as if; just as.
Quid pro quo, what for what.
Qui invidet minor est, he who envies admits his inferiority.
Quoad hoc, as far as this.
Quos (or Quem) Deus vult perdere prius dementat, Those whom God would ruin He first deprives of reason.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ, so many men, so many opinions.
Rara avis, a rare bird.
Rem acu tetigisti, you have touched the matter with a needle; you have hit the exact point.
Res angusta domi, narrowed circumstances at home.
Ride si sapis, laugh if you are wise.
Rus in urbe, the country in town.
Salus populi suprema est lex, the welfare of the people is the first law.
Salvo pudore, without offence to modesty.
Sanctum sanctorum, holy of holies. "The editor's *sanctum*," or room.
Scribendi recte sapere est principium et fons (Horace), the first principle and source of all good writing is to think justly.
Secundum artem, according to art.
Semel insanivimus omnes, we have all at some time been mad.
Semper fidelis, always faithful.
Semper idem (eadem), always the same.
Seriatim, in order.
Sic transit gloria mundi, thus passes away the glory of the world.
Sicut ante, as before.
Similia similibus curantur, like is cured by like.
Sine die, without [appointing] a day.
Sine qua non, a thing indispensable.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re, gentle in manner, vigorous in deed.
Suppressio veri, concealment of the truth.
Suum cuique, let each man have his own.
Tabula rasa, a smoothed tablet; a complete blank.
Tædium vitæ, weariness of life.
Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis, the times are changed, and we are changed with them.
Tempus edax rerum, time, the devourer of all things.
Tempus fugit, time flies.
Terra incognita, an unknown land.
Turpe est laudari ab illaudatis, it is degrading to be commended by those who are not themselves worthy of praise.
Ubi supra, where above mentioned.
Usque ad nauseam, even to disgust.
Utile dulci, the useful with the pleasant.
Ut infra, as beneath.
Ut supra, as above.
Vade mecum, go with me.
Valde defiendum, much to be lamented.
Vale, farewell.
Verbatim et literatim, to the word and the letter.
Verbum sat sapienti, a word to the wise is sufficient
Veritas vincit, truth conquers.
Via media, a middle way.
Vice versa, the terms being exchanged.
Vi et armis, by force of arms.
Vinculum matrimonii, the chain of marriage.
Volo non valeo, I am willing, but unable.
Vox populi vox Dei, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

Familiar French Words and Phrases.

A bas, down with.
Affiche, a placard; a handbill.
A la bonne heure, lit., at the right time; so much the better.
A la mode, according to the fashion.
Amende honorable, a sufficient apology.
A merveille, to a wonder.
Amour propre, lit., proper love; self-esteem.
Arrière pensée, mental reserve.
Au courant, "up to date."
Au fait, well informed.
Au fond, to the bottom.
Au pis aller, at the worst.
Au reste (or du reste), however; nevertheless; to sum up all.
Au revoir, farewell.
Avant coureur, a runner in advance.
A votre santé, to your health.
Beau ideal, perfection.
Beau monde, the world of fashion.
Beaux esprits, men of wit and humour.
Beaux yeux, beautiful eyes; a pretty face.
Belles lettres, elegant literature.
Bête noire, lit., a black beast; a very objectionable person.
Bienséance, propriety; good manners.
Bizarre, whimsical; quaint; odd.
Blasé, used up; worn out.
Bon ami, a good friend.
Bon gré mal gré, with good or bad grace.
Bonhomie, goodness of heart joined to simplicity of character.
Bonne, a female servant; a nursemaid.
Bonne bouche, a dainty morsel.
Bon vivant, one fond of good living.
Bouleversement, general confusion.
Canaille, the rabble; the mob.
Canard, lit., a duck; an idle fabrication.
Carte blanche, lit., a blank sheet of paper; permission to any one to act as he pleases.
Cartel, a challenge; a document referring to exchange of prisoners of war.
Catalogue raisonné, a catalogue of subjects with descriptions and notes.
Chacun à goût, every one to his taste.
Chevalier d'industrie, lit., a knight of industry; a swindler; a pickpocket.
Ci-devant, previously.
Coup de soleil, sunstroke.
Coûte que coûte, cost what it may.
Cul de sac, lit., the bottom of a bag; a street or lane having no outlet at one end.
D'accord, agreed.
Dégagé, free; unembarrassed.
Dehors; outside; inapplicable.
Déjeuner à la fourchette, lit., a breakfast with a fork; a breakfast or luncheon at which meat is provided.
De mal en pis, from bad to worse.
Demi monde, lit., the half-world; women in a good position in society, but of stained reputation.
Dénoûment, the issue; final event.
Dernier ressort, last resource.
De trop, excess; too much.
Distrait, absent in mind.
Dos à dos, back to back.
Double entente, double meaning.
Doux yeux, soft glances.
Eau de vie, lit., water of life; brandy.
Éclaircissement, elucidation; clearing up a mystery.
Éclat, brilliancy.
Elite, the best; most select.
Embarras de richesse, superabundance of wealth.
Emeute, popular outbreak; a riot.
Empressement, promptitude; eagerness.
En arrière, in the background.
En avant, onwards; advance.
En bloc, in a mass; in a lump.
Enfans perdus, lit., lost children; in a military sense, "the forlorn hope."
Enfant gâté, a spoiled child.
Enfant trouvé, a foundling.
En route, on the way.
Entente cordiale, a friendly feeling.
Entre nous, between ourselves.
Entrepôt, a warehouse.
Exigeant, troublesome; exacting.
Façon de parler, manner of speaking.
Fait accompli, a thing finished.
Faux pas, a false step; an error.
Femme couverte, a married woman.
Femme seule, a single woman.
Fête champêtre, a rural feast.
Feu de joie, lit., a fire of joy; a discharge of firearms as a sign of rejoicing.
Flâneur, a lounger.
Gage d'amour, pledge of love.
Gaieté de cœur, gaiety of the heart; high animal spirits.
Gamin, a street arab.
Garçon, a lad; a youth. Generally applied to a hotel or restaurant waiter.
Gaucherie, vulgarity; clownishness.
Guerre à outrance, war to the uttermost.
Haut gout, high flavour; good taste.
Haut ton, lit., high tone; the higher classes of society.
Hors de combat, disabled.
Hôtel Dieu, lit., a house of God; hospital.
Il aboie après tout le monde, he snarls at everybody.
Il a le vin mauvais, he quarrels when in his cups.
Il n'est sauce que d'appétit, hunger is the best sauce.
Insouciance, heedlessness; unconcern.
Je ne sais quoi, I know not what.
Je n'oublierai jamais, I shall never forget.
Jeu de main: jeu de vilain, horse-play; vulgar practical jokes.
Jeu de mots, a play upon words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit, a play of wit; a jest.
Joli, pretty; handsome; fine.
Juste-milieu, the exact medium; the middle course between two extremes.
La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum, beauty without virtue is (like) a flower without perfume.
La grande sagesse de l'homme consiste à connaître ses folies, the great wisdom of man consists in the knowledge of his follies.
Laisser-aller, unconstraint.
Le bon temps viendra, the good time will come.
Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle, the game is not worth the candle.
Le moineau en la main vaut mieux que l'oie qui vole, a sparrow in the hand is better than a goose on the wing.
Les foux font festins, et les sages les mangent, fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.
Mal de mer, sea sickness.
Malgré, notwithstanding; in spite of.
Mauvaise honte, false shame; false modesty.
Mauvais goût, bad taste; vulgarity.
Mauvais sujet, a bad subject; a disaffected person in the political world.
Mot à mot, word for word; a close translation.
Naïveté, simplicity; innocence.
Nom de plume, pen-name; name assumed by an author. (Proper French, nom de guerre.)
Nonchalance, indifference.
Nous avons changé tout cela, we have changed all that.
Nous verrons, we shall see.
Nuance, shade; colour.
Octroi, a tax levied at the barriers of a town.
On dit, it is said; a current rumour.
On prend le peuple par les oreilles, comme on fait un pot par les anses, the people are taken by the ears, as a pot is by the handles.
Outré, exaggerated; out of the common order of things.
Ouvrage, work; labour.
Ouvrier, a workman; an operative.
Parvenu, a person of low origin who has become wealthy.
Passé, a faded beauty is said to be *passée*.
Pas seul, lit., a step alone; a dance by one person.
Pâté de foi gras, lit., a pie of fat liver; made from the livers of geese specially fattened.
Patience passe science, patience surpasses knowledge.
Pâtisserie, pastry.
Penchant, a strong inclination.
Persiflage, "chaff."
Peu à peu, by degrees
Point d'appui, point to lean upon (a military term).
Preux chevalier, a valiant knight.
Procès-verbal, legal proceedings; official report.
Protégé, lit., one protected; one under the guidance or care of another.
Raconteur, a narrator; teller of stories.
Raison d'être, the reason of being.
Rapprochement, the act of placing or bringing together.
Réchauffé, lit., warmed up; something reproduced.
Recherché, elegant; attractive; refined.
Recueil choisi, a choice collection.
Rédacteur, editor of a newspaper, etc.
Refrain, the burden of a song.
Résumé, a recapitulation; an epitome.
Roturier, one of the common people.
Roué, a profligate.
Salle à manger, dining-room.
Sang froid, lit., cold blood; apathy.
Sans culottes, without breeches; ragged fellows.
Sans peur et sans reproche, without fear and without reproach.
Savoir, knowledge; learning.
Savoir-faire, skill in management.
Savoir-vivre, good breeding; knowledge of the world.
Sottise, absurdity; folly.
Souci, care; sans souci, without care.
Soupçon, surmise; a slight taste of anything.
Souvenir, a keepsake.
Spirituel, intelligent; lively.
Tache, a stain; a spot; a blemish.
Taille, shape; appearance; manner, cut; from *tailler*, to cut.
Tant mieux, so much the better.
Tant pis, so much the worse.
Tapageur, a boaster; swaggerer.
Tendresse, affection; fondness.
Tête-à-tête, lit., head to head; face to face.
Toujours, always; for ever.
Tout-à-coup, suddenly.
Tout ensemble, the whole; all taken together.
Tracasserie, chicanery; artifice; mischief.
Traduction, a translation.
Triste, mournful; melancholy.
Vaurien, a scamp.
Vis-à-vis, lit., face to face; opposite.

Order of a Dinner Menu, or Bill of Fare,

WITH THE TERMS OF CUISINE (OR COOKERY),

In French-English and English-French.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
Hors d'Œuvres.	Appetisers.
Potage.	Soup.
Poissons.	Fish.
Relevés.	Removes.
Entrées.	Entrées.
Rôts.	Roasts.
Légumes.	Vegetables.
Entremets.	Side dishes.
Gelées, Crêmes.	Jellies, Creams.
Fromage.	Cheese.
Dessert.	Dessert.*
Glaces.	Ices.

* Fruit being on the table from the first, it is optional to set down Dessert in the Menu.

I.—FRENCH-ENGLISH.

Abricots, apricots.
Agneau, lamb.
Alose, shad.
Alouettes, larks.
Aloyau, sirloin of beef.
Amandes, almonds.
Ananas, pine apples.
Anchois, anchovy.
Anges en chevaux, angels on horseback.
Anguilles, eels.
Artichaut, artichoke.
Barbeau, barbel.
Barbue, brill.
Bécasse, woodcock.
Bécassine, snipe.
Beignets, fritters.
Beurre, butter.
Blanchailles, whitebait.
Bœuf, ox; beef.
Bouilli, boiled beef.
Bouillie, hasty pudding.
Brochet, pike.
Cabillaud, cod.
Canards, ducks; canards sauvages, wild ducks; canetons, ducklings.
Café, coffee.
Câpres, capers.
Carrelet, flounder.
Caviar, dried sturgeon's liver.
Champignons, mushrooms
Chou, cabbage; choux de Bruxelles, Brussels sprouts; choux marins, seakale.
Citron, lemon.
Compote, stew (of fruit, pigeons).
Concombre, cucumber.
Confitures, sweets.
Consommé de tête de veau, mock turtle soup.
Coqs de bruyère, black game; moor-cock; grouse.
Côtelettes de mouton, mutton cutlets.
Côtes de bœuf, ribs of beef.
Courge, vegetable marrow, pumpkin.
Cressons, cresses.
Crevettes, prawns.
Diablotins, chocolate crackers, etc.
Dindon, turkey; dindonneau, turkey poult.
Doret, John Dory.
Ecrevisses, crayfish.
Eglefin, haddock.
Entremets, side dishes.
Eperlans, smelts.
Epinard, spinach.
Esturgeon, sturgeon.
Etuvée, stew.
Faisans, pheasants.
Farce, forced meat.
Farci, stuffed.
Figues, figs.
Fillet de veau, fillet (or loin) of veal.
Frais, fresh.
Framboises, raspberries.
Frit, fried.
Fromage, cheese.
Gâteau, cake.
Gelée, jelly.
Gibelottes, rabbit stew.
Gibier, game.
Glaces, ices.
Goujons, gudgeons.
Gratin, (burnt) bread crumbs.
Grenaut, gurnet.
Grillé, broiled.
Groseilles, gooseberries.
Harengs salé, or saur, pickled, or red, herrings.
Harenguets, sprats.
Haricots verts, French beans.
Hollandaise verte, green Dutch sauce.
Homard, lobster.
Huîtres, oysters.
Jambon, ham.
Jigot de mouton, leg of mutton.
Lait, milk.
Laitances, fish roes.
Lapin, rabbit; lapin au kari, curried rabbit.
Légumes, vegetables.
Lièvre, hare.
Lingue, ling.
Longe, loin.
Maquereau, mackerel.
Marbré, marbled.
Marrons, chestnuts.
Matelote, fish stew.
Merlan, whiting.
Merlus, dried haddocks.
Moules, mussels.
Mouton, mutton, sheep.
Nau de morue, cod sounds.
Navet, turnip.
Nougat, almond cake.
Œufs à l'Indienne, curried eggs; **œufs à la neige**, snow eggs.
Oie, goose; **oison**, gosling.
Oignons, onions.
Orge, barley.
Pailles, straws; **pailles de Parmesan**, cheese straws
Pain, bread.
Panais, parsnip.
Pâté de foie gras, goose-liver pie.
Pâtisserie, pastry.
Pêches, peaches.
Perdreaux, partridges.
Pintade, guinea fowl.
Plie, plaice.
Pluviers, plovers.
Poireau, leek.
Pois, peas; **petits pois**, green peas; **purée de pois**, pea soup.
Poissons, fish.
Pommes, apples; **pommes de terre**, potatoes.
Potage de levraut, hare soup; —**de queue de bœuf**, ox-tail soup; **printanière**, spring soup.
Purée de pois, pea soup.
Queue de bœuf, ox-tail.
Ragout, hash.
Raie, skate; **raitons**, small skate.
Raifort, horse-radish.
Ramier, wood pigeon.
Rechauffé, warmed again.
Ris de veau, veal sweetbreads.
Rissolettes, roasts.
Rissole, fritter with minced meat.
Rôt, rôti, roast.
Rouelle de veau roti, roast fillet of veal.
Rouget, red mullet.
Sagou, sago.
Salmi de gibier, hashed game.
Saucisses, sausages.
Saumon, salmon.
Selle de mouton, saddle of mutton.
Semolo, semolina.
Soupe de l'Inde, mulligatawny soup; **de la tête**

de bœuf, ox-cheek soup; maigre, soup without meat.
Taillades, crimped.
Tanche, tench.
Tendrons, tendons.
Terrine, potted.
Thé, tea.
Tortue, turtle; tortue claire, clear turtle soup.
Tourtelettes, cheesecakes
Tourtes, tarts.
Truite, trout.
Veau, veal.
Venaison, venison.
Volaille, fowl, chicken.

II.—ENGLISH-FRENCH.

Almonds, amands; almond cake, nougat.
Anchovy, anchois.
Angels on horseback, anges en chevaux.
Apples, pommes.
Apricots, abricots.
Artichokes, artichauts.
Asparagus, aspergs.
Baked pike, brochet farci.
Barbel, barbeau.
Barley, orge.
Bean, feve; French beans, haricots verts.
Black game, coqs de bruyere.
Bread, pain; bread-scrapings, gratin.
Brill, barbue.
Broiled, grillé.
Brussels sprouts, choux de Bruxelles.
Butter, beurre.
Cabbage, chou.
Capers, câpres.
Caviare, dried sturgeon's liver.
Cauliflower, choufleur.
Cheese, fromage; cheese cakes, tourtelettes; cheese straws, pailles de fromage.
Cherries, cerises.
Chestnuts, marrons.
Chickens, poulets, volaille.
Clear soup, consommé; clear turtle soup, tortue claire.
Cod, cabillaud; cod sounds, nau de morue.
Coffee, café.
Crayfish, ecrivisses.
Cream (whipped), crême fouettée.
Crimped, tailladés.
Cucumber, concombre.
Curried eggs, œufs a l'Indienne; curried rabbit, lapin au kari.
Cutlets, côtelettes.
Ducks, canards; wild ducks, canards sauvages; ducklings, canetons.
Eels, anguilles.
Eggs, curried, œufs a l'Indienne; snow eggs, œufs a la neige.
Figs, figues.
Fish, poissons; fish stew, matelote.
Forced meat, farce.
Fowl, volaille.
French beans, haricots verts.
Fresh, frais.
Fritters, beignets; fritters with minced meat, rissole.
Game, gibier.
Goose, oie; gosling, oison; goose-liver pie, pâté de foie gras.
Gooseberries, groseilles.
Green Dutch sauce, Hollandaise verte; green peas, petits pois.
Grouse, coqs, or des bois.
Gudgeons, goujons.
Guinea fowl, pintade.
Gurnet, grenaut.
Haddock, églefin; dried haddock, merlus.
Ham, jambon.
Hare, lièvre; hare soup, purée (or potage) de lièvre.
Hashed game, salmi de gibier.
Herrings, harengs; pickled h., h. salé; fresh h., h. frais.
Horseradish, raiffort.
Ices, glacés.
Jelly, gelée.
John Dory, doret.
Lamb, agneau.
Larks, alouettes.
Leek, poireau.
Leg of mutton, gigot de mouton.
Lemon, citron.
Ling, lingne.
Lobster, homard.
Loin of mutton (stuffed), fillet (or longe) de mouton farci.
Mackerel, marquereau.
Marbled, marbré.
Milk, lait.
Mock turtle soup, consommé de tête de veau.
Mullet (red), rougets.
Mulligatawny soup, soupe de l'Inde.
Mushrooms, champignons
Mutton cutlets, côtelettes de mouton.
Onions, oignons.
Ox-cheek soup, soupe de tête de bœuf; ox-tail —, de queue de bœuf.
Oysters, huitres.
Paper cases, papillotes.
Parsnip, panais.
Partridges, perdreaux.
Peaches, pêches.
Peas, pois; green peas, petits pois; pea soup, purée de pois.
Pheasants, faisans.
Pike (baked), brochet farci.
Pine-apple, ananas.
Plaice, plie.
Plovers, pluviers.
Potatoes, pommes de terre.
Potted, terrine.
Prawns, crevettes.
Puff, soufflé; puff pie, vol au vent.
Rabbit, lapin.
Raspberries, framboises.
Red mullets, rougets.
Ribs or beef, côtes de bœuf.
Roast, roasts, rôt, rôts, rôti, rôtis.
Roes (fish), laitances.
Saddle of mutton, selle de mouton.
Sago, sagou.
Salmon, saumon.
Sausages, saucisses.
Seakale, choux marins.
Semolina, semolo.
Shad, alose.
Sirloin of beef, aloyau.
Skate, rale; ange, or ange de mer; small skate.
Smelts, eperlans. [raitons.
Snipe, bécassines.
Sounds (cod), nau de morue.
Soup without meat, soupe maigre.
Spinach, epinards.
Sprats, harenguets.
Spring soup, potage printemiere.
Stew, étuvée, compote; stew of game, salmi.
Strawberries, fraises.
Stuffed, farie.
Sturgeon, esturgeon.
Sugar, sucrée.
Sweetbread (veal), ris de veau.
Tarts, tourtes.
Tea, thé.
Tench, tanche.
Tendons, tendrons.
Turnips, navets.
Turkey, dindon; —poult, dindonneau.
Trout, truite.
Warmed again, rechauffé.
Whitebait, blanchailles.
Whiting, merlan.
Whipped cream, crême fouettée.
Woodcocks, bécasses.
Wood-pigeon, ramier.
Veal, veau; roast fillet of veal, rouselle de veau rotie.
Vegetables, légumes; vegetable marrow, courge.
Venison, venaison.

Annuities to the Royal Family.

THE KING.

Their Majesties' Privy Purse, ..	£110,000	
Salaries of Household, and Retired Allowances, ...	125,800	
Expenses of Household, ..	193,000	
Works, ...	20,000	
Royal Bounty, Alms, etc., ..	13,200	
Unappropriated, ...	8,000	
		£470,000
Prince of Wales, ...		£20,000
Princess of Wales, ...		10,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, ..		6,000
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), ..		6,000
Duke of Connaught, ...		25,000
Her Imperial Highness Marie, Duchess of Edinburgh (Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha),		6,000
Duchess of Albany, ...		6,000
Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg), ..		6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, ...		3,000
Annuity under Prince of Wales' Children Act,		1,700
The Trustees for His Majesty's Daughters, ..		17,150
		£576,850

Table of Precedency.

THE SOVEREIGN. The Prince of Wales. The Sovereign's Younger Sons. Grandsons of the Sovereign. The Sovereign's Brothers. The Sovereign's Uncles. The Sovereign's Nephews. The Archbishop of Canterbury. The Lord High Chancellor. The Archbishop of York. Chancellor of Ireland. The Lord President of the Council. The Lord Privy Seal. The Lord Great Chamberlain. The Earl Marshal. The Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household. The Lord Chamberlain. The last four rank above all Peers of their own degree. Dukes according to their Patents of Creation:—1, Of England; 2, of Scotland; 3, of Great Britain; 4, of Ireland; 5, those created since the Union. Marquises, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes. Dukes' Eldest Sons. Earls, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes. Marquises' Eldest Sons. Dukes' Younger Sons. Viscounts, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes. Marquises' Younger Sons, Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester. All other English Bishops according to their seniority of Consecration. Bishops of the Irish Church, created before 1869, according to seniority. Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron. Barons, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes. Speaker of the House of Commons. Treasurer of His Majesty's Household. Comptroller of His Majesty's Household. Master of the Horse. Vice-Chamberlain of the Household. Secretaries of State under the degree of Barons. Viscounts' Eldest Sons. Earls' Younger Sons. Barons' Eldest Sons. Knights of the Garter. Privy Councillors. Chancellor of the Exchequer. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Lord Chief Justice of England. Master of the Rolls. The Lords Justices of Appeal, and Judges, both according to seniority. Viscounts' Younger Sons. Barons' Younger Sons. Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom, according to date of Patents. Knights of the Thistle. Knights of St. Patrick. Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India. Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire. Knights Grand Cross Royal Victorian Order. Knights Commanders of same Orders in same rank. Knights Bachelors. Judges of County Courts. Companions of the Bath. Companions of the Star of India. Companions of St. Michael and St. George. Companions of the Indian Empire. Companions of the Distinguished Service Order. Eldest Sons of the Youngest Sons of Peers. Baronets' Eldest Sons. Eldest Sons of Knights:—1, Garter; 2, Thistle; 3, St. Patrick; 4, The Bath; 5, Star of India; 6, St. Michael and St. George; 7, Knights Bachelors. Younger Sons of the Younger Sons of Peers. Baronets' Younger Sons. Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as Eldest Sons. Gentlemen entitled to bear Arms.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus, the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to Commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife. There are three Orders confined to ladies:—The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross. But members are entitled to no special precedence.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor—in Scotland, the Provost—stands first, and after him the Sheriff, Aldermen—in Scotland, Bailies—Chief Officers and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

The Jewish Year is reckoned by lunar months. The year 5554=Sept. 11, 1893; the year 5555=Oct. 1, 1894. Feast of Passover, April 21-28, 1894. The Jewish Day begins at Sunset.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

Moslems reckon the years from A.D. 622 (July 16), which is called the Year of the Hejira, or Flight, of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (A.H.=Anno Hejira=Year of the Flight). It is a common practice for readers in this country to add 622 to a given Moslem year (A.H.), in order to ascertain the corresponding year of the Christian era; but this is entirely wrong, as the Moslem year is reckoned by lunar months. For example, A.H. 10 was not A.D. 632, but began on April 9, 631; A.H. 169 was not A.D. 791 (169+622=791), but began on July 14, 795 A.D. Thus calculating by lunar months in the course of years the great Moslem fasts and festivals occur at different seasons; the Ramadan fast, for instance, sometimes occurs in sweltering midsummer, at other times in midwinter. The Moslem year 1311 began 13th July, 1893; A.H. 1312=3rd July, 1894, and the following table will show how the relative years A.H. and A.D. will work out:—

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1313....	1895, June 22.	1316....	1898, May 20.
1314....	1896, „ 10.	1317....	1899, „ 10.
1315....	1897, May 31.	1318....	1900, April 29.

Relative Rank in Army and Navy.

Field Marshals rank with Admirals of the Fleet.
Generals rank with Admirals.
Lieut.-Generals rank with Vice-Admirals.
Major-Generals rank with Rear-Admirals.
Brigadier-Generals rank with Commodores, 1st and 2nd Class.
Colonels rank with Captains of three years.
Lieut.-Colonels rank with Captains under three years and Staff Captains.
According to date of Commission.
Lieut.-Colonels rank with Commanders and Staff Commanders, but senior to them.
Majors, according to date of Commission or order, rank with Lieutenants and Navigating Lieutenants of eight years' standing.
Captains, according to date of Commission or order, rank with Lieutenants and Navigating Lieutenants under eight years' standing.
Lieutenants, according to date of Commission or order, rank with Sub-Lieutenants.

Forms of Addressing Persons of Rank.

THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN.
Begin: Sir (or Madam).
End: I remain,
With profoundest veneration,
Sir (or Madam),
Your Majesty's most faithful Subject,
and dutiful Servant.
Superscribe (direct):
To the King's (or Queen's) Most Excellent Majesty.

THE PRINCE (OR PRINCESS) OF WALES.
Begin: Sir (or Madam).
End: I remain,
With the greatest respect,
Sir (or Madam),
Your Royal Highness' most dutiful, most humble, and most devoted Servant.
Superscribe:
To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.
To Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

PRINCESS ROYAL, PRINCES AND PRINCESSES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.—Begin: Madam (or Sir). End: I remain, Madam (or Sir), Your Royal Highness' most humble and obedient Servant. Superscribe: To Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal; or To His Royal Highness the Duke of C——; or To Her Royal Highness the Duchess of C——; or To His (or Her) Royal Highness Prince E—— (or Princess B——).

NOBILITY.

DUKES.
Begin: My Lord Duke.
End: I remain, my Lord Duke
Your Grace's most obedient Servant.
Superscribe:
To His Grace the Duke of A——, K.T., etc., etc., etc.

MARQUISES.—Begin: My Lord Marquis. End: As to a Duke, with Lordship in place of Grace. Superscribe: To the most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., etc., etc., etc.

EARLS, VISCOUNTS, AND BARONS.—Begin: My Lord. End: As to a Marquis. Superscribe: To the Right Honourable The Earl of Rosebery, K.T.; or to The Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Cranbrook; or to The Right Honourable Lord Coleridge, D.C.L.

BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.—Begin: Sir. End: I remain, Sir, Your most obedient Servant. Superscribe: Sir George O—— T——, Bart., G.C.S.I.; or Sir James B——, LL.D., etc., etc., etc.

Note.—Wives of Dukes: Madam. I remain, Madam, Your Grace's most obedient Servant. To Her Grace the Duchess of A——.

Wives of Marquises: Madam. I remain, Madam, Your Ladyship's most obedient Servant. Superscribe: To the most Honourable the Marchioness of S——.

Wives of Earls, Viscounts, and Barons: Begin and end as to a Marchioness. Superscribe: The Right Honourable the Countess of B——; or The Right Honourable the Lady Viscountess ——; or the Right Honourable Lady ——.

Wives of Baronets and Knights: Madam. I remain, Madam, Your most obedient Servant. Superscribe: Lady H——.

CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOP.
Begin: My Lord Archbishop,
End: I remain, my Lord Archbishop,
Your Grace's most obedient Servant.
Superscribe: To His Grace
The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury (or of York).

Note.—The style of address to the Archbishop of Armagh is: To His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland, or the Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Archbishop of Armagh. The other Irish Archbishop (Dublin) is addressed in the same style as the English Archbishops.

BISHOPS.—Begin: My Lord Bishop. End: I remain, my Lord Bishop, Your Lordship's most obedient Servant. Superscribe: To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, etc., etc., etc.

Note.—Colonial Bishops are addressed in the same style as those of England. Bishops of the Episcopalian Church of Scotland and in the United States of America are not addressed by the title of Lord, and letters begin: Right Reverend Sir, and end: I remain, Right Reverend Sir, Your most obedient Servant. Superscribe: The Right Reverend Bishop [surname].

DEANS.—Begin: Reverend Sir. End: I remain, Reverend Sir, Your most obedient Servant. Superscribe: The Very Reverend The Dean of St. Paul's.

ARCHDEACONS.—Begin and end as to a dean, and superscribe: The Venerable The Archdeacon S——.

SIGNATURES AND RESIDENCES OF ENGLISH ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

Note.—The names in *italic* are the official signatures to which the Christian names or initials are always prefixed—the surnames are never used.

Canterbury—*Cantuar*: Lambeth Palace, London.
York—*Ebor*: Bishopthorpe, York.
London—*London*: Fulham Palace, London. [land.
Durham—*Dunelm*: Auckland Castle, Bishop Auck-
Winchester—*Winton*; Farnham Castle, Surrey.
Bangor—*Bangor*: Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge.
Bath and Wells—*Bath: and Well*: The Palace, Wells, Somerset.
Birmingham—*Birmingham*:
Bristol—*Bristol*: The Palace, Bristol.
Carlisle—*Carlisle*: Rose Castle, Carlisle.
Chester—*Cestr.*: The Palace, Chester.
Chichester—*Cicestr.*: The Palace, Chichester.
Ely—*Ely*: The Palace, Ely, and Ely House, Dover Street, Piccadilly, London, W.
Exeter—*Exon.*: The Palace, Exeter.
Gloucester—*Gloucester*: The Palace, Gloucester.
Hereford—*Hereford*: The Palace, Hereford.
Lichfield—*Lichfield*: The Palace, Lichfield.
Lincoln—*Lincoln*: The Old Palace, Lincoln.
Liverpool—*Liverpool*: The Palace, Liverpool.
Llandaff—*Llandaff*: The Palace, Llandaff. [chester.
Manchester—*Manchester*: Bishopscourt, near Man-
Newcastle—*Newcastle*: Benwell Tower, Newcastle.
Norwich—*Norvic.*: The Palace, Norwich.
Oxford—*Oxon.*: Cuddesdon Palace, near Oxford.
Peterborough—*Petriburg.*: The Palace, Peterborough
Ripon—*Ripon*: The Palace, Ripon. [Park, S.E.
Rochester—*Roffen*: Bishop's House, Kennington
St. Albans—*Alban*: Old Rectory, St. Albans; 21 Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.
St. Asaph—*Asaph.*: The Palace, St. Asaph. [then.
St. David's—*St. David's*: Abergwili Palace, Carmar-
Salisbury—*Sarum*: The Palace, Salisbury. [of Man.
Sodor and Man—*Sodor and Man*: Bishopscourt, Isle
Southwark—*Southwark*: Dartmouth House, Black-
heath. [ham.
Southwell—*Southwell*: Thurgarton Priory, Notting-
Truro—*Truron.*: Trenython, Par Station.
Wakefield—*Wakefield*: Bishopgarth, Wakefield.
Worcester—*Wigorn*: Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster; Bishop's House, Worcester.

JUDGES, ETC.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—Begin: My Lord. End: I have the honour to be, with great respect, Your Lordship's most obedient Servant. Superscribe: The Right Honourable The Lord Chancellor, etc., etc., etc.

LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY.—Begin and end as to Lord Chancellor. Superscribe: The Right Honourable Lord ———.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.—Begin and end as to Lord Chancellor. Superscribe: The Right Honourable The Lord Chief Justice of England.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—Begin: My Lord (or Sir). End: I have the honour to be, My Lord (or Sir), Your [Lordship's] most obedient Servant. Superscribe: To the Right Honourable Lord —— (or Sir ———), Master of the Rolls; or His Honour The Master of the Rolls.

LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.—Begin: Sir (only addressed as "My Lord" when on the bench). End: I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant. Superscribe: The Right Hon. The Lord Justice ——; or The Right Hon. Sir ——, Lord Justice of Appeal.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Begin: Sir. End: as above. Superscribe: His Honour Vice-Chancellor ——; or The Hon. Sir ——, Vice-Chancellor.

JUDGES.—Begin: Sir (only "My Lord," or "Your Lordship," when on the Bench). End: I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient and humble Servant. Superscribe: "Hon. ——," or if a Knight, "Hon. Sir ——."

LORD ADVOCATE.—Begin: Sir. End: I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant. Superscribe: "To the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate," or "The Right Hon. ——."

LORD OF SESSION.—Begin: My Lord. End: I have the honour to be my Lord, Your Lordship's obedient and humble Servant. Superscribe: "Hon. Lord ——."

Note.—An ATTORNEY is a person only qualified and admitted to sue out any writ or process, or to commence, carry on, or defend any action or other proceeding in the name of any other person in any court of *law* in England or Wales. A SOLICITOR is a person duly qualified and admitted to perform the same functions in a court of *equity*. Up to the time of admission the manner of becoming an attorney or a solicitor is the same. Most, if not all, persons who are admitted to practise in one court are admitted also in the other, and are therefore styled attorneys and solicitors, acting in the former capacity in courts of law, and in the other in courts of equity.

In Scotland there are no courts of equity, and a solicitor is also styled a law agent and a writer. There are also Writers (or Clerks) to H.M. Signet, and Solicitors before the Supreme Court in Edinburgh. There is no difference in the functions of Advocate and Barrister.

MAYORS AND PROVOSTS.

Lord Mayors are those of London, York, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, Sheffield, and Cardiff. Lord Provosts are those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee. Elgin, as the seat of an ancient bishopric, also claims the title. The heads of other Corporations are called Mayors and Provosts.

LORD MAYORS AND LORD PROVOSTS.—Begin: My Lord. End, as usual. Superscribe: The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London; The Right Honourable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; or The Right Hon. Sir A—— B——, Bart., Lord Mayor of London; The Right Hon. —— ——— (or Sir B—— A——), Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The Post Office.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of Postage on Inland Letters is as follows:—Not exceeding four ounces in weight, 1d.; and thereafter a ½d. for every 2 ounces.

Letters not prepaid are charged double postage on delivery: if insufficiently prepaid, double the deficiency.

No letter, except to or from a Government office, may exceed 24 in. by 12 in. by 12 in.

POST CARDS.

Stout cards (4½ by 3½ in.) and *thin cards* (5½ by 3½ in.)—1 for ½d., 2 for 1½d., 3 for 1½d., 4 for 2½d., 5 for 2½d., 6 for 3½d., 7 for 4d., 8 for 4½d., 9 for 5d., 10 for 5½d., 11 for 6d., 100 for 4s. 6½d., 110 *stout cards* for 5s., 220 *thin cards* for 10s.; bearing penny stamp, 1d. each.

Reply Post Cards bearing an impressed ½d. stamp on each portion—1 for 1½d., 2 for 2½d., 3 for 3½d., 4 for 4½d., 5 for 5½d., 6 for 6½d., 7 for 7½d., 8 for 8½d., 9 for 10d., 10 for 11d., 11 for 1s., 100 for 9s. 1½d., 55 *stout reply cards* for 5s., 110 *thin reply cards* for 10s.; bearing penny stamp on each half, 2d. each.

Nothing may be written or printed on the address side of any post card, or postal packet, which may tend to prevent the easy and quick reading of the address. On the address side, if desired, a gummed label (not to exceed 2 in. by 3½ in.) bearing the address may be affixed; on the other side anything may be written or printed, but nothing affixed.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are now issued for the following amounts:—½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. These stamps are also available for Telegrams, and those of the value of 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 20s. for Inland Revenue purposes, Receipts, Agreements, Bills of Exchange, etc. Books of stamps, containing 12 penny and 23 halfpenny stamps, are sold for 2s.

NEWSPAPERS.

For every single Newspaper duly registered at the General Post Office as such, the postage is ½d.; if several are sent together, the packet is not liable to a higher rate than the Letter Post, but no parcel may exceed 2 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft., or weigh more than 5 lbs.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS

Are sold as under:—

With Halfpenny Stamp.		*With Penny Stamp.*	
1..... ¾d.	6..... 3½d.	1..... 1½d.	6..... 6½d.
2..... 1½d.	7..... 4d.	2..... 2½d.	7..... 7½d.
3..... 2¼d.	14..... 8d.	3..... 3½d.	8..... 8½d.
4..... 2½d.	21..... 1s.	4..... 4½d.	16..... 1s. 5d.
5..... 3d.		5..... 5½d.	24..... 2s. 1½d.
And so on, at 4d for every seven wrappers or 120 for 5s. 8½d.		And so on, at 8½d. for every eight wrappers or 40 for 3s. 6½d.	

HALFPENNY PACKETS

These, if under 2 oz., are transmitted for ½d., provided they contain (1) commercial or business papers of a formal character—such as invoices, orders for goods or work, advice notes, waybills, bills of lading, shipping notes, accounts, receipts for goods or money, market reports, price lists, tenders for goods or advertisements, quotations for goods, contract notes, confirmations of contracts, share transfer notices, or other similar documents; notices of assessments and rates, and all notices, reports, and returns, given or made to or by public officers and public bodies in the discharge of their public duties; notices relating to the registration of voters at parliamentary and local government elections, lists and tabular statements—provided that the documents consist of a printed form, and that any writing refer solely to its subject matter, or consist of formulas

of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials; (2) deeds, agreements, insurance proposals and policies, powers of attorney, proxy papers, licences, voting papers, etc. (all writing forming part of the legal or formal instrument); (3) circulars, printed visiting cards, Christmas, New Year, Easter, and birthday cards, provided that nothing appear in writing except details or particulars (dates, objects of meeting, etc.), or formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials; (4) MSS. for press proofs, educational exercises, and examination papers, with comments, corrections, and instructions. There may also be sent: sketches, drawings, paintings, photographs, maps, etc., provided they be neither brittle nor exceptionally fragile; blotting books and pads, and coloured papers attached to price lists and trade circulars, the binding or mounting of any of these articles, if it be not of glass, or brittle, or exceptionally fragile; anything necessary or convenient for the safe transmission of any of these articles. Type-written circulars, or copies from a type-written original, must be specially handed in.

These packets must be posted without cover, or in an unfastened envelope, or in a cover that permits easy examination. All packets over 2 oz. are treated as letters

PARCEL POST.

Parcels must not be put in a letter-box, but handed over the counter with the stamps affixed. The rates are:—Not exceeding 1 lb., 3d.; 2 lb., 4d.; 3 lb., 5d.; over 3 lb. and not exceeding 5 lb., 6d.; over 5 lb. and not exceeding 7 lb., 7d.; not exceeding 8 lb., 8d.; 9 lb., 9d.; 10 lb., 10d.; 11 lb., 11d. No parcel must exceed 3 ft. 6 in. in length: the maximum length and girth combined, 6 ft. Glass, Fish, Game, Meat, etc., can be forwarded by Parcel Post if properly and securely packed. No explosive substance, liquid in a bladder, or live animal (except bees) may be sent.

INLAND REGISTRATION.

Compensation for loss or damage is given in respect of Inland Registered Packets of all kinds as follows:—For a registration fee of 2d. the limit of compensation is £5; for 3d. the limit is £20; 4d., limit £40; and so on, with an increase of £20 for each 1d. additional up to £400, for which the fee is 1s. 10d. Subject to the conditions in the published Regulations. Letters containing money must be posted in envelopes provided for registered letters by the Post Office. These are of five different sizes, varying in price (inclusive of registration fee and postage) from 3½d. to 4d.

BILL STAMPS.

Not over £5, 1d.; not over £10, 2d.; not over £25, 3d.; not over £50, 6d.; not over £75, 9d.; not over £100, 1s.

MONEY ORDERS.

The charges for *Inland Orders* are:—Not over £1, 2d.; not over £3, 3d.; not over £10, 4d.; not over £20, 6d.; not over £30, 8d.; not over £40, 10d. No order may contain a fractional part of a penny. *Foreign or Colonial Orders*:—Not over £1, 3d.; not over £2, 6d.; not over £4, 9d.; and so on at the rate of 3d. additional for every £2 up to £40. The last sum is the extreme limit, but in some countries the limit is £10, in others £20.

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

The charges for Telegraph Orders are:—(1) A Money Order charge at the ordinary rates as given above for home and abroad; (2) a charge for the telegram of advice to the office of payment at the ordinary rate for the country of destination (minimum charge, 6d.); (3) a supplementary fee of 6d. on each foreign (Inland) order, and 6d. for each foreign order.

POSTAL ORDERS

Are issued and paid at all Money Order offices in the United Kingdom, at the British Post Offices at Constantinople, Beyrout, Salonica, and Smyrna, the British postal agency at Panama, and in Aden, Andaman Isds., Ascension, *Bahamas, Baluchistan, *Barbadoes *Bermuda, *British Cent. Africa, *British E. Africa and Uganda, *Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Burma, Bushire, *Cape Colony, Cayman Isds., Ceylon, Chatham Isds., Cook Isds., Cyprus, Egypt (including Soudan), *Falkland Isds., Fanning Isd., Federated Malay States, *Gambia, *Gibraltar, *Gold Coast, Hong Kong (and its agencies in China), *India and Indian post offices on Persian Gulf and in Tibet, *Lagos, *Malta, Mauritius, *Natal, Newfoundland, *New Zealand, *Orange River Colony, Penrhyn Isd., St. Helena, Savage Isd., Seychelles, *Sierra Leone, Somaliland, *Southern Nigeria, Straits Settlements, Tangier, *Transvaal, *Zanzibar, and the *principal British West Indian Isds. Postal Orders are issued for 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., etc., advancing by 6d. up to 21s. From 6d. to 2s. 6d. the commission is ½d.; 3s. to 15s., 1d.; 15s. 6d. to 21s., 1½d.

By the use of these orders and by affixing *three* British stamps not exceeding 5d. in value (places marked * colonial stamps also, fractions of a penny not allowed) to the face of an order, any odd amount may be remitted. Postal Orders not cashed within three months will be charged extra commission.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POSTAGE.

To almost all British Colonies and to Egypt the letter postage is 1d. per half oz.; to foreign countries in the Postal Union, in the course of 1907, it will become 2½d. per 1 oz. and 1½d. extra for every ounce or fraction of an ounce after the first.

TELEGRAMS.

INLAND.—Telegrams may be sent to all parts of the United Kingdom at the rate of 6d. for the first twelve words, and one halfpenny for every additional word; stamps in payment to be affixed to the form by the sender. The address of the receiver is charged for, but not that of the sender when written on the back of the telegraph form. Five figures are counted as one word, so is a letter preceding or following a group of figures. The charge includes delivery within the town postal limits, or within three miles of the terminal office. Beyond the free delivery the charge is 3d. per mile or part thereof, calculated from the free delivery limits to the address of delivery.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS are subject to a code of rules too lengthy to be here reproduced. The charges *per word* are: 2d. to Belgium, France, Germany, and Holland; 2½d. to Algeria, Luxemburg, and Tunis; 3d. to Austria, Denmark, Gibraltar, Hungary, Italy, Spanish Possessions on N. coast of Africa, Norway, Portugal, Spain (*via* Marseilles, 5d.), and Switzerland; 3½d., Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Roumania, Servia, and Sweden; 4d., Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia; 4½d., Malta, Tangier, and Russia (European and Caucasus); 5½d., Faroe Isds.; 6d., Crete, Greece, and the Greek Isds.; 6½d., Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and Turkish Isds.; 7d., Tripoli; 8½d., Iceland; 9d., Azores, and Canary Isds.; 1s., Cyprus, and Madeira; 1s. 5d., Senegal, and French Soudan; 1s. to 3s. 2d. to Canada; 1s. to 2s. 9d. to the U.S. (including Alaska); 1s. 8d. to 7s. 5d. to the West Indies; 3s. to 7s. 7d. to South America; 2s. 9d. to 3s. to Australia and New Zealand; 2s. 1d. to 3s. 1d. to East, Central, and South Africa; 3s. 6d. to 11s. to West Africa; 1s. to 1s. 4d. to Egypt; 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. to India; and 1s. to 5s. to other parts of Asia.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—In most English and Irish provincial towns the Telegraph Offices are open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.; in Scotland, from 9 a.m. till 10 a.m.; but in some cases there are exceptional hours. In London the following offices are always open: Central Telegraph Station, King's Cross (Great Northern Station), Liverpool Street and Stratford Street Stations (Great Eastern Ry.), London Bridge Station (South-Eastern Ry.), Marylebone Station (except from 11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. on Sundays), St. Pancras Station (Midland Ry.), Waterloo Station, West Strand, and Willesden Junction Station. In the provinces, always open are: Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Derby, Devonport, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Holyhead, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Norwich, Nottingham, Penzance, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton and Swansea; in Scotland: Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Inverness; and in Ireland: Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, and Queenstown. Brighton always open except between midnight Saturday and 7 a.m. Sunday; Bradford, except between midnight Saturday and 8 a.m. Sunday; and Leicester always on week days.

The First Day of the Year.

Many persons consulting Parish Registers and other ancient records are sometimes perplexed by the dates, especially by the seeming discrepancies in the time when the year commenced. It began:—

At Christmas from the 7th to the 14th centuries.

On March 25, by the Church, in the 12th century, and the same date was adopted by laymen in the 14th century.

In 1752 (Scotland, 1600) New Style was introduced, Sept. 3 becoming Sept. 14, and the year dating from Jan. 1. Previously two dates were used in documents, one for the civil year, which commenced Mar. 25, the other for the historical year, which began Jan. 1; and thus we find the same event chronicled under the dates, for example, Feb. 26, 1683-4. The Old Style is still used in the Russian and Greek calendar, Jan. 1 being Jan. 13 of the calendar used elsewhere in Europe.

Watch and Time on Board of Ships.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the Starboard (right side, looking forward), and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon Watch,	.	Noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog ,,	. .	4 p.m to 6 p.m.
Second Dog ,,	. .	6 p.m to 8 p.m.
First ,,	. .	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle ,,	. .	midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning ,,	. .	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon ,,	. .	8 a.m. to noon.

These make seven *Watches*, which enable the crew to keep them alternately, as the *Watch* which is on the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

TIME is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the Ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill. First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus:—

BELL, ONE SECOND; B., TWO SECS.; B., S.; B., SS.; B., S.; B., SS.; B.

1 Bell is struck at 12.30, and again at 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.; 12.30, 4.30, and 8.30 a.m.

2 Bells at 1 (struck at an interval of a second between each—B.s., B.), the same again at 5, 7, and 9 p.m.; 1, 5, and 9 a.m.

3 Bells at 1.30 (B.s., B.ss., B.), 5.30, 7.30, and 9.30 p.m.; 1.30, 5.30, and 9.30 a.m.

4 Bells at 2 (B.s., B.ss., B.s., and B.) 6 and 10 p.m.; 2, 6, and 10 a.m.

5 Bells at 2.30 (B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.ss., B.) and 10.30 p.m.; 2.30, 6.30, and 10.30 a.m.

6 Bells at 3 (B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.) and 11 p.m.; 3, 7, and 11 a.m.

7 Bells at 3.30 (B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.ss., B.) at 11.30 p.m.; 3.30, 7.30, and 11.30 a.m.

8 Bells (B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.) every 4 hours, at noon, at 4 p.m., 8 p.m., midnight, 4 a.m., and 8 a.m.

Time.

60 seconds, ...	1 minute.
60 minutes, ...	1 hour.
24 hours, ...	1 day.
7 days, ...	1 week.
52 weeks, 1 day, or 365 days, .	1 ordinary year.
365 days, 5 hours, 48 min., 48 sec.,	1 solar year.
365 days, 6 hours, ...	1 Julian year.
366 days, ...	1 leap year.
13 weeks, ...	1 quarter.

The year is also divided into 12 calendar months, viz.:

January, .	. 31 days.	July, .	. 31 days.
February (29, or),	28 ,,	August, .	. 31 ,,
March, .	. 31 ,,	September, .	30 ,,
April, .	. 30 ,,	October, .	. 31 ,,
May, .	. 31 ,,	November, .	. 30 ,,
June, .	. 30 ,,	December, .	. 31 ,,

A lunar month has 28 days.

The number of days in each month may be readily remembered by means of the following old lines:—

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February has twenty-eight alone;
All the rest have thirty-one,
Except in leap year, when design
Gives February's days as twenty-nine.

As the true solar year is nearly 6 hours more than 365 days, every fourth year, termed leap year, is reckoned as consisting of 366 days, in order to make allowance for the excess, the additional day being given to February.

LEAP YEAR.

To ascertain if any year is leap year, divide it by 4, and if there be no remainder, it is a leap year; if there be a remainder, the number over indicates how many years it is after last leap year.

The even centuries are not reckoned as leap years, unless they can divide by 400 without a remainder; thus, 1900 (which was the last year of the 19th century, not, as was commonly supposed, the first year of the 20th century, since the 19th century began on Jan. 1, 1801, and ended on December 31, 1900) was not a leap year, but 2000 will be one.

TIME IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

When it is NOON at GREENWICH, the time is as follows at the chief cities on the globe:

	A.M.		A.M.
Boston,	7.18	Monte Video,	8.17
Chicago,	6.8	New York,	7.4
Dublin,	11.35	Philadelphia,	6.59
Edinburgh,	11.47	Quebec,	7.15
Lisbon,	11.43	Rio de Janeiro,	9.8
Madrid,	11.45	San Francisco,	3.49

London and Greenwich, 12 noon.

	P.M.		P.M.
Adelaide,	9.14	Moscow,	2.30
Aden,	3.0	Munich,	0.46
Amsterdam,	0.20	Paris,	0.9
Berlin,	0.54	Pekin,	7.46
Berne,	0.30	Rangoon,	6.24
Bombay,	4.52	Rome,	0.50
Brisbane,	10.12	Rotterdam,	0.18
Brussels,	0.17	St. Petersburg,	2.1
Calcutta,	5.54	Suez,	2.10
Cape Town,	1.14	Sydney,	10.5
Constantinople,	1.56	Stockholm,	1.12
Copenhagen,	0.50	Stuttgardt,	0.37
Madras,	5.21	Vienna,	1.6
Malta,	0.58	Wellington,	11.40
Melbourne,	9.40		

The earth revolves at the rate of one degree in every four minutes, or fifteen degrees per hour.

Easter Sunday

Comes next after the full moon that follows, or falls on, the 21st of March (the vernal equinox). When that date is Sunday and full moon also, the next is Easter Sunday. Thus, in 1804, the full moon was on the very day of the equinox, Wednesday, March 21st, and the Sunday following, March 25th, was Easter Sunday.

Table of Days, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE CORRESPONDING DAY IN ANOTHER.

From	To Jan.	To Feb.	To Mar.	To Apr.	To May.	To June.	To July.	To Aug.	To Sept.	To Oct.	To Nov.	To Dec.
January,	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February,	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March,	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April,	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May,	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June,	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July,	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August,	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September,	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October,	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November,	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December,	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

In leap-year, if February is included, a day must be added to the number shown.

The Roman Calendar.

The word Calendar is derived from *calend* or *kalend*, which in the Roman chronology denoted the first day of every month; and this word is taken from the Greek, signifying to call, or proclaim, because the chief priest, whose duty it was to watch the appearance of the new moon, summoned the people to the Capitol, and with a loud voice proclaimed the number of kalends, or the day on which the *nones* would happen, or, according to another account, proclaimed the several feasts or holidays in the month.

The kalends were reckoned backwards; thus, the first day of May was called the kalends of May, the 30th or last day of April, the day before the kalends—*pridie kalendarum*—or second of the kalends of May; the 29th of April, the third of the kalends of May, and so on to the 13th of April, when the *ides* commenced, which were also reckoned backwards to the 5th of April, when the nones began, and were numbered backwards to the first, which then took the name of the kalends of April.

To find the day of the kalends corresponding to any day of the month, according to the modern computation of time, the following is the rule:—To the number of days yet remaining of the month add two, and this number will denote the day of the kalends of the succeeding month. Thus, suppose it is required to convert the 22nd of April to the corresponding day in the old Roman calendar, eight days are wanting to complete the month, or to bring it to the 1st of May, the day on which the kalends of May commence; two being added to eight, the remaining number (ten) marks the 10th of the kalends of May, because the last day of April is called the second day of the kalends, the last but one is the third, and so on. The Romans had a saying to express a time that would never come, "At the Greek kalends," as the Greeks had no kalends in their computation of time.

Holidays.

ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.
Good Friday.	New Year's Day.
Easter Monday.	Good Friday.
First Monday in May.	First Monday in May.
Whitsun Monday.	First Monday in August.
First Monday in August.	Christmas Day.
Christmas Day.	
December 26.	

In Edinburgh, Glasgow, and some other large Scottish Burghs, besides these, there is a Spring Holiday and an Autumn Holiday; in Glasgow, Fair Holidays in July.

Terms.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.	SCOTTISH QUARTER DAYS.
Lady Day, March 25.	Candlemas, February 2.
Midsummer, June 24.	Whitsunday, May 15.
Michaelmas, Sept. 29.	Lammas, August 1.
Christmas, Dec. 25.	Martinmas, November 11.

Quarterly trade accounts are made up to the ends of the months of March, June, Sept., and Dec.

Removal Terms in Scottish Burghs are May 28 and November 28.

Weights and Measures.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27 11-32 grains . . .	make	1 dram=27 11-32 grains.
16 drams	,,	1 ounce=437½ ,,
16 ounces	,,	1 pound (lb.)=7000 ,,
28 pounds	,,	1 quarter (qr.).
4 quarters. . . .	,,	1 hundredweight (cwt.).
20 cwt. (112 lbs.) . .	,,	1 ton.
100 lbs.	,,	1 cental.

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in all the common dealings of life. Bread must be sold by the pound avoirdupois; bakers are now prohibited from selling by the peck loaf with its sub-divisions. Bakers sending out bread for sale must send with it weights and scales. By Act of Parliament, the legal stone is, in all cases, to consist of 14 lbs. avoirdupois: 8 such stones make 1 cwt., and 20 cwt. 1 ton. *Flour* is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, at 3½ lbs. to a quartern, 7 lbs. to a gallon, 14 lbs. to a peck, and so on. Sack of flour=280 lbs.

In shipping, a gross register ton is 100 cubic feet of space, the net tonnage is the similarly calculated space available for cargo and passengers, the displacement tonnage is the weight of the loaded ship in tons when she is sunk to her full load-line, the dead-weight ton is the ordinary ton of 20 cwt., and the freight ton for cargo by space is taken at 40 cubic feet. This last is used for cargo that bulks largely in comparison with its absolute weight, and for specially light classes the unit is 45 or even 50 feet.

TROY WEIGHT.

4 grains	make	1 carat.
6 carats (or 24 grains)	,,	1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights . .	,,	1 ounce.
12 ounces	,,	1 pound.
25 pounds	,,	1 quarter.
100 pounds	,,	1 hundredweight.
20 hundredweights .	,,	1 ton of gold or silver.

By this weight the precious metals are weighed.

Gold plate, or any manufacture of gold, may be of any of the standards of 18, 15, 12, or 9 carats fine gold in every pound troy. Thus, when an article of gold plate or jewellery is 18 carats fine, 18 parts are of pure gold and 6 parts copper. All alloyed gold is considered as divided into 24 equal parts. The relative value of the carat of gold is 10 pennyweights.

JEWEL WEIGHT.

3 1-6 pearl grains . . .	make	1 carat.
15½ carats	,,	1 ounce.
12 ounces	,,	1 pound.

The weight of the carat varies in different countries: in France it is 3·18 grains, in Holland 3 grains, in the United States 3·2 grains. Occasionally the carat is taken at 4 pearl grains, and the ounce at 150 carats.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains make 1 scruple. 8 drachms make 1 ounce.
3 scruples ,, 1 drachm. 12 ounces ,, 1 pound.

The pound and ounce are the same as in troy weight. Medicines are compounded by this weight, but the drugs of which they are composed are bought and sold by avoirdupois.

APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE.

60 minims or drops make 1 drachm=1 tea-spoonful.
8 drachms make 1 ounce. 4 drms. make 1 tablesp'ful.
20 ounces ,, 1 pint. 2 ozs. make 1 wine-gl'sful.
8 pints ,, 1 gallon. 3 ozs. ,, 1 teacupful.

There are 437½ grains in a fluid ounce.

LINEAL MEASURE.

3 barleycorns . . .	make	1 inch (in.).
12 inches	,,	1 foot (ft.).
3 feet	,,	1 yard (yd.)
5½ yards	,,	1 pole (po.), rod, perch.
4 poles, or 22 yards .	,,	1 chain.
40 poles	,,	1 furlong.
8 furlongs, or 1760 yards	,,	1 mile.
3 miles	,,	1 league.

The *length* of a mile is not the same in every country. The French kilometre is equal to about five-eighths of our English mile. A Spanish and Polish mile is about 3½ English miles. A Swedish, Danish, and Hungarian mile is from 5 to 6 English. A Russian mile, or verst, is about three-quarters of an English mile. The French metre is equal to 1·09 yard (39·37 in.).

12 inch	makes	1 line.
3 inches	make	1 palm.
4 ,, ...	,,	1 hand.[1]
7 23-25 inches . . .	,,	1 link.
9 inches	,,	1 span.
18 ,, ...	,,	1 cubit.
2½ feet	,,	1 pace.[2]
5 ,, (geometrical) . .	,,	1 pace.
6 ,, ...	,,	1 fathom.[3]

60 geographical miles . . . ,, 1 degree (or °).
360 degrees make the circumference of the globe, or any circle.

GEOGRAPHICAL MEASURE.

60 seconds make 1 minute. 30 degrees make 1 sign.
60 minutes ,, 1 degree. 12 signs make 1 great circle

NAUTICAL MEASURE.

6 feet	make	1 fathom.
120⅔ fathoms . . .	,,	1 cable length.
8 cable lengths . . .	,,	1 mile, or knot.
3 knots	,,	1 league.
20 leagues	,,	1 degree.
360 degrees	,,	earth's circumference.

The knot, or nautical mile, is the same as the geographical degree, and is 6076.82 feet. The Admiralty knot is 6080 feet. The cable varies from 100 to 140 fathoms.

The log line (used on board ships to ascertain distance sailed) is about 150 fathoms in length, or 900 feet long. It is usually divided into 8 equal spaces, called knots.

WINE MEASURE.

4 gills	make 1 pint.	42 gallons make	1 tierce.
2 pints	,, 1 quart.	63 ,, ,,	1 hogsh'd.
4 quarts	,, 1 gallon.	2 hogsh'ds ,,	1 pipe, or butt.
10 gallons	,, 1 anker of brandy.	2 pipes ,,	1 tun.

A puncheon is equal to 2 tierces; a runlet is 18 gallons; and a tun of wine 20 cwt. avoirdupois.

[1] The *hand* is used for measuring the height of horses.

[2] The *pace* is a measure taken from the distance between the feet of a man while walking, usually reckoned at 2½ feet, but the *geometrical pace* is 5 feet.

[3] The *fathom* is used in sounding, to ascertain depths, etc., and for measuring cordage.

ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

2 pints make 1 quart. 2 kilderkins make 1 barrel.
4 quarts „ 1 gallon. 1½ barrel „ 1 hhd.
9 gallons „ 1 firkin. 2 hogsheads „ 1 butt.
2 firkins „ 1 kilderkin. 144 quarts „ 1 barrel.

Practically, the only measures in use are gallons and quarts, the others are merely nominal; for example, the hogshead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3·55 gills imperial measure, and of wine six nominal quarts go to the gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A dicker of hides, 10 skins; a last of hides, 20 dickers. Herrings are measured by the barrel of 26¾, or cran of 37½ gallons.

A pocket of hops, average weight about 1½ cwt. to 2 cwt., a bag of hops nearly 3¼ cwt.

A bushel of corn, 8 gallons; 8 bushels, a quarter.

A solid yard of well-wrought clay will make 160 bricks; 32 common bricks cover a square yard. A common brick must not be more than 9 inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. 1 rod of brickwork=272¼ square feet.

A square foot is 144 square inches. A square yard contains 9 square feet. An acre contains 43,560 square feet, or 4840 square yards. A section, or square mile, contains 640 acres.

A solid foot contains 1728 solid inches; a solid foot of water weighs 62½ lbs. A pint of water weighs approximately 1¼ lbs. "A pint of pure water weighs a pound and a quarter." This refers to an imp. pint. An imp. gallon of water contains 277.274 cub. inches.

A pack of wool=240 lbs. A flask of mercury=70 lbs.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

LINEAL MEASURE.

	yds.	ft.	in.	
10 millimetres, or	0	0	0·3937	=1 centimetre.
10 centimetres „	0	0	3·9370	=1 decimetre.
10 decimetres „	1	0	3·3708	=1 metre.
10 metres „	10	2	9·7079	=1 decametre.
10 decametres „	109	1	1·079	=1 hectometre.
10 hectometres „	1093	1	10·79	=1 kilometre.

SURFACE, OR SQUARE MEASURE.

	acres.	sq. yds.	
100 centiares, or	0	119·6033	=1 are.
100 ares „	2	2280·3326	=1 hectare.

A centiare measures 1·196033 sq. yard.

SOLID MEASURE.

	cub. ft.	
10 centisteres, or	3·5317	=1 decistere.
10 desisteres „	35·317	=1 stere.

A centistere measures 610·28 cubic inches.

CAPACITY.

	gals.	qts.	pints.	
10 millilitres, or	0	0	0·176077	=1 centilitre or 10 cub. cent.
10 centilitres „	0	0	0·176077	=1 decilitre, or 100 cub. c.
10 decilitres „	0	0	0·76077	=1 litre, or cub. cent.
10 litres „	2	0	1·6077	=1 decalitre, or centistere.
10 decalitres „	22	0	0·077	=1 hectolitre, or decistere.
10 hectolitres „	220	0	0·77	=1 kilolitre, or stere, or cubic metre.

A millilitre measures ·00176 of a pint, or ·0000275 of a bushel.

WEIGHT.

	lb.	oz.	drams.	
10 milligrammes, or	0	0	0·0056438	=1 centigramme.
10 centigrammes „	0	0	0·056438	=1 decigramme.
10 decigrammes „	0	0	0·56438	=1 gramme.
10 grammes „	0	0	5·6438	=1 decagramme.
10 decagrammes „	0	3	6·438	=1 hectogramme
10 hectogrammes „	2	3	4·38	=1 kilogramme.

A milligramme measures ·01543 of a grain.

TO CONVERT METRIC TO ENGLISH MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

To convert grammes to ounces avoirdupois, multiply by 20 and divide by 567.

To convert kilogrammes to pounds, multiply by 1999 and divide by 454.

To convert litres to gallons, multiply by 22 and divide by 100.

To convert litres to pints, multiply by 88 and divide by 50.

To convert millimetres to inches, multiply by 10 and divide by 254.

To convert metres to yards, multiply by 70 and divide by 64

The *metre* is the fundamental unit of measurement, and is considered to be the ten millionth part of the distance from the Pole to the Equator.

From the metre is derived the unit of measures of capacity, viz., the *litre*, which is the cube of the tenth part of the metre.

The thousandth part of the weight of a litre of distilled water is used as a unit of weight—the *gramme*.

One hundred square metres are used as the unit of superficial measures—the *are*. 10,000=hectare.

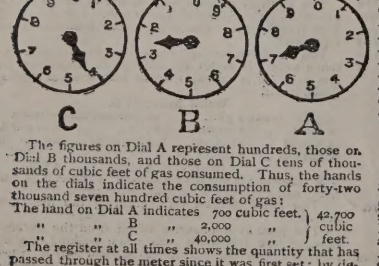
The multiples of these, proceeding in decimal progression, are indicated by the Greek prefixes; the sub-divisions by the Latin prefixes, representing tens, hundreds, thousands, etc.

Principal Creeds of the World.

THEIR NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

Buddhism,	457,000,000
Christianity,	422,000,000
Mohammedanism,	214,000,000
Judaism,	8,000,000
Brahmanism,	170,000,000
Confucianism,	216,000,000
Sintoism,	13,000,000

How to Read your Gas Meter.



The figures on Dial A represent hundreds, those on Dial B thousands, and those on Dial C tens of thousands of cubic feet of gas consumed. Thus, the hands on the dials indicate the consumption of forty-two thousand seven hundred cubic feet of gas:

The hand on Dial A indicates 700 cubic feet. } 42,700 cubic feet.
„ „ B „ 2,000
„ „ C „ 40,000

The register at all times shows the quantity that has passed through the meter since it was first set: by deducting from which the amount that has already been paid for, you find the difference remaining unpaid.

British Coinage.

The authorised Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, some of which are issued only on special occasions:—

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy.
	grains.	grains.	grains.
GOLD:			
Five Pound,	616·37239	612·50000	1·00000
Two Pound,	246·54895	246·00000	0·40000
Sovereign,	123·27447	122·50000	0·20000
Half-Sovereign,	61·63723	61·12500	0·10000
SILVER:			
Crown,	436·36363	..	1·8181 8
Double Florin,	349·09090	..	1·45454
Half-Crown,	218·18181	..	1·90909
Florin,	174·54545	..	0·72727
Shilling,	87·27272	..	0·36363
Sixpence,	43·63636	..	0·18181
Groat, or 4d.,	29·09090	..	0·12121
Threepence,	21·81818	..	0·09090
Twopence,	14·54545	..	0·06060
Penny,	7·27272	..	0·03030
BRONZE:			
Penny,	145·83333	..	2·97666
Halfpenny,	87·50000	..	1·75000
Farthing,	43·75000	..	0·87500

STANDARD GOLD contains eleven-twelfths of fine metal and one-twelfth of alloy; fineness, 916·66. Twenty-four pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign.

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven fortieths of fine metal and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. (There is legally another, called the "New Sterling," or Britannia, of the fineness of 11 oz. 10 dwt., but at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, it has not been used for the last 100 years.)

BRONZE is a mixture of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part. One lb. avoirdupois coined into 48 pennies, 80 halfpennies, or 160 farthings.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation in fineness and weight permitted.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the current weight.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, £200, £300, £500, and £1000.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by any bank (except by the Bank of England). No one, however, can be compelled to give change. Gold of the full weight is a legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze for sums over one shilling, while farthings are not a legal tender for more than sixpence.

OLD ENGLISH MONEY.

Angel, 10s.; Noble, 6s. 8d.; Moidore, 27s.; Carolus, 23s.; Guinea, 21s.; Jacobus, 25s.; Johannes, 36s.; Tester, 6d.; Groat, 4d.

SCOTS MONEY

Was abolished, as a circulating medium, by the Articles of Union; but the "valued rent" of lands, and, in many places, the feu-duties, ministers' stipends, and other parochial burdens are still reckoned by the pound, or the merk, Scots, though paid in sterling money.

		Pence Stg.
1 penny, or doyt,		1·12d
2 bodles	=1 plack or groat,	⅓
3 placks	=1 bawbee	¼
12 pennies	=1 shilling,	1
20 shillings	=1 pound,	20
13 shillings and 4 pennies	=1 merk,	13

18 merks, or 12 pounds =one pound sterling.

A juryman failing to answer to his name, without sufficient cause, after being duly cited in Scottish courts of law, is still fined in 100 merks Scots=£5 8s. 4d.

Slang Terms for Money.

In addition to the ordinary terms, there are others which, although puzzling to a foreigner, are tolerably well understood in this country. In Scotland, a man who flies "kites" may not be worth a "bodle," and in England, not worth a "mag"—coins which have no existence. Such a man will toss you for a "bob." He, of course, would be shunned by the lady who lost a "pony" on last year's "Oaks," and by her husband who lost a "monkey" on the "Derby" at Epsom two days previously. A gentleman who is worth a "plum" (£100,000) need never be short of "tin"; while the wretch who begs a few "coppers" in order to procure a bed has generally no "blunt." The following terms are commonly in use:—

A joey=4d.	A pony=£25.
A tanner=6d.	A monkey=£500.
A bob=1s.	A kite=an accommodation bill.
Half a bull=2s. 6d.	Browns=copper or bronze
A bull=5s.	Tin=money generally.
A quid=£1.	

Blunt, brass, dibs, dust, rhino, the ready, mopuses, oof, spoof, pelf, dollars=money generally.

Foreign Money.

		s.	d.
Austria,	100 kreuzers=1 florin	= 1	11¾
Belgium,	100 centimes=1 franc	= 0	9½
Canada, etc.,	100 cents=1 dollar	= 4	2
China,	100 condarenes=10 mace=1 tael=	6	6
Denmark,	100 ore=1 krone	= 1	1½
France,	100 centimes=1 franc	= 0	9½
	Milliard=1000 million francs=£40,000,000		
Germany,	Imperial Mark=100 pfennings	= 1	0
Greece,	100 lepti=1 franc	= 0	9½
Holland,	100 cents, or 20 stivers=1 florin	= 1	8
Italy,	100 centesimi=1 lira	= 0	9½
Norway,	100 ore=1 krone	= 1	1½
Portugal,	1000 reis=1 milreis	= 4	5
Russia,	100 copecs=1 silver rouble	= 3	2
Spain,	100 centimes=1 peseta	= 0	9½
Sweden,	100 ore=1 krone	= 1	1½
Switzerland,	100 rappen, or centimes=1 franc=	0	9½
Turkey,	40 paras=1 piastre	1½ to 2¾d.	
United States	100 cents=1 dollar	= 4	2
	10 dollars=1 eagle	=41	8

NOTE.—A rough and ready, but for ordinary purposes, sufficiently accurate mode of computing the value of a number of American dollars is to divide by 5, thus, 100 dollars are about equivalent to £20 sterling; 25 of French, Belgian, Swiss, and Greek francs of Italian liras, and of Spanish pesetas may be reckoned at nearly of the value of an English sovereign; the Austrian florin may be considered as about equal to two shillings; the German imperial mark, one shilling.

Indian Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

		Stg. value at exch. of 1s. 4d.=R.1.
1 pie	=	1·12d.
3 pie	=1 pice,	¼d.
12 pie	=1 anna,	1d.
16 annas	=1 rupee,	1s. 4d.
16 rupees	=1 gold mohur,	£1 1s. 4d.

A lac is 100,000 rupees.

WEIGHTS.

The principal weights are the *seer* and the *maund* (or *man*), and these vary considerably in different parts of India. In Bombay the ordinary maund is 88 lbs. avoir., and contains 40 to 42 seers; in Madras the maund is usually equivalent to 25 lbs.; in Bengal, 22 lbs.

LINEAL MEASURE.

These vary throughout India. In Northern India the *beegah* contains 3025 sq. yards, or ⅝ths of an acre; in Bengal, 1000 sq. yards, or little more than ⅓rd of an acre. According to Sir John Malcolm, the smallest beegah is ⅓rd and the largest ⅓rds of an acre.

Income or Wages.

Per Year.			Per Month.			Per Week.			Per Day.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	4½	0	0	0¾
1	10	0	0	2	6	0	0	7	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	9¼	0	0	1¼
2	2	0	0	3	6	0	0	9¾	0	0	1½
2	10	0	0	4	2	0	0	11¼	0	0	1¾
3	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1¾	0	0	2
3	3	0	0	5	3	0	1	2½	0	0	2
3	10	0	0	5	10	0	1	4¼	0	0	2¼
4	0	0	0	6	8	0	1	6½	0	0	2½
4	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	7½	0	0	2¾
4	10	0	0	7	6	0	1	8¾	0	0	3
5	0	0	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	0	3¼
5	5	0	0	8	9	0	2	0¼	0	0	3½
5	10	0	0	9	2	0	2	1½	0	0	3¾
6	0	0	0	10	0	0	2	3¾	0	0	4
6	6	0	0	10	6	0	2	5	0	0	4¼
6	10	0	0	10	10	0	2	6	0	0	4½
7	0	0	0	11	8	0	2	8¼	0	0	4¾
7	7	0	0	12	3	0	2	10	0	0	4¾
7	10	0	0	12	6	0	2	10½	0	0	5
8	0	0	0	13	4	0	3	1	0	0	5¼
8	8	0	0	14	0	0	3	2¾	0	0	5½
8	10	0	0	14	2	0	3	3¼	0	0	5¾
9	0	0	0	15	0	0	3	5½	0	0	6
9	9	0	0	15	9	0	3	7½	0	0	6¼
10	0	0	0	16	8	0	3	10¼	0	0	6½
10	10	0	0	17	6	0	4	0½	0	0	7
11	0	0	0	18	4	0	4	2¾	0	0	7¼
11	11	0	0	19	3	0	4	5¼	0	0	7½
12	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	7½	0	0	8
12	12	0	1	1	0	0	4	10¼	0	0	8¼
13	0	0	1	1	8	0	5	0	0	0	8½
13	13	0	1	2	9	0	5	3	0	0	9
14	0	0	1	3	4	0	5	4½	0	0	9¼
14	14	0	1	4	6	0	5	7¾	0	0	9¾
15	0	0	1	5	0	0	5	8¼	0	0	9¾
15	15	0	1	6	3	0	6	0¾	0	0	10¼
16	0	0	1	6	8	0	6	1¾	0	0	10½
16	16	0	1	8	1	0	6	5¼	0	0	11
17	0	0	1	8	4	0	6	6¼	0	0	11¼
17	17	0	1	9	9	0	6	10½	0	0	11¾
18	0	0	1	10	0	0	6	11	0	0	11¾
18	18	0	1	11	6	0	7	3¼	0	1	0¼
19	0	0	1	11	8	0	7	3¾	0	1	0½
20	0	0	1	13	4	0	7	8¼	0	1	1¼
30	0	0	2	10	0	0	11	6¼	0	1	7½
40	0	0	3	6	8	0	15	4½	0	2	2½
50	0	0	4	3	4	0	19	2¾	0	2	9
60	0	0	5	0	0	1	3	1	0	3	3¾
70	0	0	5	16	8	1	6	11	0	3	10
80	0	0	6	13	4	1	10	9¼	0	4	4½
90	0	0	7	10	0	1	14	7½	0	4	11¼
100	0	0	8	6	8	1	18	5¾	0	5	5¾
200	0	0	16	13	4	3	16	11	0	10	11½
300	0	0	25	0	0	5	15	4½	0	16	5¼
400	0	0	33	6	8	7	13	10¼	1	1	11
500	0	0	41	13	4	9	12	3¾	1	7	4¾
600	0	0	50	0	0	11	10	9¼	1	12	10½
700	0	0	58	6	8	13	9	2¾	1	18	4¼
800	0	0	66	13	4	15	7	8¼	2	3	10
900	0	0	75	0	0	17	6	1¾	2	9	3¾
1000	0	0	83	6	8	19	4	7¼	2	14	9¾

Railway Tunnels in Britain

Over one mile in length=1760 yards.

		Yards.
Severn,	Great Western,	7664
Totley,	Midland,	6.00
Standege,	North-Western,	5342
Woodhead,	Manchester and Sheffield,	5297
Bramhope,	North-Eastern,	3745
Medway,	South-Eastern,	3740
Festiniog,	North-Western,	3726
Cowburn,	Midland,	3702
Sevenoaks,	South-Eastern,	3 00
Rhondda,	Rhondda and Swansea Bay,	3443
Morley,	North-Western,	3330
Box,	Great Western,	3 7
Littleborough,	Lancashire and Yorkshire,	2869
Shepherd's Well,	Chatham and Dover,	2810
Sapperton,	Great Western,	2800
Polehill,	South-Eastern,	27 9
Mersey,	Mersey,	2700
Bleamoor,	Midland,	2600
Queensbury,	Great Northern,	2502
Kilsby,	North-Western,	2423
Dove Holes,	Midland,	2420
Oxted,	Brighton and S.E. Joint,	2266
Wapping (L'pool),	North-Western,	2250
Gourock (Scot.),	Caledonian,	2200
Clayton,	Brighton and South Coast,	220
Drewton,	Hull and Barnsley,	2116
Sydenham,	Chatham and Dover,	2046
Dronfield,	Midland,	2024
Sough,	Lancashire and Yorkshire,	2018
Abbot's Cliff,	South-Eastern,	2000
Honiton,	South-Western,	1681
Merstham,	Brighton and South Coast,	1830
Clay cross,	Midland,	1826
Mudford,	South-Western,	1813
Belsize	Midland,	1800
Glenfield,	Midland,	1795
Harecastle,	North Staffordshire,	1763

Roman Numerals.

These have been used largely in printing the dates on the title pages of books, especially old books, the headings of chapters and clauses, and on the dials of clocks and watches, etc. Put briefly the following are the characters, with their relative values:—I=1, V=5, X=10, L=50, C=100, D or I)=500, M or C|)=1000. MCMVI=1906. When the character is *followed* by another of less or equal value, the number expressed denotes the *sum* of their single values but when *preceded* by one of *less* value it signifies the difference. For instance, III stands for 3, IV for 4, and VI for 6, XL for 40, LXX for 70, and so on. Our forefathers displayed considerable ingenuity and eccentricity in the arrangement of these symbols, so much so that they often prove a vexatious puzzle to our modern bibliographers; but the above simple explanation is sufficient for all purposes in these practical times.

Population, Births, and Deaths—Cities.

Population and rates per thousand of births, and deaths for 1904.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1000. Births.	Deaths.
London,	4,648,950	27·9	16·6
Croydon,	144,419	26·0	13·8
Willesden,	132,566	32·7	11·2
Tottenham,	112,981	31·8	13·9
West Ham,	288,424	32·3	16·5
East Ham,	116,902	31·8	13·1
Leyton	110,844	28·7	12·7
Walthamstow,	111,282	32·5	12·2
Birkenhead,	114,814	33·2	19·6
Birmingham,	537,965	31·6	19·9
Blackburn,	132,134	23·4	16·9
Bolton,	175,744	26·8	16·9
Bradford,	285,089	22·1	17·6
Brighton,	126,286	23·5	16·6
Bristol,	343,204	26·7	15·6
Burnley,	100,569	26·6	19·5
Cardiff,	176,313	29·6	14·8
Derby,	120,449	27·4	15·3
Gateshead,	118,067	34·4	18·5
Halifax,	107,580	20·0	15·5
Hull,	253,865	31·0	18·6
Leeds,	459,142	28·0	18·0
Leicester,	224,186	26·6	14·5
Liverpool,	723,430	33·7	22·6
Manchester,	557,938	31·3	21·3
Newcastle,	225,362	30·5	19·4
Norwich,	115,538	27·6	18·2
Nottingham,	248,811	27·7	17·7
Oldham,	139,497	24·9	18·2
Plymouth,	114,003	25·4	18·5
Portsmouth,	198,038	28·3	16·9
Preston,	115,055	28·1	19·2
Rhondda,	122,310	39·8	19·1
Salford,	228,983	31·8	21·2
Sheffield,	432,940	32·0	16·8
Southampton,	112,500	26·8	13·7
South Shields,	107,334	34·0	17·9
Sunderland,	151,157	34·5	19·5
Edinburgh,	331,977	23·4	16·6
Glasgow,	798,357	31·0	19·3
Aberdeen,	164,124	29·8	17·8
Dundee,	163,535	27·6	20·2
Dublin,	378,994	29·6	23·4
Belfast,	358,680	31·7	20·9
Calcutta,	910,117	16·7	30·0
Bombay,	776,006	25·2	55·0
Madras,	509,346	40·1	37·9
Sydney,	511,030	25·9	11·2
Brisbane,	124,463	26·5	11·5
Toronto,	214,442	24·2	18·1
Alexandria,	356,034	39·2	34·9
Amsterdam,	548,974	27·1	15·1
Antwerp,	286,695	25·4	14·9
Baltimore,	541,000	..	20·0
Berlin,	1,972,045	24·8	16·9
Boston,	614,522	28·3	17·5
Breslau,	451,740	31·8	23·5
Brussels,	586,936	19·8	14·5
Buda-Pesth,	813,399	26·2	19·0
Buenos Ayres,	960,316	34·1	14·9
Cairo,	636,002	41·1	37·7
Chicago,	1,932,315	..	13·6
Christiania,	223,649	28·6	13·5
Copenhagen,	423,000	27·6	15·8
Dresden,	497,500	30·5	17·9
The Hague,	232,150	28·3	15·2
Hamburg,	765,850	26·0	15·8
Milan,	514,869	26·7	20·0
Moscow,	1,092,360	..	27·6
Munich,	524,000	32·0	20·5
New Orleans,	317,000	..	21·5
New York,	3,450,000	22·9	22·6
Paris,	2,750,000	19·5	17·4
Philadelphia,	1,408,151	..	18·4
Prague,	430,569	23·2	21·7
Rio de Janeiro,	800,000	..	22·0
Rome,	461,267	25·2	18·7
Rotterdam,	363,930	35·2	14·7
St. Louis,	685,000	..	16·8
St. Petersburg,	1,372,660	29·7	23·7
San Francisco,	475,000	..	15·7
Stockholm,	309,496	23·3	14·4
Trieste,	189,328	33·5	25·8
Turin,	356,032	20·1	15·0
Venice,	154,861	26·5	22·2
Vienna,	1,767,992	28·3	18·3

POPULATION.

Of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland in 1851 1901, and Islands in British Seas in 1851 1901.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1851	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609
1861	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224
1871	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266
1881	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439
1891	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,325
1901	15,721,728	16,804,347	32,526,075
SCOTLAND—			
1851	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742
1861	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294
1871	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018
1881	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573
1891	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647
1901	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103
IRELAND—			
1851	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385
1861	2,836,977	2,961,587	5,798,564
1871	2,639,826	2,771,590	5,412,377
1881	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836
1891	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750
1901	2,197,739	2,258,807	4,456,546
ISLANDS—			
1851	66,854	76,272	143,126
1861	66,140	77,407	143,447
1871	66,222	78,416	144,638
1881	66,081	75,179	141,260
1891	69,555	78,287	147,842
1901	70,691	79,908	150,599

* Exclusive of the Army and Navy and Merchant seamen abroad, in 1881, 212,194; in 1861, 250,356; in 1871, 276,989; in 1881, 225,374; in 1891, 224,211; in 1901, 367,739.

Population of the World.

The following important statistics as to the AREA and POPULATION of the great divisions of the EARTH'S SURFACE, are according to the latest *data*:—

	Sq. Miles.	Population.	To 1 Sq. Mile.
Europe,*a*	3,797,410	357,851,580	96
Asia,*b*	17,039,066	825,954,000	49
Africa,*c*	11,280,000	163,999,017	13
N. America,*d*	7,952,386	88,386,084	11
S. America,	6,844,602	33,342,700	5
Australasia,*e*	3,696,133	10,184,600	2·7
Polar Islands,	1,689,834	11,170	—
TOTAL,	52,299,431	1,479,729,151	28

a Including Iceland, the Azores, the Madeira, but not the islands in the Arctic Sea.
b Without the Arctic Islands.
c Including Madagascar, and other islands round Africa, etc.
d With Central America and the West Indies.
e The Continent, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea, and Pacific Islands.

It was calculated by Dr. Oppel during 1893 that 1,700,000 sq. miles of the earth's surface are uninhabited or ownerless, 5,000,000 sq. miles more without settled government, while the remaining 45,000,000 sq. miles are occupied by definite states, of which there are 75. Of these, however, 18 make up 87 per cent. of total area.

Mountains and Rivers.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

ASIA.	Feet.	NORTH AMERICA.	Feet.
Everest, Himalayas (India),	29,002	Nevada de Tolúea,	19,454
Dapsang, Karakorums (India),	28,700	Drizaba,	18,205
Tagarina, Pamir,	25,800	Mount Brown,	16,000
Khan-tangri, Tian-shan,	24,000	Mount St. Elias,	13,500
AFRICA.		SOUTH AMERICA.	
Kilima-Njaro,	19,680	Aconcagua, Chili,	22,427
Kenia,	19,000	Mercedario,	22,302
Ruwenzori,	18,000	Gualtieri,	22,000
Ligonyi,	14,000	Huascan,	22,000
AUSTRALIA AND POLYNESIA.		EUROPE.	
Charles-Louis, New Guinea,	20,000	Mount Blanc, Alps,	15,732
Mauna Loa, Hawaii,	13,805	Ben Nevis, Scotland	4,406
Mount Cook, New Zealand,	12,349	Snowdon, Wales,	3,571
Kinabalu, Borneo,	11,562	Carrantual, Ireland,	3,414
Mount Koscinsko, N.S.W.,	7,308	Scawfell Pike, England,	3,210
		Ben Lomond, Scotland,	3,195

CHIEF RIVERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND.	Length, mls.	SCOTLAND.	Length, mls.
Thames,	250	Tay,	120
Severn,	210	Clyde,	79
Mersey,	70		

GREAT RIVER SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD.

Name.	Length, of Basin, mls.	Area sq. miles.
Mississippi with Missouri, N. America,	4,300	1,290,000
Nile, Egypt,	4,000	1,290,000
Amazon, South America,	4,000	2,230,000
Ob, or Obi, Siberia,	2,500	1,190,000
Yenisei, Siberia,	3,400	880,000
Yang-tsze-kiang, China,	3,200	689,000
Lena, Siberia,	2,400	942,000
Amur, Eastern Asia,	2,800	403,000
Congo, West Africa,	2,800	1,540,000
Niger, Africa,	2,000	1,060,000
Hoang-ho, China,	2,600	387,000
St. Lawrence, Canada,	2,150	565,000
La Plata, South America,	2,300	995,000
Mackenzie, North America,	2,300	607,000
Volga, Russia,	2,400	592,000
Yukon, Alaska, North America,	2,200	433,000
Indus, North-West India,	1,900	360,000
Ganges and Brahmapootra, India,	1,800	588,000
Danube, Central Europe,	1,700	320,000
Winnipeg-Nelson, Brit. N. America,	1,500	504,000
Murray, Australia,	1,300	300,000
Orinoco, South America,	1,480	430,000

NOTE.—Scientifically the *area* of a river's basin is the criterion of its size, but popularly its *length* is more regarded.

British Governments.

Date.	*Party.*	*Prime Minister.*	*Duration.* Yrs.	Days
1806 Feb. 11.	Coalition,	Lord Grenville,	1	48
1807 Mar. 31.	Tory,	Duke of Portland,	2	246
1809 Dec. 2.	Tory,	Spencer Perceval,	2	190
1812 June 9.	Tory,	Earl of Liverpool,	14	319
1827 April 24.	Tory,	George Canning,	0	134
1827 Sept. 5.	Coalition,	Viscount Goderich,	0	142
1828 Jan. 25.	Tory,	Duke of Wellington	2	301
1830 Nov. 22.	Lib. (Whig),	Earl Grey,	3	238
1834 July 18.	Liberal,	Visc. Melbourne,	0	161
1834 Dec. 26.	Conservative,	Sir Robert Peel,	0	113
1835 April 18.	Liberal,	Visc. Melbourne,	6	141
1841 Sept. 6.	Conservative,	Sir Robert Peel,	4	303
1846 July 6.	Liberal,	Lord John Russell,	5	236
1852 Feb. 27.	Conservative,	Earl of Derby,	0	305
1852 Dec. 28.	Liberal,	Earl of Aberdeen,	2	44
1855 Feb. 10.	Liberal,	Lord Palmerston,	3	15
1858 Feb. 25.	Conservative,	Earl of Derby,	1	113
1859 June 18.	Liberal,	Lord Palmerston,	6	141
1865 Nov. 6.	Liberal,	Earl Russell,	0	242
1866 July 6.	Conservative,	Earl of Derby,	1	236
1868 Feb. 27.	Conservative,	Benjamin Disraeli,	0	286
1868 Dec. 9.	Liberal,	Wm. E. Gladstone,	5	74
1874 Feb. 21.	Conservative,	Benjamin Disraeli,	6	67
1880 April 28.	Liberal,	Wm. E. Gladstone,	5	57
1885 June 24.	Conservative,	Mar. of Salisbury,	0	227
1886 Feb. 6.	Liberal,	Wm. E. Gladstone,	0	178
1886 Aug. 3.	Conservative,	Mar. of Salisbury,	6	15
1892 Aug. 18.	Liberal,	Wm. E. Gladstone,	1	193
1894 Mar. 3.	Liberal,	Earl of Rosebery,	1	121
1895 June 29.	Con. (Unionist),	Mar. of Salisbury,	7	14
1902 July 12.	Unionist,	A. J. Balfour,	3	145
1905 Dec. 11.	Liberal,	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman,	—	

The period of a Government's existence does not always correspond with the duration of a Parliament, as two or more Governments may hold office during one Parliament. The present is the twenty-sixth Imperial Parliament since 1806.

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.

Year.	Place of Rowing.	Winner.	m. s.	Won by
1842	Westmin. to Put.	Oxford.	30 45	13 seconds.
1845	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	23 35	30 seconds.
1846	Mortlake to Put.	Camb.	21 5	2 lengths.*a*
	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22 0	Many lengths
1849	" "	Oxford.	foul	foul.*b*
1852	" "	Oxford.	26	27 seconds.
1854	" "	Oxford.	25 29	11 strokes.
1856	Mortlake to Put.	Camb.	25 0	½ length.
1857	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	22 0	35 seconds.
1858	" "	Camb.	21 0	22 seconds.
1859	" "	Oxford.	24 0	Camb. sank.
1860	" "	Camb.	26 5	1 length.
1861	" "	Oxford.	23 30	48 seconds.
1862	" "	Oxford.	24 41	30 seconds.
1863	Mortlake to Put.	Oxford.	23 6	43 seconds.
1864	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	21 40	26 seconds.
1865	" "	Oxford.	21 24	4 lengths.
1866	" "	Oxford.	25 35	15 seconds.
1867	" "	Oxford.	22 40	½ length.
1868	" "	Oxford.	20 56	6 lengths.
1869	" "	Oxford.	20 5	3 lengths.
1870	" "	Camb.	22 4	1½ length.
1871	" "	Camb.	23 5	1 length.
1872	" "	Camb.	21 15	2 lengths.
1873	" "	Camb.	19 35	¾ lengths.
1874	" "	Camb.	22 35	2½ lengths.
1875	" "	Oxford.	22 2	10 lengths.
1876	" "	Camb.	20 20	8 lengths.
1877	" "	dead heat	24 8	——
1878	" "	Oxford.	22 13	10 lengths.
1879	" "	Camb.	21 18	2½ lengths.
1880	" "	Oxford.	21 23	3 lengths.
1881	" "	Oxford.	21 51	3 lengths.
1882	" "	Oxford.	20 12	7 lengths.
1883	" "	Oxford.	21 8	4 lengths.
1884	" "	Camb.	21 39	2½ lengths.
1885	" "	Oxford.	21 36	3 lengths.
1886	" "	Camb.	22 29	⅔ length.
1887	" "	Camb.	20 52	3½ lengths.
1888	" "	Camb.	20 48	5 lengths.
1889	" "	Camb.	20 14	3 lengths.
1890	" "	Oxford.	22 3	1 length.
1891	" "	Oxford.	21 48	½ length.
1892	" "	Oxford.	19 21	2½ lengths.
1893	" "	Oxford.	18 47	1 length 4 ft.
1894	" "	Oxford.	21 39	3½ lengths.
1895	" "	Oxford.	20 50	2½ lengths.
1896	" "	Oxford.	20 4	2-5ths length.
1897	" "	Oxford.	19 12	2⅔ lengths.
1898	" "	Oxford.	22 15	20 lengths.
1899	" "	Camb.	21 4	3½ lengths.
1900	" "	Camb.	18 47	20 lengths.
1901	" "	Oxford.	22 31	over ½ length.
1902	" "	Camb.	19 9	5 lengths.
1903	" "	Camb.	19 33	6 lengths
1904	" "	Camb.	21 34	4½ lengths.
1905	" "	Oxford.	20 35	3 lengths.
1906	" "	Camb.	19 24	3½ lengths.

American Postages.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

(Applies also to matter sent to Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines, Canada and Mexico.)

FIRST-CLASS MATTER (Letters, etc.), . . . 2c. an oz.
SECOND-CLASS (Newspapers and Periodicals), . . . 1c. for 4 oz.
THIRD-CLASS (Books, Circulars), . . . 1c. for 2 oz.
FOURTH-CLASS (Merchandise), . . . 1c. an oz.
REGISTRATION FEE (additional postage), . . . 8c.
SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP (additional to regular postage), . . . 10c.

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.—Letters and all written matter (whether sealed or not), except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets, also all matter sealed (see below), 2c. an ounce, except drop letters at NON-CARRIER offices, 1c. an ounce. (Postal cards and private mailing cards, 1c. each.)

SECOND-CLASS.—Newspapers and periodicals, 1 cent for each 4 ounces or part thereof when not sealed.

THIRD-CLASS.—Unsealed "point print" correspondence of the blind, books (printed, not blank), circulars, other printed matter, proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying same, valentines, sheet music, heliotypes, chromos, posters, lithographs and printed advertising matter in general, all, when not sealed, 1c. for two ounces or fraction.

FOURTH CLASS.—Merchandise and samples, including printed matter in quantity, blank books and paper, ores, all matter not included in any of the other classes, and not in its nature perishable or liable to injure the contents of the mails. (By express ruling the postage on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants is at the rate of 1c. for each 2 ounces). All, when not sealed and not exceeding 4 pounds in weight, 1 cent an ounce or fraction.

SEALING.—Any matter is regarded as sealed when it is not so wrapped as to allow of a thorough examination without in any way injuring the wrapping.

REGISTRATION.—First, third and fourth class matter, 8 cents in addition to regular postage, insures for value of matter sent up to 10 dols.

MONEY ORDER RATES.—Sums not exceeding

2.50 dols.,	3c.
Over 2.50 dols. and not exceeding 5.00 dols.,	5c.
Over 5.00 dols. and not exceeding 10.00 dols.,	8c.
Over 10.00 dols. and not exceeding 20.00 dols.,	10c.
Over 20.00 dols. and not exceeding 30.00 dols.,	12c.
Over 30.00 dols. and not exceeding 40.00 dols.,	15c.
Over 40.00 dols. and not exceeding 50.00 dols.,	18c.
Over 50.00 dols. and not exceeding 60.00 dols.,	20c.
Over 60.00 dols. and not exceeding 75.00 dols.,	25c.
Over 75.00 dols. and not exceeding 100.00 dols.,	30c.

Money orders are sold, for payment in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines at the above rates.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

All countries are included in the POSTAL UNION, to which the rates are as follows: Letters, per half ounce, 5 cents; second and third class matter, per 2 ounces, 1 cent; postal cards, 2 cents each.

American Holidays.

1st January,	New Year's Day.
12th February,	Lincoln's Birthday.
22nd February,	Washington's Birthday.
30th May,	Decoration Day.
4th July,	Independence Day.
1st Monday in September,	Labour Day.
1st Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	Election Day.
Last Thursday in November,	Thanksgiving Day.
25th December,	Christmas Day.

Presidents of the United States of America.

Declaration of Independence,	4th July, 1776
General Washington first President,	1789 and 1793
John Adams,	1797
Thomas Jefferson,	1801 and 1805
James Madison,	1809 and 1813
James Monroe,	1817 and 1821
John Quincy Adams,	1825
General Andrew Jackson,	1829 and 1833
Martin Van Buren,	1837
Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison (died 4th April),	1841
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President),	1841
James Knox Polk,	1845
Gen. Zachary Taylor (died 9th July, 1850),	1849
Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President),	1850
General Franklin Pierce,	1853
James Buchanan,	1857
Abram Lincoln (assas. 14th April, 1865),	1861 and 1865
Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President),	1865
General Ulysses S. Grant,	1869 and 1873
Rutherford Birchard Hayes,	1877
Gen. J. Abram Garfield (died 19th April, 1881),	1881
Gen. Chester A. Arthur (elected as Vice-Pres.),	1881
Grover Cleveland,	1885
Gen. Benjamin Harrison,	1889
Grover Cleveland,	1885 and 1893
William M'Kinley (assassinated 1901),	1897 and 1901
Theodore Roosevelt (elected as Vice-Pres.),	1901
Theodore Roosevelt re-elected,	1905

POPULATION 1776, including slaves, 2,614,300; 1881, all free, 50,152,866; 1890, 62,480,540; 1900, 76,303,387.

Removal of Stains from Books.

Nearly all the acids remove spots of ink from paper, but it is important to use such as attack its tissue the least. *Spirits of salts*, diluted into five times or six times the quantity of water, may be applied with success upon the spot, and after a minute or two washing it off with clear water. A solution of *oxalic acid*, *citric acid*, or *tartaric acid* is attended with the least risk, and may be applied upon the paper or plates without fear of damage. These acids, taking out writing ink and not touching the printing, can be used for restoring books where the margins have been written upon, without attacking the text.

When the paper is disfigured with stains of iron, it may be perfectly restored by applying a solution of *sulphuret of potash*, and afterwards one of *oxalic acid*. The sulphuret extracts from the iron part of its oxygen, and renders it soluble in diluted acids.

The most simple, and at the same time very effectual, method of raising spots of grease, wax, oil, or any other fat substance is by washing the part with *ether*, and placing it between white blotting-paper; then with a hot iron press above the part stained, and the defect will be speedily removed. In many cases, where the stains are not bad, *rectified spirits of wine* will be found to answer the purpose.

Another method of removing grease from paper is to strew over the spot, or spots, a little finely-powdered *French chalk*, cover this with a piece of clean blotting-paper, then hold a hot iron close to the paper without bringing it in contact.

To Restore Calf Bindings.

Wash lightly with a soft sponge dipped in a preparation consisting of ¼ oz. of the best glue dissolved in a pint of warm water, to which add a teaspoonful of glycerine and a little flour paste. Rub well with chamois leather when dry.

Hints as to Using Books.

Never handle books unless with clean hands.
Never hold a book near the fire.
Never drop a book upon the floor.
Never turn leaves with the thumb.
Never lean or rest upon an open book.
Never turn down the corners of leaves.
Always keep your place with a book-mark.
Never leave a book open face downwards.
Always turn leaves from the top with the middle or forefinger.
Never pull a book from a shelf by the binding at the top, but by the back.
Never place another book, or anything else, upon the leaves of an open book.
Never close a book with a pencil, a pad of paper, or anything else between the leaves.
Always open a large book from the middle, and never from the ends or cover.
When opening a book hold the leaves loosely, so as to let them yield gently. By opening a book with the leaves grasped tightly to the covers with each hand, an undue stress is put on the binding, and the back of the book frequently broken.

British Museum.

The total amount for the expenses of the British Museum for the year ending 31st March, 1905, was estimated as follows:—

Salaries and Wages,	£58,013
Police,	4,834
Purchases and Acquisitions,	22,000
Bookbinding, Repairing, etc.,	10,817
Printing Catalogues, etc.,	6,465
Reproduction of Works of Art for Local Museums,	600
Warming, Ventilating, Fire-extinguishing, and Electric Lighting Apparatus,	3,325
Furniture and Fittings,	8,051
Incidental Expenses,	11,698
	£125,803

The following are a few details regarding the salaries and wages paid:—The Principal Librarian and Secretary receives £1,500; 8 Keepers of Departments, receive from £700 to £800; Assistant Secretary, £700; 8 Assistant Keepers of Departments receive from £520 to £650; Clerk in Charge of Accounts, £650; 24 First-class Assistants receive from £300 to £500; 32 Second-class Assistants receive from £150 to £300; Electrician, £250; 54 First-class Attendants receive from £105 to £120; 64 Second-class Attendants receive from £60 to £100; Messenger receives from £130 to £180; 3 Assistant Messengers receive from £100 to £120; 44 Labourers and Window Cleaners receive from 24s. to 30s. per week; 34 Boy Attendants receive from 12s. to 15s. per week; 32 Commissionaires receive from 23s. to 27s. per week. In addition to those there is quite a number of Housemaids, Female Attendants, Firemen, Stokers, Engine Drivers, and Masons.

Wedding Anniversaries.

First Anniversary,	Cotton Wedding.
Third Anniversary,	Leather Wedding.
Fifth Anniversary,	Wooden Wedding.
Tenth Anniversary,	Tin Wedding.
Twelfth Anniversary,	Silk and Fine Linen Wedding.
Fifteenth Anniversary,	Crystal Wedding.
Twentieth Anniversary,	China Wedding.
Twenty-fifth Anniversary,	Silver Wedding.
Thirtieth Anniversary,	Pearl Wedding.
Fortieth Anniversary,	Ruby Wedding.
Fiftieth Anniversary,	Golden Wedding.
Sixtieth Anniversary,	Diamond Wedding.

Poisons and their Antidotes.

1. ACIDS: SULPHURIC, NITRIC, MURIATIC, NITRO-MURIATIC.

Antidote.—Chalk, whiting, carbonate of soda, carbonate of magnesia in water, milk and white of egg and olive oil, very thick lime water.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Stomach pump with care, and wash with water until no smell. Then give sulphate of soda in solution, then olive oil, milk and white of egg in water.

PHOSPHORUS.—An emetic containing a tablespoonful of mustard or salt.

Antidote.—Teaspoonful of *very old* turpentine.

2. CHROMIC ACID, CHROMATES, all preparations or compounds of CHROMIUM, ANTIMONY, COPPER, MERCURY, OR ZINC.

Antidote.—Abundance of white of egg in water. A teaspoonful of mustard flour in water. Copious draughts of an infusion of salt herbs.

3. AMMONIA, SODA, POTASH, ALKALIES, SILICATES, AND SULPHATES.

Antidote.—Strong vinegar and water. Large doses of oil. Large doses of milk.

4. PRUSSIC ACID AND ITS SALTS, ALL CYANIDES AND SULPHO-CYANIDES, OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS, AND NITRO-BENZINE.

Antidote.—Continuous and heavy douches of ice-cold water over the head and spinal column. Mustard plasters on the stomach and soles of the feet. Prevent sleep.

5. ETHER, PETROLEUM, BENZINE, CONCENTRATED OR ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, FRUIT ESSENCE.

Antidote.—Plenty of mustard-flour in large quantity of hot water. Cold water douches. Fresh air. Prevent sleep absolutely.

6. COMPOUNDS OF BARYTA AND LEAD.

Antidote.—A teaspoonful of mustard-flour in warm water. Strong solutions of Epsom salts or Glauber's salts in cold water.

7. COMPOUNDS OF ARSENIC.

Antidote.—A teaspoonful of mustard-flour in warm water. A teaspoonful of dialysed iron mixed with the same quantity of calcined magnesia every five minutes for one hour. Then plenty of oil, or milk, or some mucilaginous tea—say linseed.

8. OXALIC ACID AND ITS SALTS.

Antidote.—Very thick paste of lime and water by large spoonfuls at the time. After several of these, large draughts of lime water. Finally, 4 ounces of castor oil.

9. NITRATE OF SILVER.

Antidote.—Large doses of ordinary kitchen salt, dissolved in water, after which, one teaspoonful of mustard-flour in warm water.

10. NITROUS FUMES OR VAPOURS arising in vitriol or chemical work.

Antidote.—Frequent and small doses of strong acetic acid—the stronger the better.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC POISONING.—Emetic: one tablespoonful of mustard, hot weak solution of Condy's fluid or weak solution of permanganate of potash; prevent patient from sleeping by brisk movement and strong coffee; protect from cold.

Medical Suggestions in Emergencies.

AGUE.—In anticipation of attack 5 to 10 grains of quinine should be taken and smaller doses continued indefinitely afterwards to prevent recurrence—occasional aperients should be employed.

APOPLEXY.—Elevate and apply to the head cold wet cloths; avoid all rough movement; undo the collar.

BITES of snakes, mad dogs, etc.—Apply a ligature (a cord) on the side nearest the heart; suck the wound. Apply Condy's fluid or permanganate of potash in solution, or a weak solution of carbolic acid.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—Place the injured part in a natural position and apply cloths soaked in carron oil equal parts linseed or olive oils and lime water).

COLIC, DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—For adults 10 drops of chlorodyne in a little brandy and water, or a rectal injection of 2 oz. of starch mucilage with from 15 to 30 drops of laudanum.

DRUNKENNESS.—An emetic of a tablespoonful of mustard in water, and douche the head in cold water. As a restorative a small wineglassful of spirit of mindererus.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Act on the bowels, arrest vomiting by sinapisms to stomach and feed patient with nutrient fluids; as sedative 30 grs. of potassium bromide.

EMETICS.—Substances which cause vomiting. One to two teaspoonfuls of ipecacuanha wine or tickling back of throat with brush or finger.

FAINTING from loss of blood, weakness, or shock.—Lower head, elevate feet; undo the dress; give plenty of air; sprinkle the face and chest with cold water, apply smelling salts to nostrils.

FITS.—Loosen the clothing about the neck; fresh air, and prevent patient from injuring himself.

FROSTBITE.—Avoid heat, and restore circulation in the part by rubbing the skin.

RHEUMATISM.—Avoid its causes: wet clothes, damp ground, liquor. Dietary should be composed chiefly of white flesh with a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables, lemons and fruit acids specially beneficial. Copious supply of water between meals.

Cautions in Visiting the Sick.

Do not visit the sick when you are fatigued, or when in a state of perspiration, or with the stomach empty, for in such conditions you are very liable to take the infection. When the disease is very infectious, take the side of the patient which is near to the window. Do not enter the room the first thing in the morning before it has been aired, and when you come away take some food, change your clothes and expose them to the air for some days. Tobacco smoke is said to be a preventive of malaria: chloride of lime is certainly as good, if not much better.

Marriage.

ENGLAND.—A mutual promise of marriage is binding in English law. Marriage there may be done either by the proclamation of banns or by the certificate of a registrar. In either case, a residence of twenty-one days in the district must be proved before the certificate can be granted. If a party wish to be married without delay a license must be obtained, the

fees for which are very much higher than those paid for the banns or the ordinary certificate. A registrar cannot give a license for marriage in church, as, although his ordinary certificate is usually accepted in place of banns, a minister may insist on banns or episcopal license when the marriage is in church. The law of England requires that the actual ceremony take place between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. before witnesses, and that it be duly registered. If it is not in the parish church, but in a dissenting chapel or other place of worship, it may be performed by the minister or other "authorised person."

IRELAND.—The law in regard to what constitutes marriage is practically the same as that of England, although the ceremonies may differ owing to what may be the various religious persuasions of the contracting parties.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland the orthodox fashion is by the proclamation of banns in the parish church, which now only costs about 2s. 6d., or by having the names of the contracting parties exhibited on the "notice board" outside the registrar's office. The latter is frequently the most convenient.

Irregular marriages, or civil marriages as they are called, are quite legal, and in large centres of population amount to almost 5 per cent. of the whole. The two contemplating marriage go to the registrar's, accompanied by two witnesses, who must be prepared to swear that they know the bride and bridegroom, and that one of them at least has resided for three weeks in Scotland. From this they go to the Sheriff's Chambers, where authority is given to have the marriage registered. This method only costs about 3os. Such marriages are sometimes gone through again according to the rites of the church.

The registrar must receive 7 clear days notice prior to the granting of his certificate. A marriage must be registered within 3 days; a birth in Scotland 21 days, in England 42 days, or even 3 months without a penalty; a death in Scotland within 8 days, England 5; a child must be vaccinated within 6 months after the date of its birth in Scotland, in England 3 months.

FOREIGN.—The marriage of British subjects, recorded in the books of a British consul is legal. When one or both of the subjects are of foreign nationality and not married in the precincts of the consulate, then the law of the parties' domicile and place of celebration usually govern the rights and form of the marriage.

UNITED STATES.—Almost all that is required to constitute a legal marriage in the United States is that mutual consent be proved. In scarcely any of the States is any definite form of ceremony or preliminary imposed, though in Pennsylvania it requires that the marriage be gone through in the presence of at least twelve witnesses. A few of the other States provide that a license be taken out, and the marriage celebrated before a clergyman or magistrate.

Equivalent Legal Titles in England and Scotland.

ENGLISH.	SCOTTISH.
Barrister-at-Law or Barrister.	Advocate.
Attorney. / Solicitor.	Law Agent, sometimes called Writer.
Proctor.	Public Prosecutor.
Notary.	Notary.
Official Receiver.	Trustee in Bankruptcy or Liquidator.

"Counsel" is commonly applied to Barristers and Advocates both in Scotland and England.

Queen's Counsel (Q.C.). an honorary title bestowed upon Senior Counsel both in England and Scotland. It entitles the recipient to wear a silk gown, commonly called "taking silk."

Writers to Her Majesty's Signet (W.S.). These are a branch of Edinburgh Solicitors with special privileges in regard to Court practice.

Solicitors before the Supreme Courts (S.S.C.). A set of Edinburgh Solicitors associated in a special society: no special privileges.

Procurator. A Scotch law term to designate a practitioner in the local Courts.

Solicitor. A Solicitor in Aberdeen is called an Advocate.

Excise Duties—Licenses, etc.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS—

If painted, marked, or affixed on or to any carriage, ...	£2 2 0
If not so painted, marked or affixed, .	1 1 0

Note.—Any person who pays the higher rate of duty on a carriage is not liable for the lower rate when the armorial bearings are otherwise used.

Members of a Family.—Every member of a family is strictly liable to duty who uses any armorial bearings of their father or other head of the house although living under the same roof, but the Board do not insist on such paying duty when only using the bearings in the same house on writing paper, etc., for which duty has already been paid. If, however, the other members of the family use such paper, etc., elsewhere, or such armorial bearings upon their rings, or upon any other article worn upon themselves individually, then the license duty must be duly paid by them also.

CARRIAGE LICENSES—

Carriages with four or more wheels, for two or more horses (including motors up to 1 ton or more than 3 tons, but light locomotives between 1 ton and 2 tons are £4 4s.).	£2 2 0
Carriages with four or more wheels, for one horse only, ...	1 1 0
Carriage with two wheels (including motor cycles), ...	0 15 0
Hackney carriage, ...	0 15 0
DOG LICENSES, ...	0 7 6

Note.—Great Britain, about 1,130,000; France, 2,000,000; Germany, 1,500,000.

The number of dogs used for hunting purposes in the United Kingdom is about 22,500.

Sheep dogs and those used solely for the guidance of the blind in the United Kingdom are not taxed, and amount to nearly 400,000.

GAME LICENSE, £2 and £3, according to time. There are numerous exemptions in the case of persons entitled to kill hares and rabbits. Occasional licenses to kill game for a continuous period of fourteen days, £1.

GAME DEALER'S LICENSE, £2. No license is required to deal in woodcock, snipe, quail, rabbit, or deer.

GUN LICENSE, 10s.

HAWKER'S LICENSE, £2. Hawkers or pedlars not using a horse or other beast of burden may dispense with the excise license, but must have a certificate from the chief of police in the district where they reside.

MALE SERVANTS, 15s.

MEDICINE LICENSE.—5s. yearly requires to be paid by anyone keeping for sale any medicine subject to stamp duty.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.—Dealers in gold and silver plate, including pedlars, hawkers, and pawnbrokers, £5 15s. if over 2 oz. in gold or 30 oz. silver; £2 6s. if under those weights.

HOUSE AGENTS.—Letting or selling furnished houses or apartments valued at over £25 a year, £2.

PAWNBROKER, £7 10s.

APPRAISER, £2.

AUCTIONEER, £10.

BEER.—Beer licenses vary from 4s. to brew for one's own private use, to retailers of Beer, not to be consumed on the premises, £4 4s., when the rental exceeds £10.

PLAYING CARDS.—Sellers of playing cards, if also manufacturers, £1.

PASSENGER BOAT LICENSE, £5.

EXCURSION LICENSE.—For one day only, £1.

SPIRITS.—Distillers, rectifiers, and wholesale dealers, £10 10s. Including all sorts of beer and wine, to be consumed on the premises, if rental under £10 a year, £3 17s. 1d.; at £10 or under £15, £5 2s. 10d., and graduating according to rental up to £700 or above, for which the license is £51 8s. 6d.

GROCER'S LICENSE in Scotland, for spirits and beer, is from £4 4s. to £13 13s. on rentals of from under £10 to over £50 a year.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURERS, £5 5s. to £31 10s., according to the quantity made.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.—Sellers of, 5s. 3d.; occasional licenses (each day), 4d.

VINEGAR MAKERS, £1.

SETTLEMENT ESTATE DUTY is payable on settled property at the rate of £1 per cent.; but when the gross value, heritable and moveable, exclusive of property settled otherwise than by will, does not exceed £300 there is a fixed duty of 30s., and between £300 and £500 a fixed duty of 50s.

SUCCESSION DUTY is payable on all property passing by death and not liable to Legacy Duties. The rates vary with the relationship, from £1 10s. in the case of children or their descendants, or lineal ancestors, to £11 10s. for strangers.

LEGACY DUTY.—Children of the deceased and their descendants, or the parents of any lineal ancestor of the deceased, £1 per cent. Brothers and sisters of the deceased or their descendants, £3 per cent. Brothers and sisters of the father and mother of the deceased, and their descendants, £5 per cent. Brothers and sisters of the grandparents of the deceased, and their descendants, £6 per cent. Those in any other degree of blood relationship, or strangers in blood to the deceased, £10 per cent.

Husband and wife of a deceased person are exempt. Illegitimate children are chargeable at the highest rate. Where the estate is under £100 in value no Legacy or Succession Duty is payable and where the *net* value is under £1000 Settlement Estate Duty and Legacy or Succession Duty is not payable.

Legal Seasons for Killing Game.

Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards, the latter now almost extinct.

KINDS OF GAME.	ENG. AND WALES. Begins.	ENG. AND WALES. Ends.	SCOTLAND. Begins.	SCOTLAND. Ends.	IRELAND. Begins.	IRELAND. Ends.
Grouse or Moor Game, Black or Heath Fowl,	Aug. 12	Dec. 10	Aug. 12	Dec. 10	Aug. 12	Dec. 10
Ptarmigan,	Aug. 20	Dec. 10	Aug. 20	Dec. 10	Aug. 20	Dec. 10
Pheasant,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partridge,	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct. 1	Feb. 1
Quail,	Sept. 1	Feb. 1	Sept. 1	Feb. 1	Sept. 1	Feb. 1
Landrail,	As Wild Birds,	ditto	As Wild Birds,	ditto	As Wild Birds,	ditto
Bustard,	ditto	March 1	ditto	March 1	ditto	March 1
Hare,	Sept. 1	No close season.	Sept. 1	No close season.	Sept. 1	No close season.
Male Fallow Deer,	No close season.	ditto	No close season.	ditto	No close season.	ditto
Other Male Deer,	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
Wild Fowl and other Birds not Game,	Aug. 1	March 1	Aug. 1	March 1	Aug. 1	March 1

How to Mix Ink and Paint for Various Tints.

Mixing Black and Red gives Brown.
Mixing Brown and White gives Chestnut.
Mixing White, Yellow, and Venetian Red gives Buff.
Mixing Yellow and White gives Straw Colour.
Mixing Black, Blue, and White gives Pearl Grey.
Mixing Lamp Black and White gives Lead Colour.
Mixing Lamp Black and Indigo gives Silver Grey.
Mixing Green and White gives Pea Green.
Mixing Light Green and Black gives Dark Green.
Mixing Red, Blue, and Black gives Olive.
Mixing Yellow and Red gives Orange.
Mixing Carmine and White gives Pink.
Mixing Emerald Green and White gives Brilliant Green.
Mixing Blue, White, and Lake gives Purple.
Mixing Venetian Red and Black gives Chocolate.
Mixing Lake, White, and Vermilion gives Flesh Colour.
Mixing Blue and Lead Colour gives Pearl.
Mixing White and Lake gives Rose Colour.

Sizes of Book and Drawing Papers.

Foolscap, . .	14 ×18½	Elephant, . . .	23 ×28
Demy, . .	15½×20	Double Elephant,	26½×40
Medium, . .	17½×22½	Atlas, . . .	26½×34
Royal, . .	19 ×24	Colombier, .	23½×34½
Super Royal, .	19½×27½	Antiquarian, .	31 ×52
Imperial, . .	22 ×30½	Web, 60 inches wide.	

Sizes of Cartridge Papers.

Foolscap, . .	14 ×18½	Super Royal, .	19½×27½
Demy, . .	17½×22½	Imperial, . .	21 ×26
Royal, . .	19 ×24	Elephant, . .	23 ×28

Equivalent Weights and Sizes of Writing Papers.

	La. Post.	Pott.	Dble. Pott.	Flscp.	Dble. Flscp.	Flscp. and Third.	Flscp. and Half.	Pinched Post.	Post.	Dble. Post.	Copy.	Med. Post.
	16½×20½	12½×15	15×25	13½×16½	16½×20½	13½×22	13½×24½	14½×18½	15¼×19	19×30½	16½×20	18×22½
	lb.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
	11	6 0	12 0	7 0	14 0	9 6	10 8	8 9	9 4	18 9	10 7	13 0
	12	6 9	13 2	7 8	15 5	10 3	11 0	9 6	10 2	20 5	11 6	14 3
	13	7 1	14 3	8 4	16 9	11 1	12 7	10 3	11 0	22 0	12 5	15 6
	14	7 10	15 5	8 15	17 14	11 14	13 4	10 15	11 13	23 11	13 4	17 11
	15	8 3	16 6	9 9	19 2	12 12	14 2	11 12	12 11	25 6	13 13	18 14
	16	8 12	17 8	10 3	20 6	13 10	15 0	12 8	13 8	27 1	14 8	20 1
	17	9 4	18 9	10 13	21 11	14 7	15 14	13 5	14 5	28 12	15 3	21 14
	18	9 14	19 11	11 7	23 0	15 4	16 8	13 14	15 3	30 7	16 0	23 7
	19	10 5	20 12	11 12	24 6	15 12	17 3	14 11	16 14	31 14	16 14	24 13
	20	10 15	21 14	12 6	25 13	16 9	17 14	15 4	17 12	33 3	17 8	26 0
	21	11 6	23 1	12 12	27 4	17 4	18 10	15 14	18 10	34 10	17 15	27 8
	22	11 15	24 3	13 6	28 11	17 14	19 5	16 7	19 7	36 5	18 10	29 3
	23	12 6	25 4	13 12	30 2	18 9	20 1	16 17	20 5	37 12	19 5	30 12
	24	12 15	26 6	14 6	31 9	19 4	20 12	17 10	21 2	39 7	20 0	32 7
	25	13 6	27 7	14 12	32 15	19 14	21 7	18 3	21 12	40 14	20 14	33 12
	26	13 15	28 8	15 6	34 6	20 9	22 2	18 15	22 9	42 9	21 9	35 1
	27	14 4	29 9	15 12	35 13	21 4	22 12	19 8	23 4	43 16	22 3	36 6
	28	14 13	30 10	16 6	37 4	21 14	23 7	19 15	23 12	45 11	22 12	37 11
	29	15 5	31 11	16 12	38 11	22 9	24 2	20 10	24 7	47 6	23 7	39 6
	30	15 14	32 12	17 6	40 2	23 4	24 12	21 5	24 15	48 13	23 15	40 12
	31	16 5	33 13	17 12	41 9	23 14	25 7	21 15	25 10	50 8	24 10	42 7
	32	16 14	34 14	18 6	42 16	24 9	26 2	22 10	26 5	51 15	25 5	43 14
	33	17 5	35 15	18 12	44 3	25 4	26 12	23 5	26 15	53 10	25 15	45 9
	34	17 14	36 16	19 6	45 10	25 14	27 7	23 15	27 10	55 5	26 10	47 4
	35	18 5	37 17	19 12	47 5	26 9	27 12	24 10	28 5	56 12	27 5	48 11
	36	18 14	38 18	20 6	48 12	27 4	28 7	25 5	28 15	58 7	27 15	50 6
	37	19 5	39 19	20 12	50 7	27 14	28 12	25 15	29 10	59 14	28 10	51 13
	38	19 14	40 20	21 6	51 14	28 9	29 7	26 10	30 5	61 9	29 5	53 8
	39	20 5	41 21	21 12	53 9	29 4	29 12	27 5	30 15	62 16	29 15	54 15
	40	20 14	42 22	22 6	55 16	29 14	30 7	27 15	31 10	64 11	30 10	56 10
	41	21 5	43 23	22 12	57 11	30 9	30 12	28 10	32 5	66 6	31 5	58 5
	42	21 14	44 24	23 6	59 6	31 4	31 7	29 5	32 15	67 13	31 15	59 12
	43	22 5	45 25	23 12	60 13	31 14	31 12	29 15	33 10	69 8	32 10	61 7
	44	22 14	46 26	24 6	62 8	32 9	32 7	30 10	34 5	70 15	33 5	62 14
	45	23 5	47 27	24 12	63 15	32 14	32 12	31 5	34 15	72 10	33 15	64 9
	46	23 14	48 28	25 6	65 10	33 9	33 7	31 15	35 10	74 5	34 10	66 4
	47	24 5	49 29	25 12	67 5	33 14	33 12	32 10	36 5	75 12	35 5	67 11
	48	24 14	50 30	26 6	68 12	34 9	34 7	33 5	36 15	77 7	35 15	69 6
	49	25 5	51 31	26 12	70 7	34 14	34 12	33 15	37 10	78 14	36 10	70 13
	50	25 14	52 32	27 6	71 14	35 9	35 7	34 10	38 5	80 9	37 5	72 8

Equivalent Weights and Sizes of Printing Papers.

PER REAM.

	Demy.	Crown.	Medium.	Royal.	Super Royal.	Double Pott.	Double Fcap.	Double Crown.	Double Demy.
	17½×22½	15×21	18½×23	20×25	21×27	15×25	17×27	20×30	22½×35½
	lb.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
	15	12 13	15 12	16 12	21 4	14 1	17 3	22 8	30 0
	16	13 10	16 13	18 2	22 11	15 0	18 2	24 0	32 0
	17	14 8	17 14	20 0	24 2	15 15	19 0	25 8	34 0
	18	15 6	18 14	21 4	25 8	16 14	19 8	27 0	36 0
	19	16 3	19 15	22 8	26 15	17 13	20 15	28 8	38 0
	20	17 1	21 0	23 12	28 6	18 12	21 13	30 0	40 0
	21	17 15	22 1	25 0	29 13	19 11	22 11	31 8	42 0
	22	18 13	23 2	26 4	31 4	20 10	23 9	33 0	44 0
	23	19 10	24 3	27 8	32 12	21 9	24 7	34 8	46 0
	24	20 8	25 4	28 12	34 3	22 8	25 5	36 0	48 0
	25	21 5	26 5	30 0	35 11	23 7	26 3	37 8	50 0
	26	22 3	27 6	31 8	37 2	24 6	27 1	39 0	52 0
	27	23 1	28 7	32 12	38 10	25 5	27 9	40 8	54 0
	28	23 14	29 8	34 0	40 1	26 4	28 7	42 0	56 0
	29	24 12	30 9	35 8	41 8	27 3	29 5	43 8	58 0
	30	25 10	31 8	37 0	42 16	28 2	30 3	45 0	60 0

Relative Sizes of Type.

English
Bryce's Adaptable Ru

Pica
Bryce's Adaptable Rug

Small Pica
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap

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Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap is

Bourgeois
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap is th

Brevier
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap is the

Minion
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Nonpareil
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap is the All-right

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BRYCE'S SMALLEST ENGLISH DICTIONARY IN THE WORLD contains the ordinary and newest words in the language, short explanations of a large number of Scientific, Philosophical Literary, and Technical Terms. This Dictionary, with the Magnifying Glass which accompanies it, will generally serve to settle any difficulty as to the meaning or spelling of a word which may momentarily occur even to well-educated persons. Of the Pearl edition of this DICTIONARY, which contains exactly the same number of words, the Times says,

"Certainly a MARVEL of minute compactness, and within its narrow limits not inadequate for inaccurate."

THE Smallest English Dictionary measures 1 x ¾ of an inch, is printed on Oxford India Paper, bound in limp leather, and weighs 44 grains, and is inclosed in a metal Locket with a magnifying glass.

In writing for the press write on one side of the paper only, and leave a large margin for alterations and corrections.

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This Smallest English Dictionary measures 1 x ¾ of an inch, is printed on Oxford India Paper, bound in limp leather, and weighs 44 grains, and is inclosed in a metal Locket with a magnifying glass.

Contractions and Symbols in Ordinary Use.

¢, a cent; /, shilling; £, pound sterling; $, dollar; @, at; ℔, per; %, per cent.; &, and; &c. (*et cetera*), and the rest; a/c, account. → The broad arrow is the mark of the British Government; X, XX, XXX, these marks indicate different degrees of quality in certain classes of goods, but are usually applied to ale or beer, signifying greater strength.

°, a degree of a circle or of temperature; ′, is a minute or 60th of a degree; ″, is a second or 360th of a degree; ′, is also used to indicate feet, in length; and ″, inches.

Et. (*etutis*), of age or aged; An., in the year; C. or Cap. (*caput*), chapter; C.O.D., collect on delivery; Cr., credit; Cwt., hundredweight; Do. (*ditto*), the same; Dr., debtor; E.E., errors excepted; E.g., for example; Id. (*idem*), the same; I.e. or i.e. (*id est*), that is; Inst. (instant), the present month; Intt., interest; I.O.U., I owe you—an acknowledgment for money; I.q. (*Idem quod*), the same as; L.S. (*locus sigilli*), place of the seal; Lib. (*liber*), book; Messrs. or MM. (*Messieurs*), gentlemen, sirs; Non seq. (*non sequitur*), it does not follow; Nem. con. (*nemine contradicente*), no one dissenting, unanimously; Pp., pages; Pop., population; Pro tem., for the time being; Prox., next month; Q.V. (*quod vide*), which see; R.I.P. (*requiescat in pace*), may he (or she) rest in peace; S.V.P. (*s'il vous plaît*), if you please; Sculp. (*sculpsit*), he engraved it; T.O., turn over; Tr., translation; Ult., last, last month; Viz. (*videlicet*), namely; Vs. (*versus*), against; Xmas, Christmas.

Specimens of Jobbing Types.

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Sir Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake,

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Tennyson's In Memoriam, Burns' Poems,

Grotesque (Bold)
Napoleon Buonaparte's Book of Fate.

Grotesque
PUBLISHED BY DAVID BRYCE & SON, GLASGOW.

Percentage of Alcohol in Wines and Spirits.

Beer,	4.0	Canary,	18.8
Porter,	4.5	Sherry,	19.0
Ale,	7.4	Vermouth,	19.0
Cider,	8.6	Cape,	19.2
Perry,	8.8	Malmsey,	19.7
Elder,	9.3	Marsala,	20.2
Moselle,	9.6	Ratafia,	21.0
Tokay,	10.2	Madeira,	21.0
Rhine,	11.0	Port,	23.2
Orange,	11.2	Curaçoa,	27.0
Bordeaux,	11.5	Aniseed,	33.0
Hock,	11.6	Maraschina,	34.0
Gooseberry,	11.8	Chartreuse,	43.0
Champagne,	12.2	Gin,	51.6
Claret,	13.3	Brandy,	53.4
Burgundy,	13.6	Rum,	53.7
Malaga,	17.3	Irish Whisky,	53.9
Lisbon,	18.5	Scotch Whisky,	54.3

Muthall.

National Floral Emblems.

The fleur-de-lis is the emblem of France.
England's national emblem is the rose.
The thistle is the appropriate emblem of Scotland.
Ireland boasts of the "shamrock so green" as the emblem of her nationality.
The leek has been worn in Wales from time immemorial.
The sacred lotus of the River Nile is the ancient emblem of Egypt.
Germany has as its national emblem the corn flower.
Italy's emblematic flower is the lily.
The emblem of Canada is the sugar maple.

Quantity of Paper in a Ream.

A quire contains 24 sheets, a ream 480; but in printing papers a ream may contain up to 520 sheets, according to agreement.

Fictitious Names, etc.

USED BY AUTHORS, ARTISTS, ETC.

Acworth, John, Rev. F. R. Smith.
Adams, Stephen, Michael Maybrick.
Adeler Max, 'Out of the Hurly Burly,' Charles Heber Clark.
Alcibiades, *Punch*, 1846, Lord Tennyson.
Alexander, George, G. A. Gibb Samson.
Alexander, Mrs., 'The Wooing o't,' Mrs. A. F. Hector.
Alexander the Corrector, Author of the 'Concordance,' Alexander Cruden.
Amateur, An, 'Real Life in London,' Pierce Egan the Younger.
Amateur Casual, 'A Night in Lambeth Workhouse,' James Greenwood.
Ane of that Ilk, 'Our Zion,' Prof. W. E. Aytoun.
Angler, An, 'Salmonia,' Sir Humphrey Davy.
Ansted, Hope, 'Tales' in the *Family Herald*, Miss Burdett.
Anstey, F., Thomas Anstey Guthrie.
Ape, *Vanity Fair* Caricatures, Carlo Pelegrini.
Atlas, *World*, Edmund Yates.
Austin, Arthur, 'Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, Prof. John Wilson.

Bab, 'Bab Ballads,' W. S Gilbert.
Bede, Cuthbert, 'Verdant Green,' Rev. Edward Bradley.
Bell, Acton, 'Agnes Grey,' Anne Brontë.
Bell, Currer, 'Jane Eyre,' Charlotte Brontë.
Bell, Ellis, 'Wuthering Heights,' Emily J. Brontë.
Berwick Mary, 'Legends and Lyrics,' Adelaide Anne Procter. [Lacroix.
Bibliophile, Jacob, 'Art in the Middle Ages,' Paul
Bibliophile, Un, 'Caprices d',' C. Uzanne.
Biglow, Hosea, 'Biglow Papers,' James Russell Lowell.
Billings, Josh, 'Sayings of Josh Billings,' H. W. Shaw.
Blacksmith, the Learned, 'Sparks from the Anvil, Elihu Burritt.
Bobbin, Tim, 'Lancashire Dialect,' John Collier.
Bodkin, Tammas, W. D. Latto.
Boldrewood, Rolf, Thomas A. Browne.
Bon Gaultier, 'Bon Gaultier Ballads,' Prof. W. E. Aytoun and Sir Theo. Martin.
Bouverie, Bartholomew, 'Eton Miscellany,' Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. [M.P.
Brown, Tom, 'School Days,' Thomas Hughes, Q.C.,
Brown, Tom, the Younger, 'Twopenny Post Bag,' Thomas Moore.
Browne, Matthew, 'Chaucer's England,' W. B. Rands.

Carroll, Lewis, 'Alice in Wonderland,' Rev. C. Lutwidge Dodgson. [Charles Barnard.
Claribel, 'Fireside Thoughts, Ballads, etc.,' Mrs.
Clarinda, 'Letters to Burns,' Mrs. MacLehose.
Clear, Claudius, Robertson Nicoll.
Cleeve, Lucas; Miss Wolff; Mrs. Kingscote.
Cleishbotham, Jedediah, 'Tales of My Landlord,' Sir Walter Scott.
Collett, Stephen, 'Relics of Literature,' T. Byerley.
Collins, Mabel, Mrs. K. Cook.
Colman, R. W., 'Justified Sinner,' James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.
Condreux, Alfred, 'La Caricature,' Honoré de Balzac.
Connor, Ralph, Rev. C. W. Gordon. [W. Inglis.
Conway, H. Derwent, 'Tales of the Ardennes,' Henry
Conway, Hugh, 'Called Back,' F. J. Fargus.
Coo-ee, William S. Walker.
Cooper, Rev. Wm. M., B.A., "Flagellation and the Flagellants,' James G. Bertram.
Cornwall, Barry, 'Poems,' Bryan Waller Procter. [set.
Cotonnet, *Revue des deux Mondes*, 1836-7, Alfred de Mus-
Country Parson, A., 'Recreations of,' Rev. A. K. H.
Craddock, Charles E., Mary N. Murfree. [Boyd.
Crayon, Geoffrey, 'Sketch Book,' Washington Irving.
Cromarty, Deas, Mrs. R. A. Watson.
Crowfield, Christopher, 'Home and Home Papers,' Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe. [A. Sala.
Cruiser, Benedict, 'How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser,' G.
Curate, A, 'Episodes in an Obscure Life,' Richard
Cushing, Paul, Roland A. Wood-Seys. [Rowe.
Cynicus, Martin Anderson.

Dagonet, G. R. Sims. [Moir.
Delta (Δ), *Blackwood's Magazine*, David Macbeth
Democratic Tory, A, 'Benj. Disraeli: the Past and the Future,' John Skelton.
Doctor Syntax, 'Tours,' William Combe.
Dods, Meg, 'Cookery,' Mrs. Johnstone.
Donnelly, Ignatius, Edmund Boisgilbert.
Donovan, D.ck, J. E. Preston-Muddock.
Dooley, Mr., F. P. Dunne.
Douglas, George, G. B. Brown.
Duran, Carolus, C. A. E. Durand.

Egerton, George; Miss Dunne; Mrs. Golding Bright.
Elbett, Theodore, 'Travels of,' *Athenæum*, 1828, John Sterling.
Elia, 'Essays' in the *London Magazine*, Charles Lamb.
Eliot, George, 'Adam Bede,' Mrs. J. W. Cross *née* Marian Evans.
Emerald Isle, 'Stray Rhymes,' D. D. Hepburn.
Emery, Winifred, Mrs. Cyril Maude.
English Gentleman, An, 'England and Scotland, 1785, Thos. Newte. [Quincey.
English Opium Eater, 'Confessions,' Thomas de
Ennuyée, Mrs. A. Jameson.
Etchell, Mabel, 'Ten Years in a Lunatic Asylum,' Charlotte Phillips. [Hamerton.
Etcher, An, 'An Unknown River,' Philip Gilbert
Ettrick Shepherd, 'Poems and Tales,' James Hogg.
E. V. B., Hon. Mrs. Boyle. [Bellew.
Ex-Tramp, An, 'The Tramp: his Tricks, etc.,' Frank

Fairleigh, Frank, 'Lewis Arundel,' Frank E. Smedley.
Fane, Violet, Lady Currie.
Fern, Fanny, 'Fern Leaves,' Mrs. James Paston.
Fieldmouse, Simon, 'Essays,' W. B. Rands.
Fin-Bec, 'Epicure's Year Book,' Blanchard Jerrold.
Fisher, Paul, 'Angler's Souvenir,' A. W. Chatto.
Fitzvictor, John, 'Margaret Nicholson,' Percy Bysshe Shelley. [Proctor.
Five of Clubs, 'How to Play Whist,' Richard A.
Flaneur, The, *Morning Star*, Edmund Yates.
Florry, 'Old Fire Ladders of New York and Brooklyn, J. Frank Kernan.
Foucher, Paul, 'Amy Robsart,' Victor Hugo.
Foxcar, Nicias, 'Shakespeare Diversions,' Rev.
Froissart, Jean, Alphonse Daudet. [Francis Jacox.

Garrett, Edward, 'Occupations of a Retired Life,' Isabella F. Mayo.
Gift, Theo; Miss Havers; Mrs. Theo Boulger.
Goodwell, Godek, 'Currency: the Evil and the Remedy,' Horace Greeley.
Gorky, Maxim, A. M. Peshkov.
Goslett, Paul, 'Confessions,' Chas. Lever.
Gothamite, A., 'Acrostics from Across the Atlantic, Colonel Thomas Picton.
Graduate of Oxford, 'Modern Painters,' John Ruskin.
Grand, Sarah; Miss Clarke; Mrs. Haldane M'Fall.
Gray, Maxwell, 'Silence of Dean Maitland,' Miss Tuttiett. [ment,' William Mitchell.
Great Tinclarian Doctor, The, 'The Tinkler's Testa-
Grier, Sydney C., Hilda Greig.
Gushington, Angelina, 'Thoughts on Men and Things,' Lady Dufferin. [ferin.
Gushington, Impulsia, 'Low Latitudes,' Lady Duf-
Gyp, Gabrielle Sybille, Comtesse de Martel.

Hackle, Palmer, 'Hints on Angling,' Robert Blakey.
Haliburton, Hugh, J. Logie Robertson.
Halifax, Clifford, Dr. E. Beaumont.
Hammergafferstein, Hans, Henry W. Longfellow.
Hamst, Olphar 'Handbook of Fictitious Names,'
Hill, Headon, F. Grainger. [Ralph Thomas.
Historicus, George Grote. [M.P.
Historicus, *The Times*, Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt,
Hobbes, John Oliver; Miss Richards; Mrs. Craigie.
Hoffmann, Prof. Louis, 'Modern Magic,' Angelo John Lewis.
Holbeach, Henry, 'Shoemaker's Village,' W. B. Rands.
Holdreth, Lionel H., 'Shadows of the Past,' Percy Greg.
Homely, Josias, 'Tales of the Moor,' John Bradford.
Hookanit Bee [Who can it be?], 'Flotsam and Jetsam,' S. R. Wigram.
Hope, Anthony, Anthony Hope Hawkins. [crieff.
Hope, Ascott R., 'Book about Boys,' R. Hope Mon-
Hope, F. T. L., 'The Three Homes,' Dr. Farrar.
Hutton, G. M., 'One that Wins,' Mrs. Mona Caird.
Hyacinthe, Father, C. J. M. Loyson.

Iconoclast, Charles Bradlaugh, M.P.
Ignatius, Father, J. L. Lyne.
Ingoldsby, Thomas, 'Ingoldsby Legends,' Rev. R. H. Barham. [Schreiner; Mrs. Cronwright.
Iron, Ralph, 'Story of an African Farm,' Miss Olive
Irving, Sir Henry (family name Brodribb).
Isa, Mrs. Isa Craig-Knox.
Isabella Bird, Mrs. Bishop.

Jersey, Mr., Mrs. Langtry.

Keith, Leslie, Grace Leslie Keith Johnston.
Kendal, Mrs.; Miss Madge Robertson; Mrs. Margaret Brunton Grimston. [Gilmore.
Kirke, Edmund, 'Life in Dixie's Land,' James Roberts
Knickerbocker, Diedrich, 'History of New York,' Washington Irving.

Laffan, May, Mrs. Hartley.
Laurence Slingsby, George Henry Lewis.
Lee, Holme, Harriet Parr.
Lee, Vernon, Violet Paget.
Little, Thomas, 'Little's Poems,' Thomas Moore.
Little Tich, Harry Relph.
Logroller, Richard Le Gallienne.
London Antiquary, 'Slang Dictionary,' J. Camden Hotten. [Thomas Hughes, K.C., M.P.
London Clerk, A, 'Scouring of the White Horse,'
Longway, Hugo A., [You go a long way], 'Much Darker Days,' Andrew Lang.
Lothrop, Amy, 'Dollars and Cents,' Anna B. Warner.
Loti, Pierre, Louis M. J. Viaud.
Ludlow, Johnny, Mrs. Henry Wood.
Lyall, Edna, 'A Modern Englishman,' 1887, Miss Ada Ellen Bayly.

Maartens, Maarten, J. H. W. Van der Poorten Schwartz.
Maclaren, Ian, Rev John Watson. [Wallace Bruce.
M'Quill, Thursty, 'The Connecticut by Daylight,'
Madge, Mrs. Humphry (in *Truth*). [Buchanan.
Maitland, Thomas, 'Fleshly School of Poets,' Robert
Malet, Lucas, Mrs. Harrison.
Man of Kent, Robertson Nicoll.
Maori, James Inglis.
Maritzburgher, Pieter, 'Fire of London,' Rev. T. Jackson. [R. D. Blackmore.
Market Gardener, A, 'The Farm and Fruit of Old,'
Mathers, Helen, Mrs. Reeve *née* Matthews.
Meade, L. T., Mrs. Toulmin Smith.
Mercurius Rusticus, 'Bibliophobia,' Dr. T. P. Dibdin.
Meredith, Owen, 'Clytemnestra,' Lord E. R. Bulwer
Merlin, *The Examiner*, 1849, Lord Tennyson. [Lytton
Merriman, Henry Seton, Hugh S. Scott. [Lofland
Milford Bard, The, 'The Harp of Delaware, John
Miller, Joaquin, 'Prairie Poems, C. H. Miller.
Montgomery, Charles Montague, 'Lochandhu,' Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart.
Moore, Mary, Mrs. Alberry. [Anne Manning.
More, Margarita, 'Household of Sir John More,' Miss
Morris, Peter, 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk,' John
Mortimer, Grace, Miss M. B. Smart. [Gibson Lockhart

Murphy, Dennis Jasper, 'The Fatal Revenge,' Rev. Robert Charles Maturin. [Miller.
Myrtle, Harriet, 'Books for the Young,' Mrs. Hugh

Neilson, Julia, Mrs. Fred Terry.
Nimrod, 'The Chase, the Turf, and the Road,' Charles James Apperley. [Wilson.
North, Christopher, 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' Prof. John
Nunquam, Robert Blatchford.

Oates, Sergeant, 'Prison Life in Dixie,' J. B. Vawter.
Ogilvy, Gavin, J. M. Barrie.
O'Hara Family, 'Tales of the,' J. and M. Banim.
O. K.; Olga Kireef; Madame de Novikoff. [Meynell.
Oldcastle, John, Editor of *Merry England*, Wilfred
Old Shekarry, 'Forest and Field,' Major H.E. Leveson.
Oldstyle, Jonathan, 'Letters on the Drama,' Washington Irving. [Chatto.
Oliver, Stephen, 'Recollections of Fly-Fishing,' A. W.
One of the Crew, 'Cruise of the "Alabama,"' P. D.
One of the Fancy, 'Boxiana,' Pierce Egan. [Haywood.
O. O., Robertson Nicoll.
O'Rell, Max, 'John Bull and his Island,' Paul Blouet.
Otter, 'Young Angler's Guide,' H. J. Alfred.
Ouida, 'Under Two Flags,' Louise de la Ramée.

Parley, Peter, 'Peter Parley's *Annual*,' William Martin.
Paston, George, Miss E. M. Symonds.
Pathfinder, of the *Field*, 'Pheasants and Poultry,' H.
Paul, Jean, Jean Paul F. Richter. [C. Dear.
Pawkie, James, 'The Provost,' 1821, John Galt.
Pendennis, Arthur, 'Pendennis,' W. M. Thackeray.
Pendragon, Editor of 'Slang Dictionary, Henry Sampson.
Penn, William, 'American Indians,' Jeremiah Everts.
Peppercorn, Peter, M.D., 'Rich and Poor,' Thomas Love Peacock.
Percy, Reuben, 'Percy Anecdotes,' Thomas Byerley.
Percy, Sholto, 'Percy Anecdotes,' J. C. Robertson.
Perier, Jules, 'Un Entrepeneur de Littérature,' Alfred Joseph Xavier.
Periwinkle, Paul, 'Adventures of,' Percy B. St. John.
Persic, Peregrine, 'Hajji Baba of Ispahan,' James
Pfaal, Hans, 'Adventures,' Edgar Allan Poe. [Morier.
Phelps, Mrs. S. S., 'Sister Eleanor's Brood,' Frances J. B. Griswold.
Phiz, Illustrator of 'Dickens,' etc., Hablôt K. Browne.
Physician, A, 'The Cook's Oracle,' William Kitchener.
Pindar, Peter, 'Political Satires,' Dr. John Wolcot.
Plymley, Peter, 'Letters,' Sydney Smith.
Poet Wheelman, The, 'Wheel Song,' S. Conant Foster.
Pollex, D., and others. 'Blackberries picked from many Bushes,' Wm. Allingham.
Poor Richard, 'Almanacks,' 1732-57, Benjamin Franklin.
Porcupine, Peter, 'Peter Porcupine's Gazette,' William Cobbett. [Jerrold.
Prendergast, Paul, 'Heads of the People,' Douglas
Prevost, Francis, Henry F. Prevost-Battersby.
Priggins, Peter, 'College Scout,' Rev. H. Hewlett.
Prisoner in England, A, Charles Andrews.
Puck, Caricature Cartoons, John Proctor.

Q., Arthur T. Quiller-Couch.
Queen of the Dead Heads, Ida Pfeiffer.
Query, Peter, Esq., 'Rides and Reveries of Mr. Æsop Smith,' Martin Farquhar Tupper.
Quiz, 'Young Couples,' Charles Dickens.

Rae, Leonard, 'Hal o' the Wynd,' John Douglass.
Rag, Tag, and Bobtail, 'Rollicking Tour in the Land of the Gael,' J. C. Lees, D.D.
Railway Reader, The, 'Companion to Lord Campbell's "Life of Bacon,"' J. Spedding.
Ramble, Robert, 'Robert Ramble's Stories,' John Frost. [Hook.
Ramsbottom,. Mrs., 'Ramsbottom Papers,' Theodore
Ranger, The, 'A Texan Hunter,' Captain Flack.
Red Spinner, 'Waterside Sketches,' William Senior.
Reid, Christian; Miss Tiernan; Mrs. Frances C. Fisher.
Rita, Mrs. W. D. Humphreys.
Rives, Amelie, Princess Troubetzkoi.
Rob Roy, 'Canoe Voyage,' etc., John Macgregor.
Rockwood, 'Stories of Scottish Sports,' Thomas Dykes.
Roe, Owen, 'The Irishman,' Eugène Davis.
Roslyn, Guy, 'Poems,' Joshua Hatton.
Ross, Adrian, A. Reed Topes.
Roving Englishman, 'Pictures from the Battle Fields,' Hon. E. C. Grenville-Murray. [Thisted.
Rowel, M., 'Letters from Hell,' Waldemar Adolf
Rowlands, Cadwalader, 'Life of H. M. Stanley,' J. S. Roberts. [written by Thomas Chatterton.
Rowley, Thomas, 'Poems,' supposed to have been
Runnymede, 'Letters,' Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.
Rutherford, Mark, William H. White.

S., George, George, 'Legends, Traditions, and History of the Rhine,' Joseph Snowe.
Sand, George, Madame Dudevant. [jamin Franklin.
Saunders, Richard, 'Poor Richard's Almanack,' Ben-
Sauzade, John S., 'Garret Van Horn; or, the Beggar on Horseback,' James Payn. [Francis S. Mahony,
Savonarola, Jeremy, 'Facts and Figures from Italy,'
Scriblerus, Martinus, Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot.
Segram, Adolphus, 'Marmorne,' etc., P. G. Hamerton.
Selkirk, J. B., 'Ethics and Æsthetics of Modern Poetry,' etc., John Brown.
Senex, 'Old Glasgow and its Environs,' Robert Reid.
Setoun, Gabriel, Thomas N. Hepburn.
Severin, Paul, Raymond Brucker.
Shapcott, Reuben, William H. White.
Sharp, Luke [Look Sharp!], Robert Barr.
Shirley, John Skelton.
Shufflebottom, Abel, 'Amatory Poems,' Robt. Southey.
Sir Marmaduke, Theodore Tilton.
Sketchley, Arthur, 'Mrs. Brown at the Seaside,' Rev. George Rose. [burton
Slick, Sam, 'The Clockmaker,' etc., Hon. T. C. Hali-
Slingsby, Jonathan Freke, 'Slingsby Papers,' Dr. J. F.
Slingsby, Philip, N. P. Willis. [Waller.
Slop, Dr., Sir J. Stoddart.
Sloper, Ally, *Sloper's Half Holiday*, C. H. Ross.
Sloper, Ally, *Sloper's Half Holiday*, Gilbert Dalziel.
South, Simeon, 'Letters,' J. Macgregor. [Chitty.
South, Theophilus, 'Fly-Fisher's Text Book,' Edward
Southerner, A, 'The Southern Spy,' Edward Alfred Pollard.
Sparks, Timothy, 'Sunday under Three Heads,' Charles Dickens.
Spy, *Vanity Fair*, Leslie Ward.
Stendhal, De, Marie Beyle.
Stonehenge, 'On the Dog,' J. H. Walsh.
Stretton, Hesba, 'Jessica's First Prayer,' Sarah Smith.
Strivelyne, Elsie, Sir Joseph Noel Paton.
Stuart, Esmé, Miss Leroy.
Surfaceman, Alexander Anderson.
Swift, Benjamin, W. R. Paterson.
Sylva, Carmen, The Queen of Roumania.
Sylvan, R. W. Procter.
Sylvander, 'Letters to Clarinda,' Robert Burns.

Taylor, Theodore, John Camden Hotten.
Terriss, Ellaline, Mrs. Seymour Hicks.
Terry, Ellen Mrs. E. A Wardell

Teufelsdrockh, Herr, 'Sartor Resartus,' Thomas Carlyle.
Thanet, Octave, Alice French.
Thomas, Annie, Mrs. Cudlip.
Thundertentronckh, Arminius von, *Pall Mall Gazette*, Matthew Arnold.
Thurston, Henry T., 'Passionate Pilgrim,' Francis Turner Palgrave.
Tim Bobbin, 'Lancashire Dialect,' John Collier.
Tinto, Dick, 'Court of Napoleon,' F. B. Goodrich.
Toby, M. P., H. W. Lucy.
Trafford, F. G., 'George Geith,' Mrs. J. H. Riddell.
Traveller, A, 'Frost and Fire,' 1865, John Francis Campbell.
Travers, Graham, Margaret C. Todd.
Twain, Mark, 'Tramp Abroad,' S. L. Clemens.
Two Brothers, 'Guesses at Truth,' Archdeacon J. C., and Aug. W., Hare.
Two Brothers, 'Poems,' Alfred, afterwards Lord, and Charles, Tennyson.
Tynan, Katherine, Mrs. H. A. Hinkson.
Tytler, Sarah, 'Citoyenne Jacqueline,' Miss Henrietta Keddie.

Ubique, 'Afloat and Ashore,' Capt. Parker Gillmore.
Uncle Remus, Joe Chandler Harris.

Varick, 'On the Horse,' M. Palmer.
Verax, *Manchester Examiner* and *Times*, Henry Dunckley, LL.D.
Vindex, 'Eclipse of Faith,' Henry Rogers.
Violinist, A, 'Love Letters of,' Eric Mackay.

Wagstaffe, Launcelot, 'Gouty Philosopher, Charles Mackay.
Wagstaffe, Launcelot, 'Salmagundi,' Washington Irving.
Wallace, Jenny, 'Songs and Rhymes for the Little Ones,' Mary J. Morrison.
Ward, Artemus, Charles F. Browne.
Warden, Florence, Mrs. G. James.
Wetherell, Elizabeth, 'Wide, Wide, World,' Susan Warner.
Whitehead, James, C. J. W. Dixon.
Wiggin, Kate Douglas, Mrs. Rigg.
Winter, John Strange, 'Houp-La,' Mrs. Henrietta E. V. Stannard.
Worboise, Emma J., Mrs. Etherington Guyton.

Yendys, Sidney, 'Balder,' Sydney Dobell.
Yorick, 'Sentimental Journey,' Laurence Sterne.
York, Oliver, 'Reliques of Father Prout,' Francis S. Mahony.
Yorke, Curtis; Miss Long; Mrs. S. Richmond Lee.

Zack, Gwendoline Keats.
Zadkiel, 'Zadkiel's Almanac,' Lieut. R. J. Morrison.
Zeta, 'Shadows of the Clouds,' J. A. Froude.
Z. Z., Louis Zangwill.

Designs and Trade Marks Registration.

A Trade Mark for the purpose of Registration must consist of, or contain at least one of, the following particulars:—

1. A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner; or,
2. A written signature, or copy of a written signature, of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a Trade Mark; or,
3. A distinctive device, mark, brand, heading, label, or ticket; or,
4. An invented word, or invented words; or,
5. A word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

The cost of registering a Design is from 10s. to £2 10s., according to the class, and the cost of registering a Trade Mark is about £3 3s. British Trade Marks can also be secured in most foreign countries, and Designs in some of them. The cost varies according to the professional agents employed.

Price of Patents in Different Countries.

BRITISH PATENTS.

The Patent Laws are rather numerous and complicated, but the following may be taken as pretty accurate. It is well, however, for any person intending to secure a Specification to consult an agent. The costs incidental to preparing and lodging an Application accompanied by a Provisional Specification, including stamp fees, agency charges, etc., are on an average about £4 4s., and of completing the Application by preparing and, within nine months, filing a "Complete Specification," about £8 8s. Or, if a "Complete Specification" be filed in the first instance the total expense for four years would be only about £10 10s. When drawings are required, there is an additional charge of about from £1 upwards, according to the amount of work involved. The term of a Patent is for fourteen years, counting from the original date of application. The fees for the maintenance commence from the fifth year, when a renewal fee of £5 is payable; for the sixth year it is £6, for the seventh £7, and so on up to £14 for the fourteenth and last year.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

Foreign Patents should in some cases be applied for before filing the English "Complete Specification."

The following is a fairly approximate scale of charges, and includes agency fees, Government tax, stamp duties, a translation of the Specification, and all other charges for procuring the Patents (except drawings):—

France—Patent granted for 15 years, including tax for one year,					£8	0 0
Belgium—	do.,	do.,	do.,		4	0 0
Germany—	do.,	do.,	do.,		10	10 0
Italy* —	do.,	do.,	do.,		12	0 0
Austria and Hungary,	do.,	do.,	do.,		11	0 0
America, U.S.—	do.,	17 years,	17 years,		17	10 0
Argentine Republic—	5, 10,	15 do.,	5 do.,		45	0 0
Brazil—	do.,	15 do.,	1 do.,		40	0 0
Canada—	do.,	15 do.,	5 do.,		16	0 0
Denmark—	do.,	5 do.,	5 do.,		13	0 0
Norway—	do.,	15 do.,	1 do.,		13	0 0
Portugal—	do.,	1 to 15 do.,	1 do.,		26	0 0
Russia—	do.,	3, 5, 10 do.,	3 do.,		36	0 0
Spain—	do.,	10 or 20 do.,	1 do.,		15	0 0
Sweden—	do.,	15 do.,	1 do.,		16	0 0
Turkey—	do.,	15 do.,	1 do.,		40	0 0
Switzerland—	do.,	15 do.,	1 do.,		10	0 0

* In Italy a tax of 8s. has also to be paid for each year the patent is applied for.

Notes on Etiquette.

In making an introduction the gentleman should be introduced to the lady, not the lady to the gentleman.

If both are of the same sex, present the inferior in social position to the superior.

Permission must always be obtained before a gentleman is presented to a lady.

On gentlemen being introduced to each other, they usually acknowledge by a bow, not by offering the hand.

Any one meeting at the house of a mutual friend and not introduced, should not claim acquaintance if they meet elsewhere.

When out walking with a friend, if you meet or are joined by a third party, it is not necessary to introduce the one to the other.

Letters of introduction should be sent by post, enclosing your own card, and not by personal delivery. This is, however, not always convenient.

If anxious to honour the person introduced, invite him to dinner and have some friends to meet him.

Morning calls are usually made between the hours of two and four.

When returning purely complimentary calls, you may leave your card without going in.

All visits of congratulation or condolence should be paid within a few days of the event that occasions them.

On making morning calls, a gentleman should not leave his hat in the hall, but take it into the room with him, holding it in his hand during his brief stay. Leave your umbrella in the hall.

When a lady visitor leaves the drawing-room, it is polite to rise.

It is bad form to look at your watch during a visit.

In conversation avoid political and religious subjects, and never interrupt another person while speaking. Do not converse in a language that any in the company does not understand. Avoid whispering, as it is bad taste.

When speaking with persons of rank, avoid the too frequent use of their titles; address a nobleman as you would any other gentleman. The Prince of Wales is only addressed as "Sir" in conversation; the Queen as "Madam."

It is customary to write letters of invitation and acceptance in the third person. Invitations are now usually issued in the name of the lady of the house. Letters to strangers should commence with "Sir" or "Madam," and at the close, on the left hand corner of the page, write the name of the individual addressed.

At evening parties, put on your gloves before entering the room, pay your respects to the lady of the house on entering, and do not remain to the close unless you are on very familiar terms of friendship with the hostess.

Except in a case of necessity, never stop a business man in the street; if you must speak with him, walk on in his direction, state your business briefly, apologising for the detention.

In walking with gentlemen your superior in age or station, give them the place of honour by taking yourself the outer side of the pavement. In walking with a lady, always take the outer side of the pavement.

Wives of junior members of a family prefix their husbands' Christian names—*e.g.* Mrs. Alfred Smith—and this socially they retain in widowhood, though legally they are Mrs. Agnes Brown, or Smith, &c. After the death of the head of a family his wife uses the Christian name, the wife of the new head becoming Mrs. Smith, or whatever it may be.

Height and Weight in Females.

The following table gives a fair idea of what the relative proportions of height and weight should be in the average developed female, although it must be observed that the general tendency is to get stouter in mature and advancing years:—

Height.	Weight in Pounds.	Height.	Weight in Pounds.
5 feet, ...	about 100	5 feet 7 inches, ..	about 150
5 feet 1 inch, ...	„ 105	5 feet 8 inches, ..	„ 156
5 feet 2 inches, ..	„ 112	5 feet 9 inches, ..	„ 162
5 feet 3 inches, ..	„ 118	5 feet 10 inches,	„ 168
5 feet 4 inches, ..	„ 129	5 feet 11 inches,	„ 175
5 feet 5 inches, ..	„ 137	6 feet, ...	„ 184
5 feet 6 inches, ..	„ 143	6 feet 1 inch, ...	„ 184

The Army.

The British Army, as re-organised in 1904, is under the control of a Defence Committee, the members of which are aided by a staff of two naval officers, two military officers (home), two military officers (India), and Colonial representatives. The duties of this body cover the whole scheme of imperial defence. Under them, and immediately responsible for the policy and administration of the Army itself, comes the Army Council, consisting of the Secretary of State at the War Office, four military members, and two other civil members, with the Permanent Under Secretary at the War Office as secretary. The first military member deals with the Staff, Intelligence, Mobilisation, Plans of Operation, Training of all kinds, and War Regulations; the second, with Recruiting, Pay, Discipline, Rewards, and Peace Regulations; the third, with Supply, Clothing, Remounts, and Transport; the fourth, with Armaments and Fortifications. One of the two other civil members (the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State) deals with all civil business other than Finance; and the second (the Financial Secretary), with Finance, Audit, Accounting, and Estimates. The United Kingdom is to be divided into commands under General Officers, selected for their fitness for command in the field, called General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, having under them Major-Generals, each commanding an Administrative District. There is also an Inspector-General (having on his Staff Inspectors of Cavalry, Horse and Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Engineers, and Ordnance and Equipment Stores), whose duty it is to form a judgment, either personally or through his staff, on efficiency of officers and men, on handling of troops, on standard and system of training, on suitability of equipment, and, generally, on all that affects the readiness of the Forces for war. He also attends, or is represented at, all manœuvres or considerable reviews of troops, and at all manœuvres acts as chief umpire. The great Commands are: first, the Army Corps at Aldershot (with headquarters there); second, Southern (headquarters Tidworth—administrative headquarters at Salisbury); third, Eastern (headquarters London); fourth, Ireland (headquarters Dublin); fifth, Scotland (headquarters Edinburgh); sixth, Northern (headquarters York); seventh, Wales and Midlands (headquarters Chester); and London, forming an independent district. The regular troops provided for in 1904-5 (exclusive of 74,500 serving in India) were 227,000; estimated cost £28,830,000, or over 20 p.c. of total expenditure. Austria-Hungary can put into the field nearly 3,000,000 soldiers at a cost of 475 mil. francs (17 p.c. of total expenditure); France, 3,500,000 (1270 mil. francs, 35 p.c.); Germany, 3,000,000 (1200 mil. francs, 21 p.c.); Russia, 3,000,000 (1300 mil. francs, 21 p.c.); Italy, 1,000,000 (400 million francs, 22 p.c.).

The Navy.

The British Fleet was practically started by Alfred the Great in his wars with the Danes, and it was developed very much by King John. The first two-decker was built in Henry VII.'s reign, and the first three-decker in Henry VIII.'s. The first frigate was built in 1630. In recent times the F. has been completely revolutionised by the introduction of steam, big guns, armour, etc.; and great efforts have been made to improve it in every way. The naval estimates have in recent years steadily risen, but there is little grumbling over the fact, as the country recognises the absolute need of a Navy strong enough to grapple successfully with a combination of those of any other two or even three powers in the world. The ships at present number some 550 of all strengths and sizes, from great battle liners up to 18,000 tons, engines of 25,000 horse-power, and enormous gun-weight, down to the swift but frail torpedo boat. The vessels are scattered all over the world. The home stations are the Nore, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Queenstown (Ireland), and a new base for a North Sea fleet is being established at Rosyth and St. Margaret's Hope on the Firth of Forth, west of Edinburgh. The different squadrons are: the Channel, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the North American and West Indian, the Pacific, the China, the East Indian, the Australian, the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, and the first, second, and particular service Cruiser squadrons. The total number of officers, men, and boys is about 130,000, and the total cost £34,000,000.

The Civil Service.

Civil Service, collectively, all offices under government, except these directly connected with the army and navy. In Great Britain it comprises such departments as the Home Office, Foreign Office, Treasury, War Office, Admiralty, Post Office, Customs, etc. Formerly, appointments in this service were obtained by influence, but in 1870 it was directed they should be filled by open competition. The salary of clerks in the lower division begins at £80, and rises to £200. In the higher division the salaries are better, but the examinations are more severe. There are also boy clerkships for youths over 15 and under 17 years of age; and certain appointments in the telegraph service and post office are open to women. The Indian Civil Service is a branch by itself, and gives £10,000 a year and a residence to each of its three chief governors (Bengal, Bombay, Madras), and £8000 to Members of Council. It gives salaries of £5000 a year and upwards to at least 27 of its officials, £4000 to 50, £3000 to 125, £2000 to 351, £1000 to 1003. Out of these 1556, only 61 are not Europeans. There are 17,136 officials with salaries of from £100 to £1000, of whom 11,625 are not Europeans.

Recovery of Overpaid Income Tax.

Income tax accidentally overpaid to a larger amount than is properly due, or paid on an income which should not be charged with the tax at all, is recoverable not only for the year in which any such payment is actually made, but also for the two previous years—three years in all. The second case is by far the most common, as one may have an income derived from investments, etc., the total amount of which is less than £160, and yet the tax may be deducted from the sums received as interest before these are paid over; or the income may be within the larger limits of abatement (see later) and no account taken in connection with these sums.

The proper method of procedure for recovery is to apply to the Surveyor of Taxes of the district where one resides for a correct Schedule of "Repayment Claim" suited to the nature of the case, according as it is one of exemption, abatement, or otherwise. This, filled up with all the necessary particulars, is forwarded to the Surveyor, who certifies his opinion of the claim, and the matter is then dealt with by two of the Income Tax commissioners. These may, if they please, require proof of the statements made in the Schedule.

This procedure is necessary only in the case of first claims. After that, should the circumstances remain the same, a special form is sent which, when filled up, is forwarded to the Comptroller of Stamps and Taxes at the head Inland Revenue Office of each division of the United Kingdom.

No claim for repayment of income tax on the ground of title to exemption or abatement is allowed, unless it be made within three years after the end of the year of assessment to which the claim relates. When the income does not exceed £160 total exemption may be claimed; when it exceeds £160, but does not exceed £400, an abatement of £160 may be claimed; between £400 and £500, an abatement of £150; between £500 and £600, an abatement of £120; between £600 and £700, an abatement of £70.

The income of a married woman living with her husband is deemed by the Income Tax Acts to be his income [notwithstanding any settlement, or the provisions of the Married Women's Property Act], and any claim in respect thereof must be made by the husband, who, in making such claim, must include his own income therewith. Where, however, the total joint income of husband and wife does not exceed £500, and such total income includes profits earned by both independently of each other by the exercise of personal labour, the profit so earned by the wife may be treated as a separate income, and a separate claim of exemption, or abatement, may be made in respect of it.

Where the sum involved in any of the claims is considerable, one should always seek the aid of an Income Tax expert.

Wills.

A will must be written in ink, and be signed by the Testator, in the presence of at least two witnesses, and if written on more than one sheet, each sheet should be signed by testator and witnesses. Persons under 21 years of age cannot legally make a Will.

FORM OF WILL.

Here put full name, occupation, & address of Testator. } I, ...

do hereby give and bequeath my whole estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed, or be entitled to, unto

Here insert person or persons' names. } .....

and I appoint ..... executors of this, my Will, and I hereby revoke all former Wills and Codicils. I also ordain my said executors to deliver to the persons afternamed, the following legacies out of said estate.

In witness whereof I have subscribed these presents at ..... this.....day of.....Eighteen Hundred and Ninety.....years, in presence of two witnesses.

* *Person granting Will signs here*

Signed by the Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in presence of us, who, at his request, in his presence, and in presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses

WITNESS—*Name, occupation, and address.*
WITNESS— *Do.* *do.*

Memory Rhymes.

BIRTHDAYS.

Monday for health,
Tuesday for wealth,
Wednesday best of all;
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday no luck at all.

BEES.

A swarm of bees in May,
Is worth a load of hay;
A swarm of bees in June,
Is worth a silver spoon;
A swarm of bees in July,
Is not worth a fly.

DAYS IN EACH MONTH.

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November,
All the rest have thirty-one,
February alone hath twenty-eight,
Except in leap-year, twenty-nine.

RULES FOR RIDING.

Keep your head and your heart well up,
Your hands and your heels keep down,
Press your knees close to your horse's side,
And your elbows close to your own.

How to tell a Person's Age.

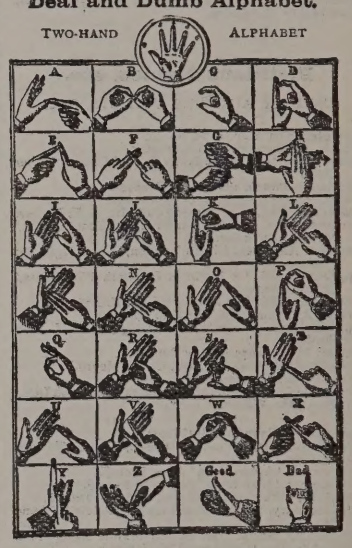
Show this table to your friend, and ask him or her to say in which column or columns their age is to be found, then add together the figures at the top of these columns, and the secret is yours. Thus, suppose 21 to be the age; this number occurs in the first, third, and fifth columns; add the top figures of the three, and we have 21, the number required.

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

Every-day Names for Chemical Substances.

Common Names.	Chemical Names.
Aqua fortis,	Nitric acid.
Blue vitriol,	Sulphate of copper.
Cream of tartar,	Bitartrate of potassium.
Calomel,	Chloride of mercury.
Chalk,	Carbonate of calcium.
Chloroform,	Chloride of formyle.
Common salt,	Chloride of sodium.
Copperas,	Sulphate of iron.
Corrosive sublimate,	Bi-chloride of mercury.
Epsom salts,	Sulphate of magnesia.
Fire damp,	Light carburetted hydrogen.
Glauber's salt,	Sulphate of sodium.
Glucose,	Grape sugar.
Iron pyrites,	Bi-sulphide iron.
Laughing gas,	Protoxide of nitrogen.
Lime,	Oxide of calcium.
Lunar caustic,	Nitrate of silver.
Nitrate or saltpetre,	Nitrate of potash.
Oil of vitriol,	Sulphuric acid.
Potash,	Oxide of potassium.
Red lead,	Oxide of lead.
Rust, iron,	Oxide of iron.
Salammoniac,	Muriate of ammonia.
Slaked lime,	Hydrate of calcium.
Soda,	Oxide of sodium.
Spirits of hartshorn,	Ammonia.
Spirits of salts,	Hydrochloric or muriatic acid.
Stucco or plaster of Paris,	Sulphate of lime.
Sugar of lead,	Acetate of lead.
Verdigris,	Basic acetate of copper.
Vermilion,	Sulphide of mercury.
Vinegar,	Acetic acid (diluted).
Volatile alkali,	Ammonia.
Water,	Oxide of hydrogen.
White precipitate,	Ammoniated mercury.
White vitriol,	Sulphate of zinc.

Deaf and Dumb Alphabet.

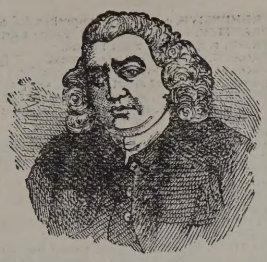


Marketing Table.

*** In the first column is the price per pound or yard. The figures at the top of each of the other columns denote the number of pounds or yards.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		1
d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.
¼	0	0½	0	0¾	0	1	0	1¼	0	1½	0	1¾	0	2	0	2¼	0	2½	0	2¾	0	3	¼
½	0	1	0	1½	0	2	0	2½	0	3	0	3½	0	4	0	4½	0	5	0	5½	0	6	½
¾	0	1½	0	2¼	0	3	0	3¾	0	4½	0	5¼	0	6	0	6¾	0	7½	0	8¼	0	9	¾
1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	1	0	1
1¼	0	2½	0	3¾	0	5	0	6¼	0	7½	0	8¾	0	10	0	11¼	1	0½	1	1¾	1	3	1¼
1½	0	3	0	4½	0	6	0	7½	0	9	0	10½	1	0	1	1½	1	3	1	4½	1	6	1½
1¾	0	3½	0	5¼	0	7	0	8¾	0	10½	1	0¼	1	2	1	3¾	1	5½	1	7¼	1	9	1¾
2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0	10	1	0	1	2	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	10	2	0	2
2¼	0	4½	0	6¾	0	9	0	11¼	1	1½	1	3¾	1	6	1	8¼	1	10½	2	0¾	2	3	2¼
2½	0	5	0	7½	0	10	1	0½	1	3	1	5½	1	8	1	10½	2	1	2	3½	2	6	2½
2¾	0	5½	0	8¼	0	11	1	1¾	1	4½	1	7¼	1	10	2	0¾	2	3½	2	6¼	2	9	2¾
3	0	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	6	1	9	2	0	2	3	2	6	2	9	3	0	3
3¼	0	6½	0	9¾	1	1	1	4¼	1	7½	1	10¾	2	2	2	5¼	2	8½	2	11¾	3	3	3¼
3½	0	7	0	10½	1	2	1	5½	1	9	2	0½	2	4	2	7½	2	11	3	2½	3	6	3½
3¾	0	7½	0	11¼	1	3	1	6¾	1	10½	2	2¼	2	6	2	9¾	3	1½	3	5¼	3	9	3¾
4	0	8	1	0	1	4	1	8	2	0	2	4	2	8	3	0	3	4	3	8	4	0	4
4¼	0	8½	1	0¾	1	5	1	9¼	2	1½	2	5¾	2	10	3	2¼	3	6½	3	10¾	4	3	4¼
4½	0	9	1	1½	1	6	1	10½	2	3	2	7½	3	0	3	4½	3	9	4	1½	4	6	4½
4¾	0	9½	1	2¼	1	7	1	11¾	2	4½	2	9¾	3	2	3	6¾	3	11½	4	4¼	4	9	4¾
5	0	10	1	3	1	8	2	1	2	6	2	11	3	4	3	9	4	2	4	7	5	0	5
5¼	0	10½	1	3¾	1	9	2	2¼	2	7½	3	0¾	3	6	3	11¼	4	4¼	4	9¾	5	3	5¼
5½	0	11	1	4½	1	10	2	3½	2	9	3	2½	3	8	4	1½	4	7	5	0½	5	6	5½
5¾	0	11½	1	5¼	1	11	2	4¾	2	10½	3	4¼	3	10	4	3¾	4	9½	5	3¼	5	9	5¾
6	1	0	1	6	2	0	2	6	3	0	3	6	4	0	4	6	5	0	5	6	6	0	6
6¼	1	0½	1	6¾	2	1	2	7½	3	1½	3	7¾	4	2	4	8¼	5	2½	5	8¾	6	3	6¼
6½	1	1	1	7½	2	2	2	8¾	3	3	3	9½	4	4	4	10½	5	5	5	11½	6	6	6½
6¾	1	1½	1	8¼	2	3	2	9¾	3	4½	3	11¼	4	6	5	0¾	5	7½	6	2¼	6	9	6¾
7	1	2	1	9	2	4	2	11	3	6	4	1	4	8	5	3	5	10	6	5	7	0	7
7¼	1	2½	1	9¾	2	5	3	0¼	3	7½	4	2¾	4	10	5	5¼	6	0½	6	7¾	7	3	7¼
7½	1	3	1	10½	2	6	3	1½	3	9	4	4½	5	0	5	7½	6	3	6	10½	7	6	7½
7¾	1	3½	1	11¼	2	7	3	2¾	3	10½	4	6¼	5	2	5	9¾	6	5½	7	1¼	7	9	7¾
8	1	4	2	0	2	8	3	4	4	0	4	8	5	4	6	0	6	8	7	4	8	0	8
8¼	1	4½	2	0¾	2	9	3	5¼	4	1½	4	9¾	5	6	6	2¼	6	10½	7	6¾	8	3	8¼
8½	1	5	2	1½	2	10	3	6½	4	3	4	11½	5	8	6	4½	7	1	7	9¾	8	6	8½
8¾	1	5½	2	2¼	2	11	3	7¾	4	4½	5	1¼	5	10	6	6¾	7	3½	8	0¼	8	9	8¾
9	1	6	2	3	3	0	3	9	4	6	5	3	6	0	6	9	7	6	8	3	9	0	9
9¼	1	6½	2	3¾	3	1	3	10¼	4	7½	5	4¾	6	2	6	11½	7	8½	8	5¾	9	3	9¼
9½	1	7	2	4½	3	2	3	11½	4	9	5	6½	6	4	7	1½	7	11	8	8½	9	6	9½
9¾	1	7½	2	5¼	3	3	4	0¾	4	10½	5	8¼	6	6	7	3¾	8	1½	8	11¼	9	9	9¾
10	1	8	2	6	3	4	4	2	5	0	5	10	6	8	7	6	8	4	9	2	10	0	10
10¼	1	8½	2	6¾	3	5	4	3¼	5	1½	5	11¾	6	10	7	8¼	8	6½	9	4¾	10	3	10¼
10½	1	9	2	7½	3	6	4	4½	5	3	6	1½	7	0	7	10½	8	9	9	7½	10	6	10½
10¾	1	9½	2	8¼	3	7	4	5¾	5	4½	6	3¼	7	2	8	0¾	8	11½	9	10¼	10	9	10¾
11	1	10	2	9	3	8	4	7	5	6	6	5	7	4	8	3	9	2	10	1	11	0	11
11¼	1	10½	2	9¾	3	9	4	8¼	5	7½	6	6¾	7	6	8	5¼	9	4½	10	3¾	11	3	11¼
11½	1	11	2	10½	3	10	4	9½	5	9	6	8½	7	8	8	7½	9	7	10	6½	11	6	11½
11¾	1	11½	2	11¼	3	11	4	10¾	5	10½	6	10¼	7	10	8	9¾	9	9¼	10	9¼	11	9	11¾

GLASGOW: DAVID BRYCE AND SON.



English Dictionary.

COMPRISING:

BESIDES THE ORDINARY AND NEWEST WORDS IN THE LANGUAGE, SHORT EXPLANATIONS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC PHILOSOPHICAL, LITERARY, AND TECHNICAL TERMS.

Dr Johnson

THE special feature of this volume is, that by the omission of some words which can hardly be supposed either in spelling or meaning to offer any difficulty to people likely to consult a dictionary, space has been found for a considerable number of puzzling words occurring in the scientific and other higher literature of our time. Care, however, has been taken to omit none of those common words whose spelling or exact use occasions at times a momentary difficulty even to well-educated people. A similar rule has been observed in marking pronunciation: only such words as may reasonably give room for doubt have been marked. The main aim of the compilation is to give as much useful information as possible in a limited space. With this view, where noun, adjective, and verb are all obviously connected in meaning, one only has sometimes been inserted, but in explaining the inserted word, kindred omitted words have either been explained or a key to their meaning has been supplied. The volume will thus be found to contain the meaning of very many more words than it apparently professes to explain.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	stands for adjective.	*ex.*	stands for exclamation or interjection.	*pl.*	stands for plural.	*v.*	stands for verb.
ad.	,, adverb.	*n.*	,, noun.	*prep.*	,, preposition.	*L.*	,, Latin.
con.	,, conjunction.			*pron.*	,, pronoun.	*Fr.*	,, French.

A

ABACUS, *n.* counting instrument of balls and wires.
ABAFT, *ad.* toward the stern.
ABANDON, *v.* forsake wholly.
ABANDON (dong), *n.* heartiness, dash.
ABANDONED, *a.* given up entirely; very wicked.
ABASEMENT, *n.* state of being abased or brought
ABASH, *v.* make ashamed. [low.
ABATEMENT, *n.* decrease; sum taken off price.
ABATIS, (-tee') *n.* branches of trees turned outward for defence.
ABATTOIR (-twar), *n.* public slaughter-house
ABBACY, *n.* office or privileges of abbot.
ABBOT, ABBESS, *n.* head of abbey, monastery or
ABBREVIATE, *v.* shorten; contract. [convent.
ABDICATION, *n.* resigning trust or office.
ABDOMEN (ab' or do'), *n.* lower part of belly.
ABDUCTION, *n.* carrying away.
ABED, *ad.* in bed; on the bed.
ABERRATION, *n.* act of wandering.
ABETTOR, *n.* one who abets or encourages.
ABEYANCE, *n.* state of suspense.
ABHORRENCE, *n.* extreme hatred; detestation.
ABIDE, *v.* stay or dwell in; wait for. [powers.
ABILITY, *n.* power; means; skill;—*pl.* mental
ABIOGENESIS, *n.* production of life from not living
ABJECTNESS, *n.* meanness of spirit. [matter.
ABJURE, *v.* renounce upon oath; retract.
ABLUTION, *n.* washing. **ABNEGATION**, *n.* self-
ABNORMAL, *a.* against rule. [denial.
ABOLITION, *n.* abolishing; repealing; making
AB INITIO, L. from the beginning. [void.
ABOMINABLE, *a.* detestable.
ABORIGINAL, *a.* first, or primitive.
AB ORIGINE, L. from the origin.
ABORIGINES, *n. pl.* first inhabitants of a country
ABORTION, *n.* a miscarriage.
ABORTIVE, *a.* unsuccessful; untimely; premature.
ABRADE, *v.* rub off; grate.
ABRIDGEMENT, *n.* work abridged or contracted.
ABROACH, *ad.* in a posture to let out liquor.
ABROGATE, *v.* repeal; annul.
ABRUPT, *a.* sudden; broken.
ABSCESS, *n.* tumour filled with purulent matter.
ABSCISION, *n.* abscinding or cutting off.
ABSCOND, *v.* hide one's self.
ABSENCE, *n.* a being absent. [inattentive.
ABSENT (sent') *v.* keep away; (ab') *a.* not present;
ABSENTEE, *n.* one who absents himself.
ABSENTEEISM, *n.* living away from one's estate.
ABSINTHE, (-sant) *n.* popular French liqueur; brandy flavoured with wormwood. [bitrary.
ABSOLUTE, *a.* not limited; unconditional; ar-
ABSOLUTENESS, *n.* completeness; arbitrary
ABSOLUTION, *n.* forgiveness. [power.
ABSOLUTISM, *n.* principles of absolute govern-
ABSOLVE, *v.* free from; pardon. [ment.
ABSORB, *v.* suck up; imbibe.
ABSORBENT, *n.* substance that sucks up; *a.*
ABSORPTION, *n.* act of sucking up. [sucking up.
ABSTAIN, *v.* keep or refrain from.
ABSTEMIOUS, *a.* temperate in diet.
ABSTERTION, *n.* act of cleansing.
ABSTRACT, *v.* draw from; separate; remove.
ABSTRACT, *a.* separate; existing in the mind only; *n.* abridgement or epitome.
ABSTRACTION, *n.* drawing from; absence of mind.
ABSTRUSE, *a.* difficult to be understood.
ABSURD, *a.* contrary to reason.
ABUNDANT, very plentiful. [of the city.
AB URBE CONDITA, L. (A.U.C.) from founding
ABUSE, (uz') *v.* treat ill; (us'), *n.* wrong use.
ABUTMENT, *n.* that which abuts or borders upon; solid part of a bridge next land.
ABYSS, *n.* bottomless gulf or depth.
ACADEMIC, ACADEMICAL, *a.* pertaining to an academy or university. [of arts and science.
ACADEMICIAN, *n.* member of academy—school
ACADIAN, *a.* belonging to Nova Scotia.
ACAULOUS, *a.* without stem.
ACCEDE, *v.* be added to; assent.
ACCELERATE, *v.* hasten motion.
ACCELERATIVE, *a.* increasing speed.
ACCENT, (cent') *v.* mark accent; *n.* modulation of voice. [accents
ACCENTUATION, *n.* mode of uttering or marking
ACCEPTABLE, *a.* likely to be accepted or received; agreeable. [bill accepted.
ACCEPTANCE *n.* reception with approbation; a
ACCESS, *n.* approach; increase. [helper in a crime.
ACCESSORY, *a.* acceding to; contributing;—*n.*
ACCESSIBLE, *a.* that may be approached.
ACCESSION, *n.* coming to; addition. [chance.
ACCIDENT, *n.* that which happens unforeseen;
ACCIDENTAL, *a.* happening by chance; not es-
ACCLAMATION, *n.* shout of applause. [sential.
ACCLIMATE, *v.* inure to a climate. [climated.
ACCLIMATION, *n.* process or state of being ac-
ACCLIVITY, *n.* steepness upward; ascent. [money.
ACCOMMODATE, *v.* supply conveniences; lend
ACCOMMODATING, *a.* disposed to oblige; kind.
ACCOMPANIMENT, *n.* that which accompanies, or is added as ornament. [accompanying part.
ACCOMPANIST, *n.* performer in music who takes
ACCOMPANY, *v.* go or be with.
ACCOMPLICE, *n.* associate in a crime.
ACCOMPLISH, *v.* finish entirely. [which adds grace.
ACCOMPLISHMENT, *n.* completion; acquirement
ACCORD, *n.* agreement;—*v.* agree.
ACCORDANCE, *n.* agreement.
ACCORDION, *n.* small keyed wind instrument with
ACCOST, *v.* speak first to; address. [metallic reeds.
ACCOUCHEUR, *n.* man-midwife. [explanation.
ACCOUNT, *v.* reckon; assign causes;—*n.* regard;
ACCOUNTABLE, *a.* subject to account; liable.
ACCOUNTANT, *n.* one employed in keeping ac-
ACCOUTRE, *v.* equip; furnish. [counts.
ACCOUTREMENTS, *n.* equipage; trappings.
ACCREDIT, *v.* furnish with credentials.
ACCRETION, *n.* growing to; increase.
ACCRUE, *v.* arise; be added.
ACCUMULATE, *v.* heap together; increase
ACCUMULATIVE, *a.* that accumulates.
ACCURACY, *n.* exactness; closeness.
ACCURATE, *a.* done with care; without error
ACCURSED, *a.* cursed; execrable.
ACCUSE, *v.* charge with a crime; impeach.
ACCUSTOM, *v.* make familiar by use.
ACE, *n.* unit on cards or dice.
ACEPHALOUS, *a.* without a head.
ACERBITY, *n.* bitterness of taste or of spirit.
ACESCENT, *a.* tending to sourness. [vinegar.
ACETOUS, ACETIC, *a.* having the quality of
ACETYLENE, *n.* gas from water and carbide of
ACHE, *v.* be in pain; *n.* continued pain. [calcium.
ACHIEVEMENT, *n.* something achieved; perfor-
ACHOR, *n.* scald-head; god of flies. [mance.
ACHROMATIC, *a.* destitute of colour.
ACID, *a.* sour; *n.* a substance by which salts are
ACIDIFY, *v.* convert into acid. [formed.
ACIDITY, *n.* sourness; sharpness.
ACIDULATE, *v.* tinge with acids.
ACIDULOUS, *a.* slightly sour. [thanks.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT, *n.* owning of a thing;
ACME, *n.* highest point; crisis of a thing.
ACNE, *n.* small hard pimple on face.
ACOLOGY, *n.* science of remedies.
ACOLYTE, *n.* attendant, especially in church.
ACORN, *n.* seed or fruit of oak.
ACOUSTICS, *n. pl.* theory of sounds.
ACQUAINT, *v.* inform; make familiar with.
ACQUAINTANCE, *n.* knowledge; one well known.
ACQUIESCE, *v.* assent to; be satisfied with.
ACQUIREMENT, *n.* thing acquired or gained.
ACQUISITIVENESS, *n.* desire of possession.
ACQUIT, *v.* discharge; clear from.
ACQUITTAL, *n.* formal release from a charge.
ACQUITTANCE, *n.* receipt in full for debt.
ACRE, *n.* piece of land, 160 square rods.
ACRID, *a.* hot and biting to the taste. [guage.
ACRIMONY, *n.* bitter sharpness in feeling or lan-
ACROAMATIC, abstruse, opposed to *exoteric.*
ACROBAT, *n.* high-vaulter, rope-dancer, etc.
ACRONICAL, *a.* rising of a star at sunset, or set-
ACROPOLIS, *n.* citadel. [ting at sunrise.
ACROSTIC, *n.* poem whose first letters form a name.
ACT, *v.* perform; *n.* deed; division of a play.
ACTINISM, *n.* radiation of heat or light.
ACTION, *n.* deed; battle; suit at law; gesticula-
ACTIONABLE, *a.* liable to action at law. [tion.
ACTOR, ACTRESS, *n.* male or female stage-
ACTUAL, *a.* real; certain. [player.
ACTUARY, *n.* registrar or clerk; insurance calcu-
ACTUATE, *v.* put in action; excite. [lator.
ACULEATE, *a.* prickly.
ACUMEN, *n.* quickness of intellect.
ACUMINATE, *a.* sharp pointed; *v.* rise to a point.
ACUPRESSURE, *n.* stopping flow of blood by closing artery with needle.
ACUTE, *a.* sharp; ingenious.
ADAGE, *n.* maxim; old saying.
ADAGIO, *n.* in *music*, mark of slow time.
ADAMANT, *n.* very hard stone; diamond.
ADAMANTINE, *a.* extremely hard.
ADAMITES, *n.* early sect that prayed naked.
ADAPT, *v.* fit one thing to another; suit.
ADAPTABLE, *a.* that may be adapted.
AD CAPTANDUM VULGUS, L. to catch the rabble.
ADDENDUM, *n.* thing to be added; *pl.* Addenda.
ADDER, *n.* venomous serpent.
ADDICTED, *a.* given up; devoted.
ADDITION, *n.* adding to; thing added.
ADDLE, ADDLED, *a.* barren from corruption.
ADDLE-HEADED, *a.* stupid, muddled.
ADDRESS, *v.* speak to; direct to; *n.* speaking to; application; skill; direction of a letter.
ADDUCE, *v.* bring forward; allege.
ADDUCIBLE, *a.* that may be adduced.
ADEMPTION, *n.* in *law*, revocation of a grant.
ADEPT, *n.* person skilled in any art; *a.* skilful.
ADEQUATE, *a.* fully sufficient; equal.
ADHERE, *v.* stick close; remain fixed or firm; attached; devoted.
ADHERENT, *a.* sticking to; *n.* follower; partisan.
ADHESIVE, *a.* sticking to.
ADIEU, *ad.* farewell; *n.* act of taking leave.
AD INFINITUM (ni') L. to infinity.
ADIPOCERE, *n.* substance like spermaceti.
ADIT, *n.* horizontal entrance into a pit.
ADJACENT, *a.* lying close to.
ADJECTIVE, *n.* word qualifying noun.
ADJOIN, *v.* join or be contiguous to.
ADJOURN, *v.* put off to another time.
ADJUDGE, *v.* sentence; decide judicially.
ADJUDICATE, *v.* determine by law.
ADJUNCT, *n.* something joined to another.
ADJUNCTIVE, *n.* that which is joined *a.* joining.
ADJURE, *v.* charge on oath; enjoin earnestly.
ADJUST, *v.* make exact; set right.
ADJUSTMENT, *n.* setting in order; settlement.
ADJUTANCY, *n.* office of an adjutant.
ADJUTANT, *n.* military officer who assists major.
AD LIBITUM, L. at pleasure.
ADMEASUREMENT, *n.* act or result of measuring.
ADMINISTER, *v.* execute; settle an intestate estate. [ment.
ADMINISTRATION, *n.* executive part of govern-
ADMINISTRATOR, *n.* one who manages an intes-
ADMIRABLE, *a.* worthy to be admired. [tate estate.
ADMIRAL, *n.* principal officer of a fleet.
ADMIRALTY, *n.* court for administering naval
ADMIRE, *v.* regard with love or wonder. [affairs.
ADMISSIBLE, *a.* that may be admitted.
ADMISSION, *n.* act of admitting allowance.
ADMIT, *v.* let in; allow an argument.
ADMITTANCE, *n.* act or power of entering.
ADMIX, *v.* mingle.
ADMIXTURE, *n.* the substance mixed.
ADMONISH, *v.* warn; reprove gently; advise.
ADO, *n.* trouble; bustle; stir.
ADOLESCENCE, *n.* state of growing; youth.
ADOPT, *n.* take the child of another and treat it as one's own; choose or select.
ADORE, *v.* worship; love intensely.
ADORN, *v.* deck; embellish.
ADRIFT, *a.* or *ad.* floating at random.
ADROIT, *a* skilful; expert; dexterous.
ADULATION, *n.* excessive flattery.
ADULATORY, *a.* flattering to excess.
ADULLAMITE, *n.* political malcontent.
ADULT, *a.n.* grown, or one grown, to maturity.
ADULTERATE, *v.* debase or corrupt by mixture.
ADULTERER, *n.* one guilty of adultery.
ADULTERY, *n.* violation of marriage bed.
ADUMBRATE, *v.* shadow out faintly.
AD VALOREM, L. according to value.
ADVANCE, *n.* going forward; promotion; payment beforehand;—*v.* promote; rise.
ADVANTAGE, *n.* favourable circumstances; superiority; gain;—*v.* benefit; promote.
ADVANTAGEOUS, *a.* profitable; useful. [mas.
ADVENT, *n.* coming; the four weeks before Christ-
ADVENTITIOUS, *a.* added; not essentially in-
ADVENTUAL, *a.* relating to the advent. [herent.
ADVENTURE, *n.* extraordinary event; enter-
ADVENTUROUS, *a.* enterprising. [prise; *v.* risk.
ADVERB, *n.* word qualifying verb, adjective, or
ADVERSARY, *n.* opponent; enemy. [other adverb.
ADVERSE, *a.* contrary to one's desires; calami-
ADVERSITY, *n.* misfortune; calamity. [tous.
ADVERT, *v.* turn the mind.
ADVERTISE, *v.* inform; give public notice.
ADVERTISEMENT, *n.* public notice; informa-
ADVICE, *n.* instruction; notice. [tion.
ADVISEDLY, *ad.* with deliberation or advice.
AD VITAM AUT CULPAM, L. for life or till fault.
ADVOCACY, *n.* pleading intercession.
ADVOCATE, *n.* pleader;—*v.* plead; support.
ADVOWEE, *n.* he that has advowson.
ADVOWSON, *n.* right of presenting a priest to a
ADYTUM, *n.* secret place. [benefice.
ADZ or **ADZE**, *n.* carpenter's axe.
ÆGIS, *n.* shield of Pallas; protection.
ÆDILE, *n.* Roman magistrate who had charge of public buildings, roads, shows, etc.
ÆGROTAT, (o') *n.* certificate of sickness.
ÆOLIAN, *a.* relating to the wind.
ÆQUO ANIMO, L. with equal mind.
AERATE, *v.* combine with air.
AERIAL, *a.* belonging to the air; high.
AERIE (a're), *n.* nest of a bird of prey.
AERIFORM, *a.* having form of air, as gas.
AERIFY, *v.* combine or fill with air.
AEROLITE, *n.* meteoric stone.
AEROMANCY, *n.* divinition by means of air.
AEROMETRY, science of ascertaining the mean
AERONAUT, *n.* aerial navigator. [bulk of gases.
AERONAUTICS, *n. pl.* art of sailing in the air.
AEROSTATICS, *n.pl.* science of equilibrium of elas-
AEROSTATION, *n.* aerial navigation. [tic fluids.
ÆSTHETICS, *n.* science of correct taste.
AFEARD, *a.* affected with fear.
AFFABLE, *a.* easy of manners or conversation.
AFFECT, *v.* move passions; aim at; pretend.
AFFECTATION, *n.* false show; insincerity; pretence.
AFFECTED, *a.* disposed; full of affectation.
AFFECTING, *a.* moving the feelings; pathetic.
AFFECTION, *n.* love; fondness. [dence; betroth.
AFFIANCE, *n.* marriage contract;—*v.* give confi-
AFFIANT, *n.* one who makes an affidavit.
AFFIDAVIT, *n.* written declaration upon oath.
AFFILIATE, *v.* adopt; bring into close connection.
AFFINITY, *n.* relation by marriage; chemical
AFFIRM, *v.* declare positively. [attraction.
AFFIX, *v.* attach to. [of a word.
AFFIX, (af') *n.* syllable or letter joined to the end
AFFLATION, *n.* act of breathing upon.
AFFLATUS, (at') *n.* inspiration. [tressing.
AFFLICT, *v.* give pain. **AFFLICTIVE**, *a.* dis-
AFFLUENCE, *n.* wealth; riches.
AFFORD, *v.* yield; be able to expend.
AFFRANCHISE, *v.* make free.
AFFRAY, *n.* quarrel with violence; tumult.
AFFRIGHT, *v.* frighten; terrify.
AFFRONT, *n.* open disrespect;—*v.* insult; offend.
AFFUSION, *n.* act of pouring upon.
AFIELD, *ad.* to the field.
AFLOAT, *ad.* in a floating state.
AFOOT, *ad.* borne by the feet.
A FORTIORI, L. with stronger reason; much more.
AFT, *ad.* or *a.* astern or toward the stern.
AFTER-MATH, *n.* second crop of grass.
AFTERMOST, *a.* nearest the stern.
AFTER-PAINS, *n. pl.* pains after birth.
AFTERPIECE, *n.* piece performed after a play.

AFTERTHOUGHT, *a.* reflections after an act.
AFTER-WIT, *a.* wisdom that comes too late
AGAPE, *ad.* with staring eagerness.
AGAPAE, *n.* love-feasts among early Christians.
AGATE, *n.* kind of quartz. [tion.
AGE, *n.* period of time; decline of life; a genera-
AGENCY, *n.* action; business performed by an
AGENDA, *n.* things to be done. [agent.
AGENT, *n.* a deputy; active cause or power.
AGIO, *n.* difference between bank notes and coin.
AGGLOMERATE, *v.* gather into a ball or mass.
AGGLUTINATE, *v.* unite as with glue.
AGGRANDIZE, *v.* make great; exalt.
AGGRAVATE, *v.* make worse; exaggerate.
AGGREGATE, *v.* collect;—*n.* the whole.
AGGRESSIVE, *a.* making aggression or first attack.
AGGRESSOR, *n.* one who begins to attack.
AGGRIEVE, *v.* mourn; lament.
AGHAST, *ad.* amazed; terrified.
AGILE, (aj-) *a.* quick of motion.
AGITATE, *v.* disturb; discuss.
AGITATOR, *n.* a disturber.
AGLET, *n.* tag; point at end of a fringe.
AGNAIL, *n.* disease of the nails; whitlow.
AGNATE, *a.* related or akin by father's side.
AGNOMEN, (o') *n.* an additional name.
AGNOSTIC, *n.* one who disclaims any knowledge of God, or of the origin of the universe.
AGO, *ad.* in time past.
AGOG, *ad.* in state of desire or curiosity.
AGONIZE, *v.* writhe with pain; put in severe pain.
AGONY, *n.* excessive pain.
AGRARIAN, *a.* relating to fields or grounds. [perty
AGRARIANISM, *n.* equal division of land or pro-
AGREE, *v.* be of one mind. [mity with.
AGREEABLE, *a.* pleasing; suitable; in confor-
AGRICULTURE, *n.*, art of cultivating the ground.
AGRICULTURIST, *n.* farmer.
AGROUND, *ad.* on the ground.
AGUISH, *a.* shivering; causing ague—chilly fit.
AHRIMAN, *n.* Persian deity of evil.
AID, *v.n.* help; succour. [veys general's orders.
AID-DE-CAMP, (ad'-de-kong) *n.* officer who con-
AILMENT, *n.* illness; disease.
AIM, *n.* endeavour; design;—*v.* direct weapon.
AIR, *n.* fluid we breathe; tune; *pl.* proud mien.
AIRING, *n.* short excursion; exposure to air.
AIR-PUMP, *n.* machine to exhaust air from vessel.
AIRY, *a.* open to the air; gay; unsubstantial.
AISLE, (il) *n.* walk in a church; wing of choir.
AKIMBO, *ad.* with a crook.
AKIN, *a.* related; allied by blood.
ALABASTER, *n.* variety of gypsum or sulphate
ALACK-A-DAY, *int.* noting sorrow. [of lime.
ALACRITY, *n.* cheerful willingness; liveliness.
A-LA-MODE, *ad.* in the fashion. [danger; disturb.
ALARM, *n.* notice of danger;—*v.* give notice of
ALARUM, *n.* clock to give alarm.
ALARMIST, *n.* one who excites alarm.
ALB, *n.* vestment of white linen.
ALBEIT, *ad.* although. [hair and pink eyes.
ALBINO, (i') *n.* one of pale complexion with light
ALBUM, *n.* white table; blank book.
ALBUMEN, *n.* white of an egg. [heart.
ALBURNUM, *n.* the wood between bark and
ALCHEMY, *n.* occult chemistry; art of changing
ALCOHOL, *n.* pure spirit. [base metals into gold.
ALCORAN, *n.* the book of Mohammedan faith.
ALCOVE, *n.* a recess. ALDER, *n.* tree of several
ALDERMAN, *n.* city magistrate. [varieties.
ALEMBIC, *n.* vessel used for distilling.
ALEXANDRINE, *n.* verse of twelve or thirteen
ALERT, *a.* watchful; active. [syllables.
ALGEBRA, (al') *n.* science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic.
ALGERINE, *a.* belonging to Algiers; a pirate.
ALIAS, *n.* second writ; *ad.* otherwise.
ALIBI, *n.* elsewhere; plea of absence.
ALIEN, *a.* foreign;—*n.* a foreigner.
ALIENATE, *v.* transfer to another; estrange.
ALIGHT, *v.* fall upon; get off.
ALIMENT, *n.* that which feeds. [wife.
ALIMONY, *n.* separate maintenance for divorced
ALIQUANT, *a.* that does not divide without re-
ALIQUOT, *a.* that measures exactly. [mainder.
ALKAHEST, *n.* pretended universal solvent.
ALKALI, *n.* substance which neutralizes acids.
ALKALINE, *a.* having the qualities of alkali.
ALL-FOOL'S-DAY, *n.* the 1st of April.
ALL-SAINT'S-DAY, *n.* the 1st of November.
ALL-SOUL'S-DAY, *n.* the 2nd of November.
ALLAH, *n.* Arabic name for God.
ALLAY, *v.* repress or bring down.
ALLEGATION, *n.* affirmation; plea; excuse
ALLEGE, *v.* declare; plead in excuse.
ALLEGIANCE, *n.* duty to government; loyalty.
ALLEGORY, *n.* figurative speech; parabie.
ALLEGRO, *n.* sprightly movement in music.
ALLENARLY, *ad.* only; merely.
ALLEVIATE, *v.* make light; ease; lessen.
ALLEY, *n.* narrow walk or passage; *pl.* alleys.
ALL-HAIL, *ex.* all health.
ALLIANCE, *n.* union by treaty or marriage.
ALLIGATOR, *n.* crocodile. [with same letter.
ALLITERATION, *n.* successive words beginning
ALLOCATION, *n.* apportioning or setting apart.
ALLOCUTION, *n.* the act of speaking to.
ALLODIAL, *a.* not held of a superior; freehold.
ALLOPATHY, *n.* opposite of Homœopathy.
ALLOTMENT, *n.* act of allotting; share assigned.
ALLOW, *v.* permit; grant; abate. [granted.
ALLOWANCE, *n.* sanction; abatement; sum
ALLOY, *n.* mixture of baser metal.
ALLOYAGE, *n.* act of alloying or mixing metals.
ALLUDE, *v.* refer to; insinuate.
ALLUREMENT, *n.* that which entices or allures.
ALLUSION, *n.* indirect reference.
ALLUVIAL, *a.* deposited by water.
ALLUVION, *n.* earth deposited by water. [ate.
ALLY, *v.* united by compact; *n.* friend; confeder-
ALMAGEST, *n.* Ptolemy's collection of problems.
ALMA MATER, *n.* college where one was educated.
ALMANAC, *n.* calendar of months, weeks, days,
ALMOND, *n.* fruit of the almond-tree. [&c.
ALMONER, *n.* distributer of alms for another.
ALMONRY, *n.* place for distributing alms.
ALMS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* gift to the poor
ALOE, *n.* a tree of several species.
ALOOF, *ad.* at a distance.
ALPACA, *n.* animal of Peru; cloth made of Alpaca wool, with silk or cotton. [mountains.
ALPENSTOCK, *n.* pointed pole for climbing
ALPHA, *n.* first letter of Greek alphabet. [order.
ALPHABET, *n.* letters of a language arranged in
ALPHABETIC, *a.* in the order of an alphabet.
ALPINE, *a.* pertaining to the Alps; very high.
ALSATIAN, *a.n.* belonging to Alsace (Ger. Elsass).
ALTAR, *n.* place for offerings; communion table.
ALTER, *v.* change. [vary.
ALTERABLE, *a.* that may be changed; that may
ALTERATIVE, *a.* causing alteration;—*n.* medicine gradually producing change in constitution.
ALTERCATE, *v.* contend in words.
ALTERCATION, *n.* dispute with anger. [by turns.
ALTERNATE, *a.* by turns; *v.* perform or happen
ALTERNATELY, *ad.* by turns [ing a choice.
ALTERNATIVE, *n.* choice of two things; *a.* offer-
ALTERNATIVELY, *ad.* reciprocally. [however.
ALTHOUGH, *con.* grant; allow; notwithstanding;
ALTIMETRY, *n.* art of measuring heights.
ALTITUDE, *n.* height of a place; elevation.
ALTO, *ad.* high;—*n.* the counter tenor.
ALUMINOUS, *a.* containing alum—mineral salt.
ALUMNUS, *n.* pupil; *pl.* Alumni.
ALVINE, *a.* belonging to the belly. [other metal.
AMALGAM, *n.* mixture of quicksilver with an-
AMAIN, *ad.* with all force. [mix.
AMALGAMATE, *v.* mix metals with quicksilver;
AMANUENSIS, *n.* writer of what another dictates.
AMARANTH, *n.* flower that never fades.
AMASS, *v.* collect into a heap; accumulate.
AMATEUR, *n.* lover of the fine arts.
AMATIVENESS, *n.* propensity to love.
AMATORY, *a.* relating to love. [sound.
AMAUROSIS (aw') *n.* loss of sight while eye appears
AMAZE, *v.* confound; strike with surprise.
AMAZON, *n.* warlike woman; virago.
AMBASSADOR, *n.* representative at foreign court.
AMBIDEXTER, *n.* one who uses both hands
AMBIENT, *a.* encompassing. [equally well.
AMBIGUOUS, *a.* uncertain in meaning; doubtful.
AMBITION, *n* eager desire of fame or power.
AMBLE, *v.* move easily.
AMBROSIAL, *a.* like ambrosia—imaginary food
AMBSACE, *n.* a double ace. [of the gods.
AMBULANCE, *n.* kind of removable hospital.
AMBUSCADE, *n.* place or act of lying in wait;
AMELIORATE, *v.* make or grow better. [ambush.
AMEN, so be it; verily;—*n.* truth.
AMENABLE, *a.* liable to give account; respon-
AMEND, *v.* make better; supply defect. [sible.
AMENDE, (a-mongd'), **AMENDS**, *n.* reparation.
AMENITY, *n.* pleasantness; agreeableness of
AMERCE, *v.* punish with a fine. [situation.
AMERICANISM, *n.* an American idiom.
AMERICANIZE, *v.* render American.
AMETHYST, *n.* precious stone of violet-blue
AMIABLE, *a.* worthy of love. [colour.
AMICABLE, *a.* peaceable; harmonious; kind.
AMISS, *a.* or *ad.* improperly.
AMITY, *n.* friendship; agreement; good-will.
AMMONIAC, *a.* pertaining to ammonia; volatile
AMMUNITION, *n.* military stores. [alkali.
AMNESTY, *n.* act of general pardon.
AMŒBŒAN, *a.* alternately answering or respon-
AMOROSO, *n.* a lover. [sive.
AMOROUS, *a.* inclined to love; passionate.
AMORPHOUS, *a.* having no determinate form.
AMOUNT, *v.* rise in value;—*n.* sum total.
AMOUR, *n.* love intrigue; gallantry. [water.
AMPHIBIAN, *n.* animal that lives on land or in
AMPHIBIOUS, *a.* living in two different elements.
AMPHITHEATRE, *n.* edifice of round or oval
AMPLIFY, *v.* enlarge; exaggerate. [form.
AMPLITUDE, *n.* largeness; extent; capacity.
AMPUTATE, *v.* cut off a limb.
AMULET, *n.* charm worn to prevent evil.
AMUSEMENT, *n.* what amuses or entertains agree-
AMYGDALINE, *a.* pertaining to almonds. [ably.
AMYLACEOUS, *a.* pertaining to starch. [invalid.
ANABAPTIST, *n.* one who holds infant baptism
ANACHRONISM, *n.* error in time of events.
ANACOLUTHON (u'), *n.* incoherence in a sentence.
ANACONDA, *n.* large serpent in the East.
ANACREONTIC, *a.* verses like Anacreon's—of love
ANÆSTHETIC, *n.* depriving of feeling. [and wine.
ANAGRAM, *n.* transposition of letters of a name.
ANALOGOUS, *a.* having analogy or resemblance.
ANALYST, *n.* one who analyzes. [into parts.
ANALYTIC, *a.* pertaining to analysis—separation
ANALYZE, *v.* resolve into first principles.
ANAPEST, *n.* poetic foot of two short and one long syllable. [vernment, confusion.
ANARCHIC, *a.* being in anarchy—want of go-
ANARTHROUS, *a.* having no limbs.
ANATHEMA, *n.* ecclesiastical curse.
ANATHEMATIZE, *v.* denounce or excommunicate.
ANATOMY, *n.* art of dissecting
ANCESTRY, *n.* line of ancestors or forefathers
ANCHOR, *n.* iron instrument to hold ships at rest
ANCHORAGE, *n.* ground for anchoring. [in water.
ANCHORITE, *n.* hermit; recluse.
ANCHOVY, *n.* small seafish, used in seasoning.
ANCIENT, *a.* of former times; not modern; old.
ANCILLARY, *a.* subservient or subordinate.
ANCIPITAL, *a.* double formed. [movement.
ANDANTE, *n.* in *music*, a word directing to slow
ANDROGYNAL, (-droj'-) *a.* having both sexes.
ANECDOTE, *n.* short story.
ANEMONE, (-em'-o-ne) *n.* the wind flower.
ANEROID, *a.* noting a mechanical barometer. with-
ANEURISM, *n.* disease of arteries. [out mercury.
ANGEL, *n.* divine messenger; beautiful person.
ANGELOLOGY, *n.* doctrine about angels.
ANGER, *n.* passion excited by injury; *v.* provoke.
ANGINA, *n.* inflammation of the throat.
ANGLE, *n.* meeting-point of two lines; *v.* fish.
ANGLICAN, *a.* English. **ANGLICISM**, *n.* English
ANGLICIZE, *v.* render English. [idiom.
ANGLO-CATHOLIC, *a.* High or ritualistic portion of English church.
ANGOLA, *n.* light cloth made from wool of Angora
ANGUINEAL, *a.* pertaining to a snake. [goat.
ANGUISH, *n.* excessive pain. [having corners.
ANGULARITY, *n.* quality of being angular—*i.e.*,
ANILINE, *n.* brilliant and durable dye-stuff.
ANILITY, *n.* old age of a woman; dotage.
ANIMADVERT, *v.* turn the mind; censure.
ANIMAL, *n.* living corporeal being.
ANIMALCULE, *n.* minute animal.
ANIMALISM, *n.* animal nature; brutishness.
ANIMATE, *v.* give life or spirits; enliven.
ANIMOSITY, *n.* extreme hatred; malevolence.
ANIMUS, *n.* feeling; especially angry feeling.
ANKLE, *n.* joint between foot and leg.
ANNALS, *n.* events related in order of time.
ANNEAL, *v.* temper glass or metals by heat.
ANNEXATION, *n.* conjunction; union.
ANNIHILATE, *v.* reduce to nothing.
ANNIVERSARY, *n.* annual celebrating day.
ANNO DOMINI, L. in the year of our Lord.
ANNONA, (o') *n.* year's increase; provisions.
ANNOTATE, *v.* make annotations or explanatory
ANNOUNCE, *v.* give notice of; proclaim. [notes.
ANNOYANCE, *n.* that which annoys or molests.
ANNUAL, *a.* yearly;—*n.* yearly plant.
ANNUITANT, *n.* one with an annuity—yearly al-
ANNUL, *v.* make void; abolish [lowance.
ANNULAR, *a.* having the form of a ring; round.
ANNULOSE, *a.* furnished with or composed of rings. [Mary of incarnation of Christ.
ANNUNCIATION, *n.* proclamation; tidings to
ANODE, *n.* positive pole of galvanic battery.
ANODYNE, *n.* medicine to assuage pain, and dis-
ANOINT, *v.* rub with oil. [pose to sleep.
ANOMALOUS, *a.* deviating from rule or analogy.
ANOMALY, *n.* that which deviates from rule.
ANON, *ad.* soon; quickly.
ANONYMOUS, *a.* wanting a name; nameless.
ANOREXY, *n.* want of appetite.
ANSERINE, *a.* pertaining to the goose kind.
ANSWERABLE, *a.* accountable; suitable.
ANTAGONIST, *n.* opponent;—*a.* counteracting.
ANTAGONISTIC, *a.* in antagonism or opposition.
ANTALGIC, *a.* alleviating pain.
ANTARCTIC, *a.* opposite to arctic; near south pole.
ANTARTHRITIC, *a.* counteracting gout.
ANTE, as prefix, *before.* [fore in time.
ANTECEDENT, *n.* that which goes before;—*a.* be-
ANTECHAMBER, *n.* room leading to another;
ANTEDATE, *v.* date before true time. [anteroom.
ANTEDILUVIAN, *n. a.* being before the flood.
ANTELOPE, *n.* genus of animals, between goat
ANTENNÆ, *n. pl.* feelers of insects. [and deer.
ANTEPENULT, *n.* last syllable of a word but two.
ANTERIOR, *a.* previous. **ANTHEM**, *n.* divine
ANTHER, *n.* in *botany*, tip of the stamen. [song.
ANTHOLOGY, *n.* collection of flowers, or of poems.
ANTHRACITE, *n.* a sort of hard coal.
ANTHROPOLOGY, *n.* man's place in nature compared with other animals. [man shape.
ANTHROPOMORPHISM, *n.* fancying God with hu-
ANTHROPOPHAGI, (pof') *n. pl.* cannibals.
ANTI, in compound words means *against.*
ANTIC, *a.* odd; fanciful;—*n.* merry-andrew.
ANTICHRIST, *n.* one who opposes Christ.
ANTICIPATE, *v.* be before; foretaste.
ANTICLIMAX, *n.* opposite of a climax. [against.
ANTIDOTAL, *a.* serving as antidote—remedy
ANTIMONY, *n.* metallic ore. [cessary to salvation.
ANTINOMIAN, *n.* one holding good works not ne-
ANTIPATHY, *n.* natural aversion.
ANTIPHONY, *n.* alternate singing. [side of globe.
ANTIPODES, (ip') *n. pl.* those living on opposite
ANTIPOPE, *n.* one who usurps the popedom.
ANTIQUARIAN, *a.* pertaining to antiquity.
ANTIQUARY, *n.* one versed in antiquities.
ANTIQUATED, *a.* grown out of fashion. [quity.
ANTIQUE, *a.* ancient; old;—*n.* remnant of anti-
ANTIQUITY, *n.* old times; relic of old times.
ANTISCORBUTIC, *a.* good against scurvy.
ANTISEPTIC, *a.* resisting putrefaction. [trast.
ANTITHETIC, *a* standing in antithesis or con-
ANTITYPE, *n.* that which is prefigured by the
ANTLER, *n.* branch of horn. [type.
ANVIL, *n.* iron block, usually with steel face, on which metals are hammered.
ANXIOUS, *a.* in anxiety—trouble of mind, con-
AORTA, *n.* the great artery. [cern.
APACE, *ad.* quickly; hastily; fast.
APATHETIC, *a.* showing apathy—want of feeling.
APE, *n.* monkey; imitator;—*v.* imitate.
APERIENT, *a.* gently purgative;—*n.* purgative.
APERTURE, *n.* opening.
APEX, *n.* summit or top of a thing.
APHELION, *n.* part of planet's orbit farthest from
APHONIA, *n.* loss of voice. [sun.
APHORISTIC, *a.* in form of aphorism—short pre-
APIARY, *n.* place for bees. [cept.
APICULTURE, *n.* bee-keeping.
APOCALYPSE, *n.* book of Revelation.
APOCRYPHA, *n.* books of doubtful authority.
APOCRYPHAL, *a.* not canonical; doubtful.
APOGEE, *n.* point in an orbit farthest from earth.
APOLOGETIC, *a.* said by way of defence or excuse.
APOLOGIZE, *v.* make apology or excuse for.
APOLOGUE, *n.* fable. [motion.
APOPLEXY, *n.* sudden deprivation of sense and
APOSTASY, *a.* departure from professed prin-
APOSTATE, *n.* one guilty of apostasy. [ciples.
APOSTATIZE, *v.* abandon one's faith or party.
APOSTLE, *n.* messenger to preach the gospel.
APOSTROPHE, *n.* turning from real auditors to an imaginary one; mark of contraction.
APOTHECARY, *n.* compounder of medicine.
APOTHEGM, *n.* remarkable saying; maxim.
APOTHEOSIS, (o') *n.* placing among the gods.
APPAL, *v.* smite with terror.
APPARATUS, *n.* tools; furniture.
APPANAGE, *n.* estate of prince's younger sons.
APPAREL, *n.* clothing; raiment;—*v.* dress.
APPARENT, *a.* visible to the eye; seeming.
APPARITION, *n.* appearance; ghost.
APPARITOR, *n.* officer in ecclesiastical courts.
APPEAL, *n.v.* removal, or remove, to higher court.
APPEAR, *v.* be in sight; seem; be evident.
APPEARANCE, *n.* coming in sight; things seen;
APPEASE, *v.* quiet; pacify. [probability; show.
APPELLANT, *n.* one who appeals.
APPELLATE, *a.* relating to appeals.
APPELLATIVE, *a.* common to many; general.
APPENDAGE, *n.* addition; something appended.
APPENDICITIS, *n.* inflammation of a small finger-like sac, where large and small intestines meet.
APPENDIX, *n.* something annexed.
APPERTAIN, *v.* belong to; relate.
APPETIZING, *a.* serving to whet the appetite.
APPLAUSE, *n.* approbation loudly expressed.
APPLIANCE, *n.* thing applied.
APPLICABLE, *a.* that may be applied.
APPLICANT, *n.* one who applies.
APPLY, *v.* put to; study; address; keep at work.
APPOGGIATURA, *n.* small note in music between other notes. [office.
APPOINT, *v.* fix upon; name and commission to
APPORTIONMENT, *n.* apportioning or dividing
APPOSITE, *a.* proper; suitable. [into shares.
APPOSITION, *n.* putting two nouns in same case.
APPRAISAL, *n.* valuation by authority.
APPRAISE, *v.* set a price on.
APPRECIABLE, *a.* that may be estimated.
APPREHENSIVE, *a.* quick to comprehend; fearful.
APPRENTICE, *n.* one bound to a trade or art.
APPRISE, *v.* give notice to; inform.
APPROACH, *v.* draw near;—*n.* access. [port.
APPROBATION, APPROVAL, *n.* sanction; sup-
APPROPRIATE, *v.* set apart for one's self; *a.* suit-
APPROPRIATENESS, *n.* peculiar fitness. [able
APPROPRIATION, *n.* application to particular use.
APPROVE, *v.* like; allow of; justify. [to.
APPROXIMATE, *v.* bring or draw near;—*a.* near
APPURTENANCE, *n.* that which belongs to some-
APRICOT, *n.* a stone fruit. [thing else.
APRON, *n.* part of dress worn in front.
APKOPOS, (ap'ro-po) *ad.* opportunely.
APTERAL, *a.* having columns only in front.
APTEROUS, *a.* destitute of wings.
APTITUDE, *n.* fitness; adaptation; tendency.
AQUAFORTIS, *n.* nitric acid.
AQUARIUM, *n.* pond or glass vessel for aquatic
AQUATIC, *a.* living in water. [animals or plants.
AQUEDUCT, *n.* artificial channel to convey water.
AQUEOUS, *a.* watery.
AQUILINE, *a.* like an eagle or its beak.
ARABESQUE, *a.* in the manner of Arabian archi-
ARABIC, *n.* language of Arabians. [tecture.
ARABLE, *a.* fit for ploughing.
ARBITER, ARBITRATOR, *n.* umpire.
ARBITRAMENT, *n.* will; award of arbitrators
ARBITRARY, *a.* dictated by will; despotic.
ARBITRATE, *v.* decide without going to law.
ARBOUR, *n.* shady bower. [over.
ARC, *n.* part of circle. **ARCADE**, *n.* walk arched
ARCANUM, (-ca-') *n.* a secret; *pl.* Arcana.
ARCH, *a.* chief; waggish;—*n.* part of a circle.
ARCHÆOLOGY, *n.* science of antiquities.
ARCHAISM, *n.* phrase no longer used.
ARCHANGEL, *n.* chief angel.
ARCHBISHOP, *n.* chief bishop.
ARCHDEACON, *n.* bishop's deputy.
ARCHDUKE, *n.* grand duke. [with the bow.
ARCHER, *n.* one practising archery—shooting
ARCHETYPE, *n.* original pattern.
ARCHIPELAGO, *n.* chief sea with many isles.
ARCHIEPISCOPAL, *a.* belonging to archbishop.
ARCHITECT, *n.* designer of buildings.
ARCHITECTURE, *n.* science of building.
ARCHITRAVE, *n.* moulding round door or window.
ARCHIVES, *n. pl.* records, or places where they
ARCHNESS, *n.* sly humour. [are kept.
ARCTIC, *a.* lying far north. [affection.
ARDENT, *a.* hot; zealous. **ARDOUR**, *n.* warmth;
ARDUOUS, *a.* hard to climb; laborious.
AREA, *n.* open surface; superficial contents.
ARENA, *n.* place of public exertion.
ARENACEOUS, *a.* consisting of sand.
AREOMETRY, *n.* measuring liquid densities.
ARGENT, ARGENTINE, *a.* silvery; like silver.
ARGILLACEOUS, (jil) *a.* of the nature of clay.
ARGLE-BARGLE, *v.* contend tediously.
ARGON, *n.* an inert gas forming 1 per cent. of air.
ARGUE, *v.* debate or discuss.
ARGUMENT, *n.* reason alleged to induce belief;
ARGUS, *n.* one who watches closely. [debate.
ARIAN, *n.* one who denies divinity of Christ.
ARID, *a.* dry; parched.
ARIES, *n.* ram; sign of the zodiac.
ARISTARCHIAN, *a.* severely critical.
ARISTOCRACY, *n.* government by nobles; no-
ARISTOCRAT, *n.* one of the aristocracy. [bility.
ARITHMETIC, *n.* science of numbers.
ARK, *n.* lumber vessel; chest.
ARLES, *n. pl.* earnest-money.
ARMADA, *n.* large fleet of armed ships.
ARMAMENT, *n.* force equipped for war.
ARMILLARY, *a.* consisting of rings like a bracelet.
ARMINIAN, *n.* one who denies predestination, limited redemption, and irresistible grace.
ARMISTICE, *n.* cessation of arms.
ARMOUR, *n.* defensive arms.
ARMORIAL, *a.* belonging to arms.
ARMOURY, *n.* repository of arms.
ARMPIT, *n.* hollow under the shoulder.
ARMS, *n. pl.* weapons; ensigns armorial.
AROMA, (o') *n.* fragrant quality of plants.
AROYNT, *int.* begone! [cane.
ARRACK, *n.* spirit of cocoa-nut, rice, or sugar-
ARRAIGNMENT, *n.* arraigning or calling to answer
ARRANGEMENT, *n.* order; adjustment. [in court.
ARRANT, *a.* infamous; bad.
ARRAS, *n.* hangings of tapestry.
ARRAY, *n.* order of men for battle; dress.
ARREARS, *n. pl.* that which remains unpaid.
ARREST, *v.* seize by warrant;—*n.* seizure by legal
ARRIVAL, *n.* act of coming. [warrant.
ARROGANT, *a.* haughty; proud; insolent.
ARROGATE, *v.* claim unjustly; assume. [ward.
ARRONDISEMENT, (arrongdeesemong) *n.* district;
ARSENAL, *n.* magazine of military stores.
ARSENIC, *n.* a mineral poison.
ARSON, *n.* malicious burning of a house.
ART, *n.* cunning; skill.
ARTERY, *n.* vessel conveying blood from heart.
ARTESIAN WELL, *n.* one where water flows out
ARTFUL, *a.* skilful; cunning. [the top.
ARTHRITIS, (ri') *n.* gout.
ARTICHOKE, *n.* garden vegetable.
ARTICLE, *n.* condition; item; *v.* covenant.
ARTICULATE, *a.* with joints; *v.* pronounce dis-
ARTIFICE, *n.* skilful contrivance; device. [tinctly.
ARTIFICER, *n.* skilful workman in some art.
ARTIFICIAL, *a.* made by art; not natural.
ARTILLERY, *n.* ordnance; troops who manage
ARTISAN, *n.* mechanic. [cannon.
ARTLESS, *a.* without art; simple.
ARYAN, *n.* Indo-European (*races, languages*).
ASAFŒTIDA, *n.* fetid gum-resin.
ASBESTOS, *n* fibrous and incombustible mineral.
ASCEND, *v.* move upward; rise.
ASCENDENCY, ASCENDANT, *n.* superior influ-
ASCERTAIN, *v.* make certain; establish. [ence.
ASCETIC, *n.* devout recluse; hermit;—*a.* austere.
ASCETICISM, *n.* practice of ascetics.
ASCIDIA, *n. pl.* molluscous animals of low grade
ASCITIC, *a.* tending to dropsy of the abdomen.
ASCRIPTION, *n.* ascribing or imputing; thing
ASHAMED, *n.* covered with shame. [ascribed.
ASHEN, *a.* made of ash-wood.
ASHLAR, *n.* hewn stones to face a wall.
ASININE, *a.* pertaining to an ass; stupid.
ASKANCE, *ad.* toward one corner of the eye.
ASKEW, *ad.* obliquely.
ASPARAGUS, *n.* a garden plant.
ASPEN, *n.* tree; poplar.
ASPERITY, *n.* roughness; harshness.

ASPERSE, *v.* attack with slander.
ASPERSION, *n.* sprinkling; calumny; slander.
ASPHALT, *n.* a bituminous substance.
ASPHYXIA, *n.* fainting. [desires.
ASPIRANT, (i') *n.* one who aspires or eagerly
ASPIRATE, (as') *n.* letter pronounced with full
ASQUINT, *ad.* obliquely. [breath.
ASSAILANT, *n.* one who assails or attacks.
ASSASSINATE, *v.* kill by secret assault.
ASSAULT, *n.* violent attack;—*v.* storm.
ASSAY, *v.* try, as metals;—*n.* first effort.
ASSAYER, *n.* one who tries metals.
ASSEMBLAGE, *n.* collection of individuals.
ASSEMBLY, *n.* company assembled; legislature.
ASSENT, *v.* agree to; *n.* agreeing.
ASSERT, *v.* affirm; maintain. [sum assessed.
ASSESSMENT, *n.* assessing or apportioning taxes;
ASSESSOR, *n.* one appointed to assess. [person.
ASSETS, *n. pl.* effects of deceased or insolvent
ASSEVERATION, *n.* solemn affirmation.
ASSIDUITY, *n.* closeness of application; diligence.
ASSIDUOUS, *a.* constant in application; diligent.
ASSIGN, *v.* mark out; make over.
ASSIGNMENT, *n.* transfer of title or interest.
ASSIMILATION, *n.* making similar.
ASSIMILATIVE, *a.* having power to assimilate.
ASSISTANT, *n.* one who assists or helps.
ASSIZE, *n.* court of justice;—*v.* fix measures or
ASSIZER, *n.* one who assizes. [weights by authority.
ASSOCIATE, *v.* unite with; *n.* companion; partner.
ASSONANCE, *n.* likeness of sound without rhyme.
ASSORTMENT, *n.* quantity assorted or selected.
ASSUAGEMENT, *n.* mitigation.
ASSUETUDE, *n.* custom; habitual use.
ASSUME, *v.* take; take for granted.
ASSUMING, *a.* arrogant; haughty. [security.
ASSURANCE, *n.* confidence; want of modesty;
ASSURE, *v.* make secure; assert positively.
ASTERISK, *n.* the mark (*) in printing.
ASTERISM, *n.* constellation of fixed stars.
ASTEROID, *n.* name of certain small planets.
ASTHMATIC, *a.* troubled with asthma—shortness
ASTONISH, *v.* amaze; surprise. [of breath.
ASTOUND, strike with fear and wonder.
ASTRAGAL, *n.* small semicircular moulding.
ASTRAL, *a.* belonging to the stars.
ASTRINGENT, *a.* binding;—*n.* binding medicine.
ASTROLATRY, *n.* star worship. [stars.
ASTROLOGY, *n.* predicting events by aspects of
ASTRONOMY, *n.* science of heavenly bodies.
ASTUTENESS, *n.* shrewdness; cunning. [tution.
ASYLUM, *n.* refuge; sanctuary; charitable insti-
ASYMMETRICAL, *a.* not having symmetry.
ASYMPTOTE, *n.* line always approaching, but never touching another.
ATAVISM, (at') *n.* resemblance to remote ancestor.
ATHENÆUM, ATHENEUM, *n.* place of literary
ATHEISM, *n.* disbelief in existence of God. [resort.
ATHLETE, *n.* contender in games of strength.
ATHLETIC, *a.* fit for or like athletes. [whisky.
ATHOLE-BROSE, *n.* honey or oatmeal mixed with
ATLANTIC, *n.* ocean between Europe and Am-
ATLAS, *n.* collection of maps. [erica.
ATMOSPHERE, *n.* air surrounding the earth.
ATOMIC, *a.* relating to atoms—minute particles.
ATONE, *v.* expiate; make satisfaction for.
ATROCIOUS, *a.* wicked in high degree; enormous.
ATRABILIOUS, *a.* melancholic; hypochondriacal.
ATROPHY, *n.* wasting because food won't nourish.
ATTACH, *v.* take body by legal process; win over.
ATTACHE', (ta-sha) *n.* one attached to suite of am-
ATTACK, *v.* assault;—*n.* assault; onset. [bassador.
ATTAIN, *v.* reach by efforts; arrive at.
ATTAINDER, *n.* the act of attainting in law.
ATTAINT, *v.* corrupt; find guilty of treason.
ATTAINTURE, *n.* being attainted.
ATTEMPER, *v.* qualify by mixture.
ATTEMPT, *n.* trial; effort;—*v.* try; endeavour,
ATTEND, *v.* accompany; fix the mind on. [essay.
ATTENDANT, *a.* accompanying;—*n.* one that ac-
ATTENTIVE, *a.* heedful; regardful. [companies.
ATTENUATE, *v.* thin. [witness.
ATTESTATION, *n.* official testimony or bearing
ATTIC, *a.* pertaining to Attica; pure;—*n.* upper
ATTICISM, *n.* elegant Greek. [story.
ATTIRE, *n.* dress;—*n.* clothes; apparel.
ATTITUDE, *n.* posture.
ATTORNEY, *n.* he who acts for another.
ATTRACTION, *n.* attracting or drawing to; allure-
ATTRACTIVE, *a.* alluring; inviting. [ment.
ATTRIBUTE, (-ib') *v.* ascribe;—(at') *n.* inherent
ATTRITION, *n.* act of wearing or rubbing. [quality.
ATTUNE, *v.* put in tune.
AUBURN, *a.* flaxen-coloured; reddish brown.
AUCTION, *n.* public sale to the highest bidder.
AUDACIOUS, *a.* bold; impudent.
AUDIBLE, *a.* that may be heard.
AUDIENCE, *n.* auditory; assembly of hearers; hearing.
AUDIT, *n.* examination of accounts under autho-
AUDITOR, *n.* hearer; examiner of accounts. [rity.
AUGEAN, *a.* noting a place or stable difficult to
AUGER, *n.* carpenter's boring tool. [clean.
AUGHT, *n.* anything. [prefix.
AUGMENT (-ment') *v.* increase;—(aug') *n.* increase;
AUGUR, *n.* diviner by flight or cries of birds.
AUGURY, *n.* prediction; omen.
AUGUST, (ust') *a.* impressing reverence or awe.
AULIC, *a.* belonging to a royal court.
AUNT, *n.* father or mother's sister.
AURELIA, *n.* chrysalis of an insect.
AUREOLA, *n.* circle of rays. AURICLE, *n.* ex-
AURICULA, *n.* beautiful rose. [ternal ear.
AURICULAR, *a.* within hearing; secret.
AURICULATE, *a.* shaped like an ear.
AURIFEROUS, *a.* producing gold.
AURIST, *n.* an ear doctor. AURORA, *n.* dawning
AURORA BOREALIS, *n.* northern lights. [light.
AUSPICES, *n.* omens; influence.
AUSPICIOUS, *a.* having omens of success.
AUSTERITY, *n.* severity; harsh discipline; rigour.
AUSTRAL, *a.* southern.
AUTHENTIC, *a.* genuine; original; giving real
AUTHENTICATE, *v.* establish by proof. [facts.
AUTHENTICITY, *n.* genuineness; reality.
AUTHOR, *n.* he that produces anything; a writer.
AUTHORITATIVE, *a.* having authority.
AUTHORITY, *n.* legal power; warrant; rule.
AUTHORIZATION, *n.* establishment by authority.
AUTHORIZE, *v.* give authority; make legal.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY, *n.* writing of one's own life.
AUTOCRAT, *n.* absolute sovereign. [dent power.
AUTOCRATIC, *a.* with autocracy, supreme indepen-
AUTOGRAPH, *n.* one's own hand-writing.

AUTO DA FE, *n.* punishment of heretic by burning; sentence then read.
AUTOMATIC, (-at'-) *a.* self-acting. [springs.
AUTOMATON (om') *n.* machine moved by invisible
AUTONOMOUS, *a.* with autonomy or self-govern-
AUTUMN, *n.* third season of year. [ment.
AUXILIARY, *a.* helping; assisting.
AVAIL, *v.* profit; promote;—*n.* advantage; profit.
AVALANCHE, *n.* vast body of snow sliding down.
AVARICE, *n.* excessive love of gain.
AVE-MARIA, *n.* prayer to Virgin Mary.
AVENACEOUS, *a.* relating to oats.
AVENGE, *v.* take just satisfaction; punish.
AVENUE, *n.* entrance; way; wide street.
AVERAGE, *n.* mean proportion; medium. [serted.
AVERMENT, *n.* something positively averred or as-
AVERSE, *a.* disinclined; unwilling; reluctant.
AVERSION, *n.* dislike. AVERT, *v.* turn aside
AVIARY, *n.* place for keeping birds.
AVIDITY, *n.* greediness; eagerness.
AVIZANDUM, *n.* private consideration. [tion.
AVOCATION, *n.* business that calls away; occupa-
AVOIDANCE, *n.* act of avoiding or shunning.
AVOIRDUPOIS, *n.* weight sixteen ounces to pound.
AVOUCH, *v.* affirm; declare; maintain.
AVOW, *v.* declare openly; own and justify
AVOWAL, *n.* frank declaration.
AVOWEDLY, *ad.* in an open manner.
AWAKEN, *v.* awake; rouse.
AWARD, *v.* adjudge;—*n.* judgment; sentence.
AWARE, *a.* foreseeing; watchful; apprised.
AWFUL, *a.* striking awe—reverential fear.
AWKWARD, *a.* clumsy; unhandy; inelegant.
AWL, *n.* tool for piercing holes.
AWN, *n.* beard of corn.
AWNING, *n.* covering from sun or weather.
AWRY, *a.* or *ad.* obliquely; unevenly; aside.
AXILLARY, *a.* belonging to the armpit.
AXIOM, *n.* self-evident proposition or truth.
AXIS, *n.* line on which a thing revolves.
AXLE, *n.* shaft on which carriage wheels turn.
AY or AYE, (i) *ad.* yes.
AYE, (ā) *ad.* always; ever.
AZOTIC, *a.* relating to azote—nitrogen gas.
AZURE, *a.* blue; sky-coloured.
AZYMOUS, (az') *a.* unleavened.

B

BABBLE, *v.* talk idly;—*n.* senseless prattle.
BABEL, *n.* disorder. BABOON, *n.* large monkey.
BABYISH, *a.* like a baby; childish.
BACCALAUREATE, *n.* degree of Bachelor of Arts.
BACCHANALIAN, *a.* revelling in intemperance.
BACCHANALS, *n. pl.* revels. [demical degree.
BACHELOR, *n.* unmarried man; holder of aca-
BACKBITE, *v.* slander an absent person.
BACKGAMMON, *n.* a game.
BACKGROUND, *n.* ground behind; shade.
BACKSLIDE, *v.* fall off; apostatize.
BACON, *n.* hog's flesh cured with salt and dried.
BADGE, *n.* mark of distinction.
BADGER, *n.* quadruped;—*v.* tease; worry.
BADINAGE, (-azh) *n.* playful discourse.
BAFFLE, *v.* elude or defeat by artifice.
BAGATELLE, *n.* thing of no importance; a game.
BAGGAGE, *n.* utensils of an army; clothing, lum-
BAGNIO, (bān'yo) *n.* hot bath; lewd house. [ber.
BAGPIPE, *n.* musical wind instrument.
BAIL, *n.* surety for another's appearance;—*v.* free from water. [surety.
BAILBOND, *n.* bond given by prisoner and his
BAILBE, *n.* one to whom goods are delivered in
BAILIE, *n.* a Scotch magistrate. [trust.
BAILIWICK, *n.* jurisdiction of bailiff; under-
BAIT, *n.* lure;—*v.* lure; provoke. [steward.
BAIZE, *n.* coarse woollen stuff.
BAKERY, *n.* trade of baker; baking establishment. [counts;—*v.* make equal.
BALANCE, *n.* pair of scales; difference of ac-
BALANCESHEET, *n.* summary of accounts.
BALCONY, (a' or o') *n.* frame or gallery before
BALDERDASH, *n.* jargon of words. [window.
BALDRICK, *n.* girdle; belt; the zodiac.
BALE, *n.* pack of goods;—*v.* make into bales.
BALE-FIRE, *n.* signal fire. BALEFUL, *a.* sorrow-
BALIZE, *n.* signal-pole on shore. [ful; sad.
BALK, *n.* rafter; failure;—*v.* disappoint.
BALLAD, *n.* little song. BALLAST, *n.* weight to
BALLET, *n.* mimic dance. [steady a ship.
BALLISTER, *n.* cross-bow. [to be filled with gas.
BALLOON, *n.* hollow vessel made of light material
BALLOT, *n.* ball or ticket used in secret voting
BALM, *n.* odoriferous plant; ointment.
BALMY, *a.* sweet; fragrant.
BALSAM, *n* aromatic substance flowing from trees.
BALUSTRADE, *n.* row of balusters or small pil-
BAMBOO, *n.* plant of India. [lars.
BAMBOOZLE, *v.* deceive.
BAN, *n.* public notice; interdict; curse.
BANAL, *a.* hackneyed; trite; commonplace.
BANANA, *n.* plantain tree and its fruit.
BANDAGE, *n.* fillet used in dressing wounds.
BANDANA, *n.* a kind of silk.
BANDBOX, *n.* light box for bands, ribands, &c.
BANDIT, *n.* outlaw; robber.
BANDOG, *n.* fierce dog.
BANDOLEER, *n.* leathern belt thrown over right
BANDROL, *n.* little flag. [shoulder.
BANDY, *n.* club for striking ball;—*v.* exchange.
BANDYLEG, *n.* crooked leg. BANE, *n.* poison;
BANIAN, *n.* morning gown. [mischief; ruin.
BANISH, *v.* drive from one's country.
BANISTER, *n.* corruption of Baluster.
BANJO, *n.* kind of guitar.
BANK, *n.* ridge of earth; side of stream; place where money is deposited. [mand.
BANK-NOTE, *n.* note payable by bank on de-
BANKRUPT, *n.* one who cannot pay his debts.
BANKRUPTCY, *n.* state of bankrupt; trade failure.
BANNER, *n.* military standard.
BANNOCK, *n.* cake of oatmeal.
BANNS, *n. pl.* proclamation of marriage.
BANQUET, *n.* grand entertainment; feast.
BANSHEE, *n.* Irish fairy.
BANTAM, *n.* or *a.* noting a small fowl.
BANTER, *v.* rally; ridicule;—*n.* railery
BANTING SYSTEM, *n.* course of diet for reducing superfluous fat. [Christian sacrament.
BAPTISM, *n.* application of water to body; a
BAPTIST, *n.* one holding baptism by immersion.
BAPTISTERY, *n.* place for baptizing.
BAR, *n.* bolt; stop; inclosure in inn or court-room; division in music; bank of sand in river; body of lawyers;—*v.* fasten; shut out.

BARB, *n.* horse-armour; backward points.
BARBACAN, BARBICAN, *n.* watchtower; outwork.
BARBARIAN, *n.* savage; uncivilized person.
BARBARISM, *n.* savageness; offence against purity
BARBAROUS, *a.* cruel; uncivilized. [of language.
BARBECUE, *n.* hog, &c., roasted whole; feast in
BARBER, *n.* shaver of beards. [open air.
BARDIC, *a.* pertaining to a bard—Celtic minstrel.
BAREFACED, *a.* shameless; impudent.
BAREGE (-ezh) *n.* thin woollen stuff for veils, &c.
BARGAIN, *n.* agreement; thing bought or sold.
BARGE, *n.* large row-boat. [and tenor.
BARITONE, *n.* voice partaking of common base
BARK, *n.* rind of tree; noise of dogs;—*v.* strip
BARLEY, *n.* grain that malt is made of. [trees.
BARLEYCORN, *n.* grain of barley; third part of
BARMY, *a.* containing barm or yeast. [inch.
BARN, *n.* house for hay and other farm produce.
BARNACLE, *n.* shell-fish fastening on ship's bot-
BARNACLES, *n.* irons to hold horses by nose. [tom.
BAROMETER, *n.* instrument to measure weight of atmosphere.
BARON, *n.* noble next to viscount. [or baronets.
BARONAGE, BARONETAGE, *n.* body of barons
BARONETCY, *n.* rank of baronet—lowest heredi-
BARONY, *n.* lordship or fee of a baron. [tary rank.
BAROUCHE, (roosh') *n.* four-wheeled open carriage. [mast with no yards.
BARQUE, *n.* ship with three masts, the mizzen-
BARRACK, *n.* building for soldiers.
BARRATRY, *n.* foul practice in law.
BARREL, *n.* cask; cylinder; tube.
BARRENNESS, *n.* unfruitfulness. [also *v.*
BARRICADE, *n.* hastily made fortification; bar;—
BARRIER, *n.* limit; defence; obstruction; boun-
BARRISTER, *n.* pleader at the bar. [dary.
BARROW, *n.* hand carriage; mound; gelt swine.
BAR-SHOT, *n.* two balls joined by bar, used in
BARTER, *v.* *n.* traffic by exchange. [sea-fights.
BASAL, *a.* constituting the base.
BASALTIC, *a.* pertaining to basalt or igneous rock.
BASE, *n.* foundation; pedestal; gravest part in music;—*a.* low in rank or spirit;—*v.* found.
BASE-BORN, *a.* illegitimate.
BASEMENT, *n.* the ground floor.
BASEVIOL, *n.* musical instrument.
BASHFUL, *a.* wanting confidence; modest; shy.
BASHI-BAZOUK, *n.* irregular Turkish soldier.
BASIL, *n.* the slope of a tool;—*v.* grind to an
BASILICON, *n.* kind of salve. [angle.
BASILISK, *n.* cockatrice; kind of cannon.
BASIN, BASON, *n.* small vessel; dock; pond.
BASIS, *n.* foundation; support;—*pl.* Bases.
BASK, *v.* lie in warmth.
BASS, (bās) *n.* in Music, the base.
BASSINET, *n.* wicker-basket used instead of
BASSOON, *n.* musical wind instrument. [cradle.
BAS-RELIEF, *n.* sculpture on surface, a little raised.
BASTARDY, *n.* being a bastard or illegitimate
BASTE, *v.* beat; sew slightly; drip butter. [child.
BASTILE, (-teel) *n.* old castle used as a prison.
BASTINADO, *v.* *n.* beat with stick on the soles.
BASTION, *n.* earth mass standing out from rampart.
BATEAU, *n.* long light boat.
BATHOS, *n.* ludicrous descent in poetry. [of army.
BATON, *n.* staff; club. BATTALION, *n.* division
BATTEN, *v.* make fat;—*n.* narrow piece of board.
BATTER, *v.* beat down; *n.* mixture of flour, water, eggs, &c. [cannon.
BATTERY, *n.* raised work for cannons; line of
BATTING, *n.* cotton or wool in sheets for quilting.
BATTLEDOOR, *n.* instrument to strike shuttle-
BATTLEMENT, *n.* wall with embrasures. [cocks.
BATTUE, *n.* driving of game by beating the
BAWBLE, *n.* gew-gaw; trifle. [bushes.
BAY, *v.* bark as dog; *a.* brown, inclining to chestnut; *n.* arm of sea; barn inclosure; tree.
BAYONET, *n.* dagger fixed to musket;—*v.* stab.
BAYOU, *n.* outlet of a lake, &c. [leaves.
BAY-RUM, *n.* spirit obtained by distilling bay
BAYSALT, *n.* salt formed from sea-water.
BAY-WINDOW, *n.* window forming recess in a
BAZAAR, *n.* market-place for sales of goods. [room.
BE—intensifying prefix, as bedaub, bepraise; also makes nouns and adjs. into verbs, as befriend,
BEACH, *n.* sandy shore; strand. [belittle, &c.
BEACON, *n.* light to direct seamen; light-house.
BEADLE, *n.* crier; messenger; (bedel, bedell).
BEADROLL, *n.* list of persons to be prayed for.
BEADSMAN, *n.* one who prays for others; monk.
BEAGLE, *n.* hunting dog.
BEAKER, *n.* drinking cup. [light;—*v.* emit rays.
BEAM, *n.* main timber; part of balance; ray of
BEAR, *v.* carry; endure;—*n.* wild animal; stock-jobber interested in depressing stocks. [face.
BEARD, *n.* hair on the chin;—*v.* oppose to the
BEAR-GARDEN, *n.* place of tumult or disorder.
BEARING, *n.* deportment.
BEAT, *v.* strike with repeated blows; conquer; throb, as a pulse;—*n.* sound of drum.
BEATIFIC, *a.* making happy. [tion.
BEATIFICATION, *n.* first step towards canoniza-
BEATITUDE, *n.* blessedness; perfect felicity.
BEAU, (bo) *n.* man of dress; lover; *pl.* Beaux.
BEAU IDEAL, *n.* model of beauty or excellence.
BEAU MONDE, (bo-mongd') *n.* fashionable world.
BEAUTIFUL, BEAUTEOUS, *a.* elegant; hand-
BEAUTIFY, *v.* make beautiful. [some; pleasing.
BEAUTY, *n.* whatever pleases the eye.
BEAVER, *n.* animal and his fur; hat.
BECALM, &c., *v.* See BE-. [hand.
BECKON, *v.*, make a beck, *i.e.*, sign with head or
BEDAD, *int.*, Irish minced oath, for be gad—by
BEDDING, *n.* materials for a bed. [God!
BEDLAMITE, *n.* one fit for Bedlam (Bethlehem)
BEDRIDDEN, *a.* confined to bed. [or madhouse.
BEDSTEAD, *n.* frame for a bed.
BEE, *n.* insect producing honey and wax.
BEE-BREAD, *n.* pollen of flowers.
BEECHEN, *a.* made of beech—a tree.
BEEF, *n.* flesh of an ox. [guard.
BEEF-EATER, *n.* gross person; yeoman of the
BEE-HIVE, *n.* vessel for holding bees. [mons.
BEELZEBUB, *n.* a god of Philistines; prince of de-
BEET, *n.* garden plant; sugar is made from beet-
BEER, *n.* liquor made of malt and hops. [root.
BEETLE, *n.* mallet; insect;—*v.* jut out; hang
BEEVES, *n. pl.* of BEEF, cattle. [over.
BEFITTING, *a.* suiting; becoming.
BEFOOL, *v.* make a fool of.
BEGGAR, *n.* one who lives by alms;—*v.* bring
BEGET, *v.* generate or produce. [to want.
BEGGARLY, *a.* very poor; mean;—*ad.* meanly.
BEGGARY, *n.* indigence.

BEGUILEMENT, *n.* beguiling or deceiving, amus-
BEGUM, *n.* in *India*, lady of high rank. [ing]
BEGUNK, *v.* cheat; deceive;—*n.* illusion.
BEILD, BIELD, *n.* *v.* shelter. BEHALF, *n.* favour;
BEHAVE, *v.* carry; act; demean. [cause.
BEHAVIOUR, *n.* course of life. BEHEAD, *v.* cut
BEHEMOTH, (be') *n.* a large beast. [off the head.
BELEAGUER, *v.* besiege.
BEHEST, *n.* command. BEHOLDEN, *a.* indebted.
BEHOOF, *n.* profit; advantage.
BEHOOVE, *v.* be necessary to.
BEJAN, *n.* Scottish student in lowest class.
BELABOUR, *v.* thump; beat soundly.
BELATED, *a.* overtaken by darkness.
BELCH, *v.* eject wind from stomach.
BELDAM, BELDAME, *n.* old woman; hag.
BEL-ESPRIT, (pre') *n.* man of wit.
BELFRY, *n.* place where bells are rung.
BELGRAVIAN, *a.* aristocratic. BELIAL, *n.* Satan;
BELIE, *v.* speak falsely of; disappoint. [the devil.
BELIEF, *n.* credit given to evidence; thing believed or trusted in. [shade.
BELLADONNA, *n.* beautiful lady; deadly night-
BELLE, *n.* handsome lady. [ture.
BELLES-LETTRES (bel-letr') *n. pl.* polite litera-
BELLICOSE, *a.* eager to fight. [at war.
BELLIGERENT, *a.* carrying on war;—*n.* nation
BELL-METAL, *n.* composition of copper, tin, zinc,
BELLOW, *v.* roar like a bull. [and antimony.
BELL-WETHER, *n.* sheep with bell which leads
BELLOWS, *n.* machine to blow with. [the flock.
BELLY, *n.* part of body containing bowels.
BELTANE, *n.* Druid feast, once of sun-worship.
BELVEDERE, *n.* pavilion on house-top.
BENCH, *n.* long seat; judge's seat; body of judges.
BENCHER, *n.* senior in English inns of court.
BENEDICT, BENEDICK, *n.* newly married man.
BENEDICTION, *n.* blessing; invocation of happi-
BENEFACTION, *n.* charitable gift. [ness.
BENEFICED, *a.* having a benefice or church living.
BENEFICENT, *a.* delighting in good works.
BENEFICIAL, *a.* useful; advantageous. [vantage.
BENEFICIARY, *n.* one deriving benefit or ad-
BENEVOLENT, *a.* having good will; kind; affec-
BENIGHT, *v.* involve in night. [tionate.
BENIGNITY, *n.* graciousness.
BENISON, *n.* a blessing. BENUMB, *v.* deprive of
BENZOIN, *n.* a resinous juice. [feeling.
BENZOLE, *n.* bituminous liquid used as solvent in making india rubber and gutta percha.
BEQUEATH, *v.* give by will. BEQUEST, *n.* legacy
BEREAVEMENT, *n.* deprivation. [left by will.
BERGAMOT, *n.* pear; citron.
BERNOUSE, *n.* hooded cloak or mantle.
BERRY, *n.* any small fruit with naked seeds.
BERTH, *n.* ship's station at anchor; room or
BERYL, *n.* greenish mineral or gem. [sleeping place.
BESEECH, *v.* entreat; pray; beg.
BESEEMING, *a.* becoming;—*n.* comeliness.
BESET, *v.* inclose on all sides.
BESETTING, *a.* habitually attending or harassing.
BESHREW, *v.* wish a curse to.
BESIEGE, *v.* lay siege to. BESOM, *n.* brush of
BESOT, *v.* make sottish; infatuate. [twigs.
BESPEAK, *v.* speak for beforehand.
BESSEMER'S PROCESS, *n.* making steel by de-
BESTIAL, *a.* like a beast. [carbonizing iron.
BESTOWAL, *n.* act of bestowing or conferring
BET, *n.* wager; stake;—*v.* lay a wager.
BETAKE, *v.* have recourse to. BETIDE, *v.* befall.
BETIMES, *ad.* in good time; seasonably.
BETOKEN, *v.* signify. BETRAY, *v.* disclose treach-
BETRAYAL, *n.* breach of trust. [erously; entrap.
BETROTH, *v.* pledge marriage to.
BETTERMENT, *n.* improvement.
BETTOR, *n.* one given to betting or wagering.
BETTY, *n.* burglar's instrument to break open
BEVEL, *n.* slope of an edge; oblique angle. [doors.
BEVERAGE, *n.* liquor; drink.
BEVY, *n.* flock of birds; brood.
BEWILDER, *v.* puzzle; to lose in pathless places.
BEWITCHING, *a.* having power to charm; fascin-
BEY, *n.* Turkish governor. [ating.
BEZEL, *n.* part of ring in which the stone is set.
BI-, prefix—two, twice, double.
BIAS, *n.* weight on one side; partiality;—*v.* incline to some side.
BIBACIOUS, BIBULOUS, *a.* addicted to drinking.
BIBLICAL, *a.* relating to the Bible.
BIBLIOGRAPHY, *n.* history or account of books.
BIBLIOLATRY, *n.* worship of a book.
BIBLIOMANIAC, *n.* one with a rage for books.
BICE, BISE, *n.* a blue or green paint.
BICEPHALOUS, *a.* having two heads.
BICKER, *v.* contend petulantly about trifles.
BICORN, *a.* having two horns.
BICYCLE, *n.* two-wheeled velocipede.
BIDDING-PRAYER, *n.* in Anglican Ch. to be used
BIDE, *v.* dwell; wait. [before all sermons.
BIDENTAL, *a.* having two teeth.
BIDET, *n.* small horse or nag.
BIENNIAL, *a.* happening every two years.
BIER, *n.* carriage to bear the dead.
BIESTINGS, *n. pl.* first milk of cow after calving.
BIFARIOUS, *a.* twofold. [branches.
BIFURCATION, *n.* bifurcating or forking into two
BIGAMY, *n.* having two wives or husbands at once.
BIGOT, *n.* one unreasonably devoted to party or
BIGOTRY, *n.* great prejudice. [creed.
BIJOU, (zhoo') *n.* a jewel.
BILBO, *n.* rapier; sword;—*pl.* stocks for feet.
BILGE, *n.* swell of cask or ship's bottom.
BILIOUS, *a.* having bile—liquor secreted in liver.
BILINGUOUS, *a.* speaking two languages.
BILK, *v.* defraud; elude. [soldiers; settle
BILLET, *n.* small note; stick of wood;—*v.* quarter
BILLET-DOUX, (bil-le-doo') love letter.
BILLIARDS, *n. pl.* a game played on a table with
BILLINGSGATE, *n.* foul language. [balls and sticks.
BILLION, *n.* a million of millions.
BIMANOUS, *a.* having two hands.
BINARY, *a.* composed of two. BINATE, *a.* in-
BINNACLE, *n.* compass-box of ship. [couples
BINOCULAR, *a.* relating to vision with two eyes
BINOMIAL, *a.* relating to a two-termed quantity.
BIOGENESIS, *n.* production of life from life only.
BIOGRAPHY, *n.* history of one's life.
BIOLOGY, *n.* the science of the phenomena of
BIPAROUS, *a.* bringing forth two at a birth. [life.
BIPARTITE, *a.* that may be divided into two parts.
BIPED, *n.* animal with two feet.
BIPENNATE, *a.* having two wings.
BIQUADRATE, *n.* the fourth power in mathem.
BIRCHEN, *a.* made of birch—a tree. [tics.

BIRDSEYE, *a.* seen as if by a flying bird above.
BIRD-LIME, *n.* glutinous substance to catch birds.
BIRD-WITTED, *a.* without the faculty of attention.
BIRETTA, *n.* square cap worn by priests.
BISCUIT, *n.* hard bread in form of small cakes.
BISECTION, *n.* division into two equal parts.
BISHOP, *n.* head of bishopric or diocese. [leap-year.
BISMUTH, *n.* a brittle metal. BISSEXTILE, *n.*
BISTOURY, *n.* surgical instrument for making in-
BISTRE, *n.* a brown paint made of soot. [cisions.
BISULCOUS, *a.* cloven-footed.
BITTERS, *n. pl.* a bitter drink. [smell.
BITUMEN, *n.* inflammable substance of strong
BIVALVE, *n.* that which has two valves or open-
BIVOUAC, (biv'wak) *v.* be on watch all night. [ings.
BIZARRE, *a.* odd; fantastical.
BLAB, *v.* tell a secret; tattle.
BLACKAMOOR, BLACKMOOR, *n.* a negro.
BLACK-ART, *n.* magic.
BLACKBALL, *v.* reject by black ballots. [colour.
BLACK-CATTLE, *n. pl.*, oxen, cows, &c., of any
BLACKGUARD, *n.* fellow of low character.
BLACKLEG, *n.* notorious gambler and cheat. [ter.
BLACKLETTER, *n.* old English letter or charac-
BLACKMAIL, *n.* money unjustly levied; extortion.
BLACK-ROD, *n.* official messenger of House of
BLACKSMITH, *n.* smith that works in iron. [Lords.
BLADDER, *n.* vessel containing some liquid in the
BLAIN, *n.* blister; blotch. [body.
BLAMABLE, *a.* deserving blame.
BLANCH, *v.* whiten; evade; shift.
BLANC MANGE, (blong-mongzh') *n.* preparation of isinglass, milk, sugar, &c., boiled.
BLANDISHMENT, *n.* soothing speech.
BLANDNESS, *n.* state of being bland or courteous.
BLANK, *a.* white; unwritten; unrhymed;—*n.* void
BLARE, *v.* roar; bellow. [space; disappointment.
BLARNEY, *n.* smooth, deceitful talk; flattery.
BLASPHEMY, *n.* speech against God.
BLATANT, *a.* bellowing like a calf; noisy.
BLATE, BLEIT, *a.* bashful. [heraldry.
BLAZON, *v.* display with ostentation;—*n.* art of
BLAZONRY, *n.* art of describing coats of arms.
BLEA, *n.* wood next the bark. BLEACH, *v.* whiten.
BLEAKNESS, *n.* exposedness to the wind; cold-
BLEAR, *a.* dim with watery rheum. [ness.
BLEAT, *v.* cry like a sheep.
BLEB, *n.* little tumour or blister; bubble.
BLEED, *v.* let blood.
BLEMISH, *v.* disfigure; hurt;—*n.* deformity;
BLENCH, *v.* shrink. [taint.
BLESS, *v.* wish happiness to; praise.
BLESSING, *n.* divine favour; benediction. [ground.
BLETONISM, *n.* power of finding springs under
BLIGHT, *n.* disease; mildew;—*v.* affect with blight.
BLINDFOLD, *a.* having the eyes covered; also *v.*
BLINDSIDE, *n.* side most assailable; foible.
BLINKARD, *n.* one with bad eyes. [blessedness.
BLISS, BLISSFULNESS, *n.* highest happiness;
BLISTER, *n.* thin bladder on skin;—also *v.t.* or *i.*
BLITHE, BLITHESOME, *a.* gay; airy; joyous.
BLOATED, *a.* puffed; swelled.
BLOATER, *n.* herring dried in smoke. [force.
BLOCKADE, *n.* close siege;—*v.* surround with a
BLOCKHEAD, *n.* person of dull intellect.
BLOCK-SYSTEM, *n.* mode of working railways so as to have interval of space as well as of time between trains on same rails.
BLOND, *a.* of fair complexion; flaxen. [unlawfully.
BLOODGUILTINESS, *a.* guilt of shedding blood
BLOOD-HEAT, *n.* heat of the same degree as the
BLOOD-SHOT, *a.* red and inflamed. [blood.
BLOOD-SUCKER, *n.* a leech; a cruel man.
BLOOD-VESSEL, *n.* artery or vein.
BLOODY, *a.* stained with blood. [wrought iron.
BLOOM, *n.* flower of plants; first stage in making
BLOOMARY, *n.* first forge through which iron
BLOOMY, BLOSSOMY, *a.* full of bloom. [passes.
BLOTCH, *n.* inflamed spot on skin.
BLOTTER, *n.* waste-book.
BLOUSE, *n.* light loose outer garment. [air.
BLOWER, *n.* plate of iron to increase current of
BLOW-MILK, *n.* from which cream is blown off.
BLOW-PIPE, *n.* tube by which current of air is forced through flame upon any substance.
BLOWZE, *n.* fat ruddy woman. [swell cheeks.
BLUBBER, *n.* fat of whales;—*v.* weep so as to
BLUCHER, *n.* strong half-boot or high shoe.
BLUDGEON, *n.* short, thick club.
BLUE-BOOK, *n.* parliamentary report, usually with blue covers. [delirium tremens.
BLUES, BLUE-DEVILS, *n. pl.* mental dejection;
BLUE-STOCKING, *n.* literary lady.
BLUFF, *a.* swelled; blustering;—*n.* steep bank overhanging sea or river.
BLUNDERBUSS, *n.* short gun with large bore.
BLUR, *n.* blot; stain;—*v.* obscure without effac-
BLURT, *v.* utter inadvertently. [ing.
BLUSHING, *n.* turning red; *a.* reddish; modest.
BLUSTER, *v.* roar; bully;—*n.* boast; swagger.
BOA, *n.* genus of large serpents; long round piece of fur, resembling a serpent, worn round neck
BOANERGES, *n.* very loud preacher. [by ladies.
BOAR, *n.* male swine.
BOARD, *n.* piece of timber thin and broad; table; food; council;—*v.* lay with boards; enter ship by force; give or receive diet.
BOARDER, *n.* one who pays for food at another's table. [charge of boats and rigging.
BOATSWAIN, (bo'sn) *n.* officer in ship who has
BOBBIN, *n.* small pin on which thread is wound for
BOCKING, *n.* a kind of baize. [making lace.
BODE, *v.* presage; foreshow.
BODICE, *n.* a sort of stays. BODING, *n.* an omen.
BODKIN, *n.* instrument to bore holes; dagger.
BODYGUARD, *n.* a guard of the person.
BOGGLE, *v.* hesitate from fear of difficulties.
BOGLE, BOGGLE, *n.* bugbear; spectre.
BOGGY, *a.* marshy; swampy. BOGUS, *a.* false;
BOHEA, *n.* coarse kind of black tea. [counterfeit.
BOHEMIAN, *n.* artist or literateur leading free and dissipated life; unconventional
BOILERY, *n.* place for boiling.
BOISTEROUS, *a.* violent; noisy.
BOLL, *n.* pod; seed-vessel;—*v.* form into a round pod. [the *Acta Sanctorum.*
BOLLANDISTS, *n.* Jesuit writers who published
BOLSTER, *n.* long pillow;—*v.* pad; support.
BOLT, *n.* bar of door; piece of canvas of 38 yds.;
—*v.* fasten; sift; leave suddenly. [sifting.
BOLTING-CLOTH, *n.* linen or hair cloth, used for
BOLT-ROPE, *n.* rope sewed round edge of sails.
BOLUS, *n.* large pill.
BOMBARDMENT, *n.* attack with bombs.
BOMB, *n.* iron shell to be filled with powder and discharged from a mortar.
BOMBAZINE, *n.* slight twilled stuff.
BOMBAST, *n.* high-sounding language.
BOMB-KETCH, *n.* ship to carry bombs.
BOND, *n.* anything that binds;—*v.* secure by bond;
BONA-FIDE, with honest intention. [*a.* servile.
BON CHRETIEN, one of the best pears.
BONDAGE, *n.* slavery; captivity; imprisonment.
BONDSMAN, *n.* one bound as surety for another.
BONFIRE, *n.* triumphal fire.
BON-MOT, (bong-mo') *n.* witty speech; jest.
BONNE-BOUCHE, (boosh) *n.* titbit; nice piece.
BONNY, *a.* handsome; merry.
BON-TON (bong-tong) height of fashion. [vilege.
BONUS, *n.* premium, as on a loan or other pri-
BON-VIVANT, *n.* (bong-vivang) convivial fellow.
BONY, *a.* full of bones; strong. [bird.
BONZE, *n.* Japanese priest. BOOBY, *n.* dunce;
BOOK-KEEPING, *n.* the keeping of accounts.
BOOK-MAKER, *n.* compiler; professional bettor.
BOOKWORM, *n.* bookish person; close student.
BOOM, *n.* spar to extend bottom of a sail; bar across river;—*v.* rush and roar.
BOON, *a.* gay; merry;—*n.* gift; favour.
BOORISH, *a.* like a boor; clownish; rustic.
BOOSE, *v.* drink to excess.
BOOSY, *a.* tipsy; merry with liquor.
BOOTH, *n.* temporary shelter of slight construc-
BOOTJACK, *n.* stock for pulling off boots. [tion.
BOOTLESS, *a.* unprofitable; useless. [a boot.
BOOTTREE, *n.* wooden mould or block to shape
BORE, *v.* make hole with auger; weary;—*n.* hole; tiresome person. [north wind.
BOREAL, *a.* northern; belonging to Boreas or
BOROUGH, *n.* corporation-town. [of woods.
BOSCADE, *n.* wood; underwood; representation
BOSH, *n.* nonsense; absurdity (Turkish).
BOSPORUS, BOSPHORUS, *n.* narrow sea, esp. the
BOSSY, *a.* containing bosses or studs. [Hellespont.
BOTANY, *n.* natural history of plants. [clumsily.
BOTCH *n.* swelling; work ill-finished;—*v.* mend
BOTHER, *n.* perplex. [porter.
BOTTLE-HOLDER, *n.* backer in prize fight; sup-
BOTTOMRY, *n.* borrowing money on a ship.
BOUDOIR, (boo'dwar) *n.* lady's retiring room.
BOUGIE (boo'zhe) *n.* wax candle; surgical in-
BOULDER, *n.* large roundish loose stone. [strument.
BOULEVARD, *n.* rampart; wide street.
BOUNCE, *v.* leap; spring;—*n.* leap; sudden
BOUNDARY, *n.* limit; barrier. [noise; boast.
BOUNDEN, *a.* required; necessary, as *bounden*
BOUNTY, *n.* liberality in giving; premium. [duty.
BOUQUET, (boo-ka') *n.* bunch of flowers.
BOURGEOIS (boorzh-wa) *a.* middle class: kind of
BOURN, *n.* bound; limit. [type.
BOURSE, (boors) *n.* French Exchange.
BOUSTROPHEDON, (e') *ad.* lines reading one
BOUT, *n.* turn; trial; essay. [right, the next left.
BOVINE, *a.* relating to cattle.
BOWELS, *n. pl.* the intestines.
BOWER, *n.* arbour; anchor at the bow.
BOWIEKNIFE, *n.* long knife or dagger.
BOWLINE, *n.* rope to hold a sail to the wind.
BOWSPRIT, *n.* spar projecting from ship's head.
BOWSTRING, *n.* string for a bow; Turkish pun-
BOW-WINDOW, *n.* See BAY-WINDOW. [ishment.
BOXER, *n.* fighter with fists. [sents are given.
BOXING-DAY, *n.* day after Christmas, when pre-
BOYCOT, *v.* isolate socially by unjust means. [feet.
BRACCATE, *a.* having feathers which cover the
BRACE, *n.* that which holds; strap; pair;—*v.*
BRACELET, *n.* ornament for wrist. [bind; tighten.
BRACHIAL, *a.* belonging to the arm.
BRACKEN, *n.* coarse variety of fern.
BRACKET, *n.* small support of wood; [the mark].
BRACKISH, *a.* saltish; salt.
BRAD, *n.* slender nail without a head.
BRAGGADOCIO, BRAGGART, *n.* vain boaster.
BRAHMIN, *n.* Hindoo priest. [without caste.
BRAHMO-SOMAJ, *n.* monotheistic sect in India,
BRAIRD, *n.* grain sprouted or just above ground.
BRAKE, *n.* instrument for dressing flax; mechanism for retarding motion by friction.
BRAN, *n.* outer coats of grain separated from
BRANCHIAL, *a.* belonging to gills of fishes. [flour.
BRAND, *v.* burn with a hot iron; stigmatize;—*n.* burnt stick; mark burnt; stigma.
BRANDISH, *v.* wave; flourish.
BRANDY, *n.* spirit distilled from wine.
BRASIER, *n.* one who works in brass; pan for coals.
BRASS, *n.* mixture of copper and zinc; impudence.
BRAVADO, *n.* arrogant threat; boasting fellow.
BRAVERY, *n.* courage; heroism.
BRAVO, (bra'vo) *n.* daring villain.
BRAVO, (bra-vo') *interj.* well done! [flesh.
BRAWURA, *n.* spirited song. BRAWN, *n.* boar's
BRAWNY, *a.* having large, strong muscles.
BRAXY, *n.* sheep's disease; tainted mutton.
BRAY, *v.* beat; make harsh noise;—*n.* ass' cry.
BRAZEN, *a.* made of brass; bold;—*v.* be impudent.
BREACH, *n.* gap; quarrel.
BREAD, *n.* food made of flour; support of life.
BREADTH, *n.* width.
BREAKAGE, *n.* allowance for things broken.
BREAKER, *n.* rock on which waves break; waves
BREAKFAST, *n.* first meal in day. [so broken.
BREAKWATER, *n.* mole to break force of waves.
BREAM, *v.* cleanse ship's bottom;—*n.* a fish.
BREAST-WORK, *n.* low parapet for defence.
BREATHE, *v.* respire; live; utter softly.
BREECH, *n.* lower part of body.
BREECHES, *n.* garment worn upon legs by men.
BREECHING, *n.* hinder part of harness.
BREECH-LOADER, *n.* fire-arm receiving its load at breech instead of muzzle. [geny.
BREED, *v.* generate; bring up;—*n.* offspring; pro-
BREEDING, *n.* bringing up; education; manners.
BREEZE, *n.* gentle wind. [originally unwritten.
BREHON LAWS, *n.* ancient laws of Ireland,
BRETTICES, *n. pl.* wooden supports for roof of coal-mine. [above his pay.
BREVET, *n.* commission entitling officer to rank
BREVIARY, *n.* prayer-book of Roman Catholic
BREVIER (-ver') *n.* small printing type. [church.
BREWERY, *n.* house for brewing or making beer.
BRICKBAT, *n.* broken brick.
BRIDAL, *a.* belonging to marriage;—*n.* a wedding.
BRIDE, *n.* woman about to be, or newly married.
BRIDE-CAKE, *n.* cake distributed at a wedding.
BRIDEGROOM, *n.* man about to be, or newly mar-
BRIDEMAID, *n.* woman who attends bride. [ried.
BRIDEWELL, *n.* house of correction.
BRIDLE, *n.* instrument to restrain horse.
BRIDOON, *n.* light snaffle distinct from main bit s.
BRIEF, *a.* short; *n.* paper of instructions; letter
BRIER, *n.* prickly shrub. [from the Pope.
BRIG, *n.* vessel with two masts square-rigged.
BRIGADIER, *n.* officer of brigade—body of troops.
BRIGAND, *n.* one of band of robbers.
BRIGANTINE, *n.* light vessel without deck.
BRILLIANT, *a.* shining; *n.* diamond cut angularly.
BRIMFUL, BRIMMING, *a.* full to the brim or
BRIMSTONE, *n.* mineral sulphur. [edge.
BRINDED, *a.* streaked; spotted.
BRINE-PAN, *n.* pit of salt water for evaporation.
BRINY, *a.* of brine—water impregnated with salt.
BRINK, *n.* edge; border.
BRISKET, *n.* breast of animal.
BRISTLE, *n.* part of swine's hair;—*v.* raise bristles.
BRITANNIA-METAL, *n.* compound, chiefly of
BRITTLENESS, *n.* aptness to break. [block tin.
BROACH, *n.* a spit;—*v.* tap; utter. [of ship.
BROADSIDE, *n.* discharge of all guns on one side
BROCADE, *n.* silk stuff variegated with gold and
BROCHURE, *n.* pamphlet. [silver.
BROCKET, *n.* red deer two years old. [dialect.
BROGAN, *n.* thick shoe. BROGUE, *n.* corrupt
BROIL, *n.* tumult;—*v.* dress over coals; be in a heat.
BROKER, *n.* agent who transacts on commission.
BROKERAGE, BROKAGE, *n.* business commission
BRONCHIAL, *a.* relating to throat. [of a broker.
BRONCHITIS, *n.* throat affection.
BRONCHOTOMY, *n.* incision into windpipe.
BRONZE, *n.* compound of copper and tin.
BROOCH, *n.* jewel. [chickens.
BROOD, *n.* offspring;—*v.* sit, as on eggs; cover
BROOK, *n.* small natural stream;—*v.* bear; submit to.
BROOM, *n.* shrub; besom to sweep with.
BROTH, *n.* liquor in which flesh is boiled.
BROTHEL, *n.* house of ill-fame.
BROWBEAT, *v.* beat down by impudence.
BROWNIE, *n.* kind of supposed good-natured
BROWNISM, *n.* congregationalism. [spirit.
BROWN-STUDY, *n.* dull thoughtfulness; reverie.
BROWSE, *v.* feed on shoots of shrubs; *n.* twigs of
BRUIN, *n.* name of a bear. [shrubs.
BRUISER, *n.* boxer; bully. BRUIT, *n. v.* report;
BRUMAL, *a.* belonging to winter. [rumour.
BRUMMAGEM, *a.* (of Birmingham) showy but
BRUNETTE, *n.* dark complexioned woman. [sham.
BRUNT, *n.* shock; attack; onset.
BRUSH-WOOD, *n.* underwood.
BRUTALITY, *n.* savageness.
BRUTE, *n.* irrational animal;—*a.* senseless; savage.
BRUTUM FULMEN, *n.* empty threat.
BRYONY, *n.* climbing plant.
BRYTHONIC, *a.* noting Welsh language. [ject.
BUBBLE, *n.* small bladder of water; empty pro-
BUCCANEER, *n.* piratical adventurer. [lye.
BUCK, *n.* male of deer, &c.; dandy;—*v.* steep in
BUCKLE, *n.* instrument for fastening straps;—*v.*
BUCKLER, *n.* shield. [fasten with buckle; apply.
BUCKRAM, *n.* coarse linen cloth stiffened with
BUCOLIC, *a.* pastoral;—*n.* pastoral poem. [glue.
BUDGE, *v.* stir; go; move.
BUDGERO, *n.* large Bengal pleasure-boat.
BUDGET, *n.* bag; pouch; financial statement.
BUFF, *n.* leather dressed with oil.
BUFFALO, *n.* kind of wild ox; *pl.* Buffaloes.
BUFFER, *n.* something to break force of collision.
BUFFET, *v.* box; strike with the fist.
BUFFOONERY, *n.* conduct of a buffoon; low jests.
BUG, *n.* generic term for various insects.
BUGBEAR, *n.* frightful object.
BUGGY, *a.* having bugs;—*n.* light carriage.
BUGLE, *n.* military instrument of music.
BUHL, *n.* metallic figures inlaid in dark wood, &c.
BUHRSTONE, *n.* species of quartz, used for mill-
BULBOUS, *a.* with bulbs or round roots. [stones.
BULIMY, *n.* voracious appetite.
BULK-HEAD, *n.* partition in a ship.
BULL, *n.* animal; pope's edict; blunder.
BULLARY, *n.* collection of papal bulls.
BULLETIN, *n.* official report.
BULL-FINCH, *n.* singing bird.
BULLION, *n.* uncoined silver or gold.
BULLSEYE, *n.* small window or lantern of round-ed or projecting glass; centre of target.
BULLY, *n.* quarrelsome fellow;—*v.* threaten
BULRUSH, *n.* rush growing in water. [noisily.
BULWARK, *n.* fortification. BUMBLEBEE, *n.*
BUMBLEDOM, *n.* official pomposity. [large bee.
BUMPER, *n.* glass filled to brim.
BUMPKIN, *n.* awkward person; clown.
BUMPTIOUS, *a.* offensively self-assertive.
BUNGALOW, *n.* one-storied house in India.
BUNGLE, *v.* do clumsily; spoil.
BUNION, *n.* excrescence on toe.
BUNK, *n.* case of boards for a bed.
BUNKUM, BUNCOMBE, *n.* bombastic talk.
BUNTING, *n.* thin cloth for ships' flags.
BUOY, *n.* floating piece of wood or cork to direct or bear cable;—*v.* keep afloat; sustain.
BUOYANCY, quality of floating; specific lightness.
BUR, *n.* prickly head of plant. [government office.
BUREAU, *n.* chest of drawers for papers or clothes;
BUREAUCRACY, *n.* governing through depart-
BURGESS, *n.* freeman of a city. [mental chiefs.
BURGHER, *n.* freeman of borough.
BURGLAR, *n.* one who breaks into a house by
BURGOMASTER, *n.* chief magistrate. [night.
BURIAL, *n.* act of burying; a funeral.
BURKE, *v.* murder in order to sell bodies.
BURLESQUE, *a.* laughter-raising; *n.* ludicrous
BURLY, great; boisterous. [representation.
BURNISH, *v.* polish; brighten;—*n.* gloss.
BURR, *n.* roughness of voice in sounding letter *r.*
BURROW, *n.* lodge in earth for rabbits, &c.; also *v.*
BURSAR, *n.* college treasurer; holder of scholar-
BURSARY, *n.* a scholarship. [ships.
BURTON, *n.* small ship-tackle.
BURY, *v.* inter in a grave; conceal.
BUSHEL, *n.* dry measure of eight gallons or four
BUSINESS, *n.* employment; occupation. [pecks.
BUSK, *n.* piece of steel or whalebone worn in
BUSKIN, *n.* half boot. BUSS, *n. v.* kiss. [corsets.
BUST, *n.* statue of head and shoulders. [tion.
BUSTLE, *v.* be busy;—*n.* tumult; hurry; commo-
BUSY, *a.* earnestly employed; officious; *v.* employ.
BUSYBODY, *n.* a meddling, officious person.
BUTCHERY, *n.* slaughter of cattle; cruel murder.
BUTT-END, *n.* thicker end of a thing.
BUTLER, *n.* servant who has care of liquors.
BUTT, *n* mark to shoot at; one who is ridiculed; 126 gallons of wine;—*v.* strike with head.
BUTTERINE, *n.* imitation of butter made of fat.
BUTTERTOOTH, *n.* broad fore tooth.
BUTTERY, *n.* room where provisions are kept.
BUTTOCK, *n.* upper part of thigh.
BUTTRESS, *n.* wall to support a superstructure.
BUTYRINE, *n.* oily matter in butter.
BUXOM, *a.* lively; brisk.
BUZZ, *n.* humming sound;—*v.* make a low sound;
BUZZARD, *n.* species of hawk. [whisper.
BY-AND-BY, *ad.* presently; soon. [town or society.
BY-END, *n.* private interest. BY-LAW, *n.* law of a
BY-WORD, *n.* common saying; proverb.
BYSSINE, *a.* made of silk.

C

CABAL, *n.* private party of men;—intrigue privately. [traditions.
CABALIST, *n.* one skilled in Cabala or Jewish
CABINET, *n.* set of drawers; executive of a state
CABOOSE, *n.* cook room of ship.
CABRIOLET, CAB, *n.* covered carriage drawn by
CACAO, *n.* chocolate tree. [one horse.
CACHE, *n.* hole to preserve provisions in northern
CACHEXY, *n.* ill habit of body. [regions.
CACHINNATION, *n.* loud laughter.
CACKLE, *v.* make the noise of hen;—also *n.*
CACOETHES, (e'th) *n.* bad custom.
CACOPHONY, *n.* disagreeable sound of words; unnatural voice; musical discord.
CACTUS, *n.* prickly shrub with fleshy leaves.
CAD, *n.* errand-boy or boy who tends door.
CADAVEROUS, *a.* like a dead body.
CADDY, *n.* small box for tea.
CADE, CAG, *n.* barrel or cask.
CADENCE, *n.* fall or modulation of voice.
CADET, *n.* military pupil. CADI, *n.* Turkish judge.
CADUCEAN, *a.* belonging to Mercury's wand.
CAITIFF, *n.* base fellow; villain.
CAJOLERY, *n.* flattery.
CALASH, *n.* cover for head; kind of carriage.
CALCAREOUS, *a.* having properties of lime.
CALCINATION, *n.* calcining or reducing to powder.
CALCULABLE, *a.* that may be reckoned.
CALCULOUS, *a.* stony; gravelly.
CALCULUS, *n.* stone in bladder; calculations based on minute differences or infinite parts.
CALDRON, *n.* large kettle.
CALENDAR, *n.* almanac. [hot press.
CALENDER, *v.* give gloss to cloth or paper;—*n.*
CALENDS, *n. pl.* first day of each Roman month.
CALIBRE, CALIBER, *n.* bore of fire-arms; mental
CALICO, *n.* stuff made of cotton. [capacity.
CALIPHATE, *n.* office of caliph—Mohammedan
CALIGRAPHY, *n.* fair penmanship. [chief priest.
CALISTHENICS, *n. pl.* graceful bodily exercises.
CALK, *v.* stop seams of ship; arm with sharp points.
CALLIOPE, (i') *n.* Muse presiding over music and
CALLOUS, *n.* hard; indurated. [heroic poetry.
CALLOW, *a.* unfledged; naked.
CALOMEL, *n.* preparation of mercury.
CALORIC, *n.* principle or matter of heat.
CALOTYPE, *n.* daguerrotype transferred to paper.
CALUMET, *n.* Indian pipe of peace.
CALUMNIATE, *v.* accuse falsely.
CALUMNY, *n.* malicious accusation.
CALVINISM, *n.* the five chief doctrines of Calvin.
CALYX, *n.* covering of flower; cup.
CAMBRIC, *n.* fine linen or cotton. [the giraffe.
CAMEL, *n.* animal of Arabia. CAMELOPARD, *n.*
CAMEO, *n.* precious stone sculptured in relief.
CAMERA, *n.* apparatus for taking pictures by pho-
CAMISADE, *n.* attack made in the dark. [tography.
CAMLET, *n.* stuff made of wool and silk.
CAMPAIGN, *n.* time an army keeps the field.
CAMPANILE, (-eel) *n.* tower for clock or bell.
CAMPANOLOGY, *n.* art of ringing bells.
CAMP-CEILING, *n.* one with walls inclining in-
CAMPHENE, *n.* spirit of turpentine. [wards.
CAMPHORATED, *a.* impregnated with camphor—solid white gum. [founded rumour.
CANAL, *n.* water course; a pipe. CANARD, *n.* un-
CANARY, *n.* kind of wine; species of singing bird.
CANCEL, *v.* blot out; efface.
CANCELLATED, *a.* marked by cross lines.
CANCER, sign in the zodiac; virulent ulcer.
CANDELABRUM, *n.* candlestick with branches.
CANDIDATE, *n.* one who sues or is proposed for
CANE-BRAKE, *n.* thicket of canes. [office.
CANINE, *a.* having properties of the dog.
CANISTER, *n.* small tin box. [come corrupt.
CANKER, *n.* disease in animals and plants;—*v.* be-
CANKEROUS, *a.* corroding like a canker.
CANKER-WORM, *n.* worm that destroys plants
CANNIBAL, *n.* man-eater. [and fruit.
CANNONADE, *n.* firing of cannon with ball.
CANNY, CANNIE, *a.* cautious; prudent.
CANOE, *n.* boat made of a tree.
CANON, *n.* rule; church dignitary.
CANON, Canyon, *n.* mountain gorge in N. America.
CANONICAL, *a.* according to canons; ecclesiastical.
CANONICALS, *n. pl.* prescribed dress of clergy.
CANONIST, *n.* one versed in canon law.
CANONIZATION, *n.* enrolling among saints.
CANON-LAW, *n.* laws sanctioned by church of
CANOPY, *n.* covering over the head. [Rome.
CANOROUS, *a.* musical. CANT, *v. n.* toss; whine.
CANTANKEROUS, *a.* quarrelsome; venomous.
CANTATA, *n.* song intermixed with airs.
CANTEEN, *n.* tin vessel for liquors; sutler's shop in
CANTER, *n.* moderate gallop;—also *v.* [garrison.
CANTHARIDES, *n.* Spanish blister-flies.
CANTICLE, *n.* song. CANTICLES, *n.* Song of
CANTO, *n.* division of poem. [Solomon.
CANTON, *n.* division of a country.
CANTONMENT, *n.* district occupied by soldiers.
CANVAS, *n.* coarse cloth for sails, &c.; sails in
CANVASS, *v.* examine; solicit votes. [general.
CAOUTCHOUC, *n.* india-rubber or gum elastic.
CAPABLE, *a.* having capacity or ability.
CAPACIOUS, *a.* wider; large.
CAPAPIE (pe') *ad.* from head to foot.
CAPARISON, *n.* trappings for a horse;—*v.* dress
CAPE, *n.* headland; neck-piece. [pompously.
CAPER, *n.* bud of the caperbush; a leap;—*v.* skip.
CAPILLARY, *a.* resembling a hair;—*n.* small tube.
CAPITAL, *n.* principal sum; stock; large letter; chief city; upper part of a column; *a.* affecting the head or life; principal.
CAPITALIST, *n.* one who employs or has capital.
CAPITALIZE, *v.* convert into capital; find present value of periodic payment.
CAPITATION, *n.* numeration by heads; poll-tax.
CAPITOL, *n.* temple in Rome; government house.
CAPITULAR, *n.* statutes of ecclesiastical chapter or council. CAPITULATE, *v.* surrender on
CAPON, *n.* male fowl emasculated. [conditions.

CAPRICE, *n.* unreasonable change of humour.
CAPRICORN, *n.* one of signs in zodiac.
CAPSTAN, *n.* machine to raise great weights in
CAPSULAR, *a.* hollow like a chest. [ships.
CAPSULE, *n.* seed-vessel of plant.
CAPTION, *n.* certificate appended to legal in-
CAPTIOUS, *a.* apt to cavil; peevish. [strument.
CAPTURE, *n.* seizure of prize;—*v.* take as a prize
CAPUCHIN, *n.* Franciscan monk. [in war.
CARACOLE, *n.* oblique movement of horse.
CARAFE, *n.* decanter or water-bottle.
CARAT, *n.* a weight of four grains.
CARAVAN, *n.* body of travelling pilgrims or traders; large, close carriage.
CARAVANSARY, *n.* house for travellers in Asia.
CARAWAY, *n.* aromatic plant.
CARBIDE, *n.* a compound of carbon and a metal; a carburet; C. of Calcium, lime electrically fused with carbon.
CARBINE, *n.* short gun borne by light horsemen.
CARBON, *n.* pure charcoal. [work.
CARBOY, *n.* globular bottle protected by basket-
CARBUNCLE, *n.* inflammatory tumour; red gem.
CARCASS, *n.* dead body; old frame.
CARDIAC, *a.* pertaining to heart.
CARDINAL, *a.* principal;—*n.* dignitary of Roman
CAREEN, *v.* incline on one side. [Catholic church.
CARESS, *n.* embrace;—*n.* act of endearment.
CARET, *n.* this mark (^), noting omission.
CARICATURE, *n.* description exaggerated to de-
CARIES, *n.* ulcer of bone. [formity.
CARINATED, *a.* shaped like a ship's keel.
CARIOLE, *n.* light carriage.
CARIOUS, *a.* decayed; defective.
CARMELITE, *n.* begging white friar.
CARMINE, purplish red paint.
CARNAGE, *n.* destruction of lives; slaughter.
CARNATION, *n.* flesh colour; beautiful flower.
CARNELIAN, *n.* precious stone.
CARNIVAL, *n.* festival during twelve days before
CARNIVOROUS, *a.* feeding on flesh. [Lent.
CAROL, *n.* song of joy;—*v.* warble. [ing head.
CAROTID, *a.* term applied to two arteries supply-
CAROUSAL, CAROUSE, *n.* noisy drinking revel.
CARP, *n.* a pond fish;—*v.* find fault; cavil.
CARRIAGE, *n.* vehicle, conveyance; behaviour.
CARRION, *n.* putrid flesh.
CARROT, *n.* reddish or yellowish eatable root.
CARSE, *n.* meadow-land.
CARTE, *n.* bill of fare at an inn, &c.
CARTE-BLANCHE, *n.* paper signed by giver to be filled up as receiver pleases. [pasteboard.
CARTE-DE-VISITE, *n.* photographic portrait on
CARTEL, *n.* agreement in relation to exchange of
CARTILAGE, *n.* gristle. [prisoners.
CARTOGRAPHY, *n.* art of preparing charts or
CARTOON, *n.* drawing on large paper. [maps.
CARTOUCH, *n.* case for musket-balls.
CARTRIDGE, *n.* paper case for powder.
CARUNCLE, *n.* small fleshy excrescence.
CASCADE, *n.* waterfall.
CASEHARDEN, *v.* make hard on outside.
CASE-KNIFE, *n.* table knife.
CASEMATE, *n.* vault or covered arch-work.
CASEMENT, *n.* part of window. **CASEOUS**, *a.* re-
CASERN, *n.* lodge for soldiers. [sembling cheese.
CASHIER, *n.* one in charge of money; *v.* dismiss
CASHMERE, *n.* rich kind of shawl. [from office.
CASKET, *n.* chest for jewels. **CASQUE**, *n.* helmet.
CASSATION, *n.* reviewing and annulling.
CASSIMERE, *n.* twilled woollen cloth.
CASSINO, *n.* game at cards; club-house.
CASSOCK, *n.* close frockcoat for clergymen.
CASTANET, *n.* rattling instrument used in dancing.
CASTE, *n.* tribe or race.
CASTELLATED, *a.* turreted, like a castle.
CASTER, *n.* small wheel on swivel for rolling fur-
CASTIGATE, *v.* chastise. [niture; phial stand.
CASTING-VOTE, *n.* deciding vote, others being
CASTOR, *n.* beaver. [equally divided.
CASTRAMETATION, *n.* act of encamping.
CASTRATE, *v.* emasculate or geld.
CASUAL, *a.* happening without design.
CASUIST, *n.* resolver of cases of conscience
CASUISTRY, *n.* practice of casuist.
CATACLYSM, *n.* deluge; physical catastrophe.
CATACOMB, *n.* cave for the dead. [flected sounds.
CATACOUSTICS, *n. pl.* science of echoes or re-
CATALEPSY, *n.* sudden suppression of sensation.
CATALOGUE, *n.* list; register of names.
CATAPLASM, *n.* poultice. [siles.
CATAPULT, *n.* forked stick for discharging mis-
CATARACT, *n.* large waterfall; disorder in eye.
CATARRH, *n.* defluxion from nose.
CATASTROPHE, *n.* final event; calamity.
CATCHPENNY, *n.* worthless publication.
CATCHUP, *n.* sauce prepared from tomatoes, walnuts, &c. [top of next page.
CATCH-WORD, *n.* last word in page, repeated at
CATECHETICAL, *a.* in form of a catechism—book of questions and answers. [India.
CATECHU, *n.* astringent extract obtained in
CATECHUMEN, *n.* one in rudiments of Chris-
CATEGORICAL, *a.* absolute. [tianity.
CATEGORY, *n.* class or order of ideas; predica-
CATENARY, *a.* relating to or like a chain. [ment.
CATENATE, *v.* connect by links.
CATER, *v.* provide food.
CATERPILLAR, *n.* larva or worm state of insects.
CATERWAUL, *v.* cry as a cat.
CATGUT, *n.* intestines dried and twisted for violin
CATHARTIC, *a.* purgative;—*n.* a purge. [strings.
CATHEDRAL, *n.* principal church in diocese.
CATHOLIC, *a.* universal; liberal—*n.* papist.
CATHOLICISM, *n.* Roman Catholic system.
CATHOLICITY, *n.* universality; width; liberality.
CATHOLICON, *n.* a universal medicine.
CAUCUS, *n.* meeting to control elections.
CAUDAL, *a.* pertaining to tail.
CAUDLE, *n.* mixture of wine and other ingredients.
CAUL, *n.* membrane covering the intestines.
CAULIFLOWER, *n.* species of cabbage.
CAUSALITY, *n.* agency of a cause.
CAUSEWAY, CAUSEY, *n.* raised way or path paved with stones.
CAUSTIC, *a.* burning;—*n.* burning substance.
CAUTERIZE, *v.* sear with hot iron, &c.
CAUTERY, *n.* searing with hot iron or caustic
CAUTION, *n.* prudence; surety. [medicines.
CAVALCADE, *n.* procession on horseback.
CAVALIER, *n.* horseman;—*a.* brave; disdainful.
CAVALRY, *n.* mounted troops.
CAVEAT, *n.* let him beware; a caution.
CAVEAT EMPTOR, let purchaser take care.

CAVIARE, *n.* roes of certain fish salted.
CAVIL, *v.* find fault;—*n.* captious objection
CAYENNE, *n.* pungent pepper.
CAZIQUE, *n.* Indian chief or king.
CEDE, *v.* yield; give up.
CEDILLA, *n.* mark under c, thus (ç).
CEDRINE, *a.* belonging to cedar.
CEILING, *n.* covering of the inner roof.
CELATURE, *n.* art of engraving; thing engraved.
CELERY, *n.* plant cultivated for the table.
CELESTIAL, *a.* heavenly; *n.* inhabitant of heaven.
CELIAC, *a.* pertaining to intestines.
CELIBACY, *n.* single life; unmarried state.
CELLARAGE, *n.* space for cellars.
CELLULAR, *a.* consisting of cells or minute vesicles. [cotton and ether.
CELLULOID, *n.* hard white compound of gun
CELTIC, *a.* pertaining to primitive inhabitants of
CEMETERY, *n.* burial place. [Europe.
CENOBITE, *n.* one of community or convent.
CENOTAPH, *n.* monument for one buried else-
CENSER, *n.* incense-pan. [where.
CENSOR, *n.* Roman magistrate.
CENSORIOUS, *a.* severe; prone to find fault.
CENSUAL, *a.* relating to census.
CENSURABLE, *a.* deserving of censure or blame.
CENSUS, *n.* official enumeration of inhabitants.
CENTAUR, *n.* monster, half man, half horse.
CENTENARY, *n.* commemoration of hundredth
CENTESIMAL, *a.* the hundredth part. [year.
CENTI, as prefix, divides French measures by 100; CENTIGRAMME, is ·15 of a grain; CENTILITRE, is ·6 of a cubic inch; CENTIMETER, is ·39 of an inch; CENTIME, is ·01 of
CENTIGRADE, *a.* graduated to 100 parts. [a franc.
CENTRALIZATION, *n.* gathering towards a centre.
CENTRIFUGAL, *a.* tending from centre.
CENTRIPETAL, *a.* tending to centre.
CENTUPLE, *n.* a hundred-fold.
CENTURION, *n.* Roman officer over 100 men.
CENTURY, *n.* 100 years. **CEPHALIC**, *a.* relating
CERACEOUS, *a.* wax-like. [to head.
CERAMIC, *a.* relating to pottery.
CERATE *n.* ointment of wax, oil, etc.
CEREALS, *n.* crops; bread grains.
CEREBRATION, *n.* exercise of brain.
CEREMONIAL, *a.* relating to ceremonies or rites;
CEREMONIOUS, *a.* formal; exact. [*n.* outward form.
CEREOGRAPHY, *n.* art of engraving on wax.
CERTIFY, *v.* give certain notice. [court.
CERTIORARI, *n.* writ to remove cause to higher
CERTITUDE, *n.* freedom from doubt.
CERULEAN, *a.* sky-coloured; blue. [taining to deer.
CERVICAL, *a.* relating to neck. **CERVINE**, *a.* per-
CESSATION, *n.* stop; respite. [giving up one's goods.
CESSIO BONORUM, *n.* getting out of prison by
CESSION, *n.* giving up; yielding.
CESURA, (u') *n.* pause in verse.
CETACEOUS, CETIC, *a.* of the whale kind.
CHAFFER, *v.* bargain.
CHAFING-DISH, *n.* dish for holding hot coals, &c.
CHAGRIN, *n.* ill-humour; vexation;—*v.* vex, mor-
CHAISE, *n.* two-wheeled carriage. [tify.
CHALCEDONY, *n.* variety of quartz.
CHALDON, CHALDER, *n.* measure of 36 bushels.
CHALICE, *n.* communion cup. [objected to.
CHALLENGEABLE, *a.* that may be challenged or
CHALYBEATE, *a.* impregnated with iron.
CHAMBERLAIN, *n.* overseer of chambers; re-
ceiver of rents and revenues. [changes.
CHAMELEON, *n.* species of lizard, whose colour
CHAMFER, *v.* grind or cut off to a sloping edge.
CHAMOIS (sham'waw) *n.* kind of goat.
CHAMOMILE, *n.* a plant. **CHAMPAGNE**, *n.* brisk
CHAMPAIGN, *n.* flat country. [sparkling wine.
CHANCEL, *n.* part of church where altar stands.
CHANCELLOR, *n.* officer of state; judge of a court
CHANCERY, *n.* court of equity. [of equity.
CHANDELIER, *n.* branches for candles. [dealer.
CHANDLER, *n.* one who deals in candles; general
CHANGEABLE, *a.* subject to change; fickle.
CHANGELING, *n.* fickle person; idiot.
CHANNELED, *a.* grooved lengthwise.
CHANTICLEER, *n.* male of domestic fowls.
CHAOTIC, *a.* resembling chaos—confused mass.
CHAPEL, *n.* place of worship. [lady's attendant.
CHAPERON, *v.* attend on lady in public;—*n.*
CHAPITER, *n.* upper part of pillar.
CHAPLAIN, *n.* special clergyman.
CHAPMAN, *n.* dealer. [of some body.
CHAPTER, *n.* division of book; organized branch
CHAR, *v.* reduce to coal; work by day. [tion.
CHARACTER, *n.* letter; peculiar quality; reputa-
CHARACTERIZE, *v.* describe by peculiar qualities.
CHARADE, *n.* kind of riddle.
CHARCOAL, *n.* coal of wood.
CHARGEABLE, *a.* subject to charge or accusation.
CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, *n.* one acting for ambas-
CHARGER, *n.* large dish; war-horse. [sador.
CHARIVARI, *n* tin-pan-and-kettle music; satire.
CHARIOT, *n.* carriage of pleasure or state.
CHARLATANRY, (shar'-) *n.* acts of charlatan or quack; quackery.
CHARNEL-HOUSE, *n.* place for bones of the dead.
CHART, *n.* delineation of coasts, etc. [or hire.
CHARTER, *n.* writing granting privileges;—*v.* let
CHARTIST, *n.* English ultra-radical reformer.
CHARTULARY, *n.* record; keeper of records.
CHARY, *a.* careful; cautious. **CHASM**, *n.* cleft;
CHASTEN, *v.* punish in order to reclaim [opening.
CHASTISE, *v.* correct.
CHASTITY, *n.* purity of body or words
CHASUBLE, *n.* priest's garment worn over alb.
CHATEAU, *n.* castle or country-seat.
CHATTEL, *n.* any movable property. [tary zeal.
CHAUVINISM, *n.* exaggerated patriotism or mili-
CHECKER, CHEQUER, *v.* diversify.
CHECKERS, *n. pl.* game on a checkered board.
CHECKMATE, *n.* movement in chess that ends
CHEEK-TOOTH, *n.* the back tooth. [game.
CHEERFUL, *a.* lively; gay; sprightly.
CHEESE, *n.* curd of milk coagulated and pressed.
CHEF-D'ŒUVRE, *n.* master-piece.
CHEMISE, *n.* under garment of female.
CHEMISTRY, *n.* science of nature and properties
CHEQUE, *n.* order for money. [of bodies.
CHEROOT, *n.* small mild cigar.
CHERSONESE, *n.* peninsula.
CHERUB, *n.* celestial spirit;—*pl.* Cherubim.
CHESS, *n.* ingenious game played on checkered
CHESTNUT, *n.* kind of nut. [board.
CHEVAL-GLASS, *n.* one that swings.
CHEVALIER, *n.* knight; horseman.
CHEVERIL, *n.* kid; kid-leather.

CHIARO-OSCURO, *n.* art of lights and shades in
CHICANE, *n.* shift; trickery; mean artifice. [painting
CHIEFTAIN, *n.* captain or leader.
CHIFFONIER, *n.* small side-board.
CHILBLAIN, *n.* swelling or sore caused by cold.
CHILDISH, *a.* like a child; simple; trifling.
CHILDLIKE, *a.* like or becoming a child; dutiful.
CHILTERN-HUNDREDS, stewardship of, *n.* post (supposed to be of profit under crown) by accepting which from Chancellor of Exchequer an M.P. must resign his seat.
CHIME, *n.* set of bells arranged to ring in tune.
CHIMERA, *n.* a vain, idle fancy.
CHIMERICAL, *a.* imaginary; fanciful.
CHIMNEY, *n.* flue or passage for smoke.
CHINA, *n.* fine earthenware.
CHINCOUGH, *n.* the hooping-cough.
CHINE, *n.* back-bone; edge or brim of cask.
CHINTZ, *n.* cotton cloth printed with colours.
CHIROGRAPHY, *n.* handwriting.
CHIROLOGY, *n.* art of discoursing with the hands.
CHIROMANCY, *n.* divination by inspecting hand.
CHIROPODIST, *n.* one who extracts corns from
CHIRRUP, *v. t.* animate by chirping. [feet.
CHISEL, *n.* tool of iron or steel to pare with.
CHIVALROUS, *a.* gallant; having spirit of chivalry
CHIVES, *n. pl.* threads in blossoms. [or knighthood.
CHLORAL, *n.* narcotic compound of chlorine and alcohol. [salifiable base.
CHLORATE, *n.* compound of chloric acid with
CHLORINE, *n.* undecompounded gaseous body.
CHLORODYNE, *n.* medicine possessing anodyne and other remedial properties.
CHLOROFORM, *n.* medical fluid which, when inhaled, is capable of producing insensibility to
CHOCOLATE, *n.* preparation of cocoa-nut. [pain.
CHOIR, (kwire) *n.* part of church; body of singers.
CHOKE-DAMP, *n.* noxious vapour.
CHOLER, *n.* bile; gall; anger.
CHOLERA, *n.* bilious vomiting and purging.
CHOLERIC, *n.* passionate.
CHOPPING, *a.* short and breaking; plump.
CHOPS, *n. pl.* the jaws.
CHORAL, *a.* belonging to a choir.
CHORD, *n.* string of musical instrument; line joining ends of arc.
CHORISTER, *n.* singer or leader of choir.
CHORUS, *n.* company of singers; part of music
CHOUSE, *v.* cheat; trick. [in which all join.
CHOWDER, *n.* fish boiled with biscuit.
CHRESTOMATHY, *n.* book of useful extracts.
CHRISM, *n.* consecrated oil.
CHRISTEN, *v.* baptize and name.
CHRISTENDOM, *n.* territory of Christians.
CHRISTIANITY, *n.* the religion taught by Christ.
CHRISTMAS, *n.* feast of Christ's nativity.
CHRISTMAS-BOX, *n.* box for Christmas presents.
CHROMATICS, *n. pl.* the science of colours.
CHROME, *n.* metal from which coloured preparations are made. [printed from stones.
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH, *n.* coloured picture
CHRONIC, *a.* of long duration. [in history.
CHRONICLE, *n.* a register of events;—*v.* record
CHRONOLOGY, *n.* the science of computing dates.
CHRONOMETER, *n.* very exact time-piece.
CHRYSALIS, *n.* butterfly before the winged state.
CHRYSOLITE, *n.* greenish golden tinged stone.
CHUBBY, *a.* big-headed; stupid; short; thick.
CHUCKLE, *v.* to laugh inwardly; call as hen.
CHUFFY, *a.* blunt; like a chuff or clownish person.
CHUMP, *n.* short, thick piece of wood.
CHURCH, *n.* place of worship; body of Christians.
CHURCHMAN, *n.* clergyman; one belonging to established church.
CHURCH-WARDEN, *n.* keeper of church property.
CHURLISH, *a.* surly; like a churl or rustic.
CHURN, *n.* vessel in which cream is agitated.
CHYLE, *n.* milky fluid formed in stomach by di-
CHYME, *n.* food digested in stomach. [gestion.
CICATRICE, *n.* scar; mark.
CICATRIZE, *v.* heal wound by forming skin over it.
CICERONE, (che-che-ro'ne) *n.* guide to point out interesting objects.
CIDER, *n.* liquor made from juice of apples.
CIGAR, *n.* roll of tobacco for smoking.
CILIARY, *a.* belonging to the eye-lids.
CILICIOUS, *a.* made of hair; hairy.
CIMETER, *n.* short sword. **CIMMERIAN**, *a.* very
CINCTURE, *n.* belt; girdle. [dark.
CINEMATOGRAPH, *n.* picture of figures in
CINERARY, *a.* relating to ashes. [motion.
CINGALESE, *n.* primitive inhabitants of Ceylon.
CINNAMON, *n.* inner bark of species of laurel.
CINQUEFOIL, *n.* five-leaved rosette in architecture.
CIPHER, *n.* figure (0); secret writing; *v.* use figures.
CIRCEAN, *a.* bewitching. **CIRCUIT**, *n.* district.
CIRCUITOUS, *a.* round about.
CIRCULAR, *a.* round; like a circle; ending in
CIRCUM—, as prefix, ROUND ABOUT. [itself.
CIRCUMAMBIENT, *a.* surrounding.
CIRCUMCISE, *v.* deprive of foreskin.
CIRCUMFERENCE, *n.* line that bounds a circle.
CIRCUMFLEX, *n.* an accent marked thus (^).
CIRCUMLOCUTION, *n.* use of indirect expressions.
CIRCUMROTARY, *a.* revolving round.
CIRCUMSCRIBE, *v.* inclose; limit.
CIRCUMSPECT, *a.* guarded; prudent.
CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *a.* minute; abounding with particular circumstances or facts. [not essential.
CIRCUMSTANTIALS, *n. pl.* things incident, but
CIRCUMVALLATION, *n.* fortification round a
CIRCUMVENT, *v.* deceive. [place.
CIRCUS, *n.* place for games or horsemanship.
CIRROUS, CIRRHOSE, *a.* twisting like a tendril.
CISALPINE, *a.* south of the Alps.
CISATLANTIC, *a.* on this side of the Atlantic.
CISTERCIAN, *n.* modified Benedictine.
CISTERN, *n.* large vessel for water, &c.; reser-
CITADEL, *n.* fortress in a city. [voir.
CITATION, *n.* citing or summoning; quotation.
CITIZEN, *n.* inhabitant of a city; freeman.
CITY, *n.* incorporated town.
CIVET, *n.* perfume from civet-cat.
CIVIC, *a.* relating to civil life.
CIVIL, *a.* pertaining to society.
CIVILIAN, *n.* one versed in civil law; one in a
CIVILITY, *n.* politeness. [civil capacity.
CIVILIZE, *v.* reclaim from barbarism. [right.
CLAIMANT, *n.* one who claims or demands as a
CLAIRVOYANCE, *n.* discernment of things through
CLAM, *n.* bivalvular fish. [mesmeric influence.
CLAMANT, *a.* crying; beseeching.
CLAMBER, *v.* climb with difficulty.
CLAMMY, *a.* viscous; sticky.

CLAMOUR, *n.* noise of voices;—*v.* be noisy.
CLAMP, *n.* iron fastening;—*v.* strengthen by a
CLANDESTINE, *a.* concealed. [clamp.
CLANGOUR, *n.* loud harsh sound. [race.
CLANNISH, *a.* closely united like a clan—family or
CLAP-TRAP, *n.* trick or device to gain applause.
CLAQUEUR, *n.* one hired to applaud in theatres.
CLARET, French wine. **CLARIFY**, *v.* purify.
CLARION, *n.* kind of trumpet. [piece.
CLARIONET, *n.* wind instrument with reed mouth-
CLASHING, *a.* contrary; interfering;—*n.* opposi-
CLASPER, *n.* tendril. [tion; conflict.
CLASSIC, *n.* first-rate author. [classes.
CLASSIFICATION, *n.* classifying or arranging in
CLATTER, *n.* rattling noise;—*v.* make noises.
CLAUSTRAL, *a.* relating to cloister.
CLAVICLE, *n.* the collar bone.
CLAVIER, *n.* keyboard of organ.
CLAYEY, *a.* consisting of clay.
CLEARANCE, *n.* removing; a permit to sail.
CLEARING, *n.* justification; land cleared of wood.
CLEARING-HOUSE, *n.* place where banks settle their differences. [Cathedral.
CLEARSTORY, CLERESTORY, *n.* upper story of
CLEAVAGE, *n.* direction in which minerals break.
CLEAVER, *n.* butcher's axe.
CLEF, *n.* character to show the key in music.
CLEG, *n.* horse-fly.
CLEMATIS, *n.* woody climbing plant.
CLEMENCY, *n.* disposition to treat with lenity.
CLERGY, *n.* ministers of the gospel. [or transcriber.
CLERICAL, *a.* pertaining to clergy; made by clerk
CLERK, *n.* a writer for another.
CLEVER, *a.* dexterous; acute; talented.
CLIENT, *n.* employer of an attorney.
CLIMACTERIC, *n.* critical period of human life.
CLIMATE, CLIME, *n.* tract of country as regards
CLIMATIC, *a.* relating to climate. [temperature, &c.
CLIMATOLOGY, *n.* science of climates.
CLIMAX, *n.* gradation; ascent. [argument.
CLINCHER, *n.* clamp or iron fastening; decisive
CLINIC, CLINICAL, *a.* pertaining to a sick bed.
CLINKER, *n.* vitreous matter which collects in
CLIO, *n.* muse of history. [furnaces.
CLIPPER, *n.* sharp fast-sailing vessel.
CLIQUE, *n.* party; gang. [outer garment.
CLOAK, *v.* cover with a cloak; conceal;—*n.* loose
CLOCKWORK, *n.* well adjusted machinery.
CLOISTER, *n.* nunnery or monastery.
CLONIC, *a.* convulsive; irregular. [street.
CLOSE, *n.* small inclosed field; narrow passage off
CLOSET, *n.* small private room;—*v.* shut up in pri-
CLOSURE, *n.* stopping of debate; inclosure. [vacy.
CLOT, *n.* concretion; coagulation.
CLOTH, *n.* any material formed by weaving.
CLOTHIER, *n.* one who makes or sells woollen cloth or clothing.
CLOUD-CAPT, *a.* topped with clouds. [ted vapours.
CLOUDY, *a.* obscure; covered with clouds—collec-
CLOUGH, *n.* cleft in a hill.
CLOUT, *n.* patch; cloth for any mean use.
CLOVE, *n.* Indian spice.
CLOVER, *n.* a genus of plants. [buffoon.
CLOWNISH, *a.* coarse; like a clown or rustic;
CLOY, *v.* fill to satiety.
CLUB-FOOTED, *a.* crooked in the feet.
CLUB-LAW, *n.* violence in place of law.
CLUBS, CLEW, *n.* ball of thread; direction; hint;
CLUMSY, *a.* awkward. [part of sail.
CLYSTER, *n.* injection.
COADJUTOR, COADJUTRIX, *n.* male or female
COAGULATION, *n.* process of curdling. [assistant.
COAGULUM, *n.* coagulated mass, as curd; rennet.
COAL, *n.* wood charred; a fossil.
COALESCE, *v.* grow together; unite.
COALITION, *n.* union of persons, particles, or
COARSENESS, *n.* grossness; rudeness. [states.
COASTER, *n.* person or vessel that sails near coast.
COAST-GUARD, *n.* body of men to prevent smug-
COAX, *v.* wheedle; persuade by flattery. [gling.
COB, *n.* spike of maize; pony.
COBALT, *n.* mineral.
COBBLE, *v.* mend coarsely or clumsily;—*n.* round-
COBLE, *n.* small fishing boat. [ish stone.
COBWEB, *n.* spider's web.
COCCIFEROUS, *a.* producing berries.
COCCYX, *v.* lowest point of backbone.
COCHINEAL, *n.* insect used to die scarlet.
COCHLEARY, *a.* in the form of a screw.
COCKADE, *n.* knot of ribbon worn on hat.
COCKAIGNE, *n.* imaginary place of idle luxury;
COCKATOO, *n.* tufted parrot. [land of Cockneys.
COCKATRICE, *n.* serpent.
COCKET, *n.* ticket from custom house.
COCK-HORSE, *a.* on horseback; exulting.
COCKLE, *n.* weed; shell-fish;—*v.* wrinkle.
COCK-LOFT, *n.* room over garret; lumber room.
COCKNEY, *n.* native of London. [under gun-deck.
COCKPIT, *n.* area where cocks fight; room in ship
COCKROACH, *n.* troublesome insect; kind of beetle. [boat's crew.
COCKSWAIN, *n.* officer with care of boat and
COCOA, *n.* chocolate tree; decoction of the nut or
COCOON, *n.* ball spun by the silkworm. [the paste.
COD, *n.* fish; covering of seed; bag; husk.
CODEX, *n.* manuscript volume.
CODGER, *n.* clownish fellow.
CODICIL, *n.* supplement to a will. [system.
CODIFICATION, *n.* reducing laws to a code or
COEFFICIENT, *a.* co-operating;—*n.* that which
COEQUAL, *a.* equal with another. [co-operates.
COERCIVE, *a.* coercing or restraining by force.
COESTATE, *n.* state of equal rank.
COEVAL, *a.* of the same age;—*n.* one of the same
COEXIST, *v.* exist together. [age.
COEXTENSIVE, *a.* equally extensive.
COFFEE, *n.* berry of coffee tree; liquor made
COFFER, *n.* chest; treasure. [from it.
COFFIN, *n.* chest for dead human body.
COG, *n.* tooth of a wheel.
COGENT, *a.* having cogency or great force.
COGNATE, *a.* allied by blood; closely connected.
COGNATION, *n.* kindred; relationship.
COGNIAC, (kon'yak) *n.* the best of brandy.
COGNITION, *n.* knowledge.
COGNIZANCE, *n.* judicial notice.
COGNIZANT, *a.* having knowledge of.
COGNOMEN, (no') *n.* surname.
COHABIT, *v.* live as man and wife.
COHEIR, *n.* joint heir. **COHERENT**, *a.* consistent;
COHESIVE, *a.* sticking; adhesive. [connected.
COHORT, *n.* body of soldiers.
COIF, COIFFURE, *n.* head-dress. [or serpent.
COIL, *v.* wind into a ring;—*n.* circular form of rope

COIN, *n.* money stamped:—*v.* stamp metal.
COINAGE, *n.* act of coining; money.
COINCIDE, *v.* agree; concur.
COINCIDENCE, *n.* agreement.
COITION, *n.* meeting; copulation.
COKE, *n.* fossil coal charred.
COLATION, *n.* act of straining; filtration.
COLEOPTERAL, *a.* having wings with a sheath.
COLIC, *n.* pain in bowels.
COLLAPSE, *v.* fall together;—*n.* falling together.
COLLAR, *n.* something worn around the neck.
COLLATE, *v.* compare; gather and place in order.
COLLATERAL, *a.* side by side; connected with.
COLLATION, *n.* repast; gift; act of comparing.
COLLEAGUE, *n.* associate in office.
COLLECT, (-lect') *v.* gather; (col'-) *n.* short prayer.
COLLECTIVISM, *n.* idea that capital should belong
COLLEGE, *n.* seminary of learning. [to community
COLLEGIATE, *a.* pertaining to college or col
COLLIER, *n.* digger of or dealer in coals. [league
COLLIERY, *n.* coal mine.
COLLIMATION, *n.* direct line of aim or sight.
COLLISION, *n.* colliding or dashing together.
COLLOCATION, *n.* placing together; arrangement.
COLLOP, *n.* cut or slice. [versation.
COLLOQUIALISM, *n.* expression used only in con-
COLLOQUY, *n.* mutual conversation between two.
COLLUSION, *n.* secret agreement to defraud.
COLLUSORY, *a.* containing collusion.
COLLUVIES, *n.* sink of refuse matter.
COLON, *n.* the point (:).
COLONEL, (kur'nel) *n.* commander of regiment.
COLONIZATION, *n.* settling of a colony.
COLONNADE, *n.* row or range of columns.
COLONY, *n.* company settling in colony or distant
COLOSSAL, *a.* huge in size; gigantic. [country.
COLOSSEUM, COLISEUM, *n.* very large building.
COLOSSUS, *n.* statue of gigantic size; *pl.* Colossi.
COLOUR, *n.* property of light;—*pl.* flag; ensign.
COLOURABLE, *a.* designed to cover and deceive.
COLOUR-BLIND, *a.* unable to distinguish colours.
COLPORTEUR, *n.* travelling seller of books.
COLT, *n.* young horse.
COLTER, COULTER, *n.* foreiron of a plough.
COLUMN, *n.* cylindrical pillar; row of lines in a
book; body of troops. [noxes.
COLURES, *n. pl.* meridians of solstices and equi-
COMA, *n.* hairiness of a comet; disposition to sleep.
COMATOSE, *a.* drowsy.
COMB, *n.* instrument for cleaning hair; crest of
cock; substance in which bees lodge honey.
COMBATANT, *n.* champion.
COMBATIVE, *a.* disposed to combat.
COMBUSTIBLE, *a.* capable of combustion or burn-
ing; apt to burn.
COMEDIAN, *n.* actor or writer of comedies.
COMEDY, *n.* humorous dramatic piece.
COMELINESS, *n.* grace; beauty.
COMESTIBLE, *n.* eatable. [matter.
COMET, *n.* heavenly body with train of luminous
COMFIT, *n.* dry sweetmeat. COMFORT, *v.* cheer
COMFORTABLE, *a.* enjoying ease. [under affliction.
COMIC, *a.* relating to comedy; comical; droll.
COMICAL, *a.* diverting; droll.
COMITY, *n.* courtesy of intercourse; civility.
COMMA, *n.* the point (,) noting short pause in
COMMANDANT, *n.* commanding officer. [reading.
COMMANDMENT, *n.* precept of the moral law.
COMMEMORATION, *n.* solemn celebration.
COMMEMORATIVE, *a.* preserving the memory of.
COMMENCEMENT, *n.* beginning; the thing begun.
COMMENDATORY, *a.* commending or approving of.
COMMENSURABLE, *a.* having common measure.
COMMENSURATE, *a.* of equal measure; propor-
tioned to. [note.
COMMENT (-ment') *v.* explain; (com'-) explanatory
COMMENTARY, *n.* exposition; book of comments.
COMMENTATOR, *n* one who explains.
COMMERCE, *n.* interchange of commodities; per-
sonal intercourse.
COMMERCIAL, *a.* relating to trade. [ishment.
COMMINATION, *n.* threat; denunciation of pun-
COMMISERATION, *n.* showing compassion; pity.
COMMISSARIAT, *n.* provisioning department.
COMMISSARY, COMMISSIONER, *n.* one empower-
ed to act.
COMMISSION, *n.* a trust: compensation for trans-
acting business;—*v.* authorise; empower.
COMMISSURE, *n.* joint; seam.
COMMIT, *v.* intrust; imprison; pledge; do.
COMMITTAL, *n.* committing; committal *to prison*;
commission *of offences.*
COMMITTEE, *n.* persons specially appointed to
manage business. [ence.
COMMODIOUS, *a.* affording ease and convenience.
COMMODITY, *n.* interest; advantage; merchandise.
COMMODORE, *n.* commander of squadron.
COMMON, *a.* public; usual;—*n.* an open ground.
COMMONAGE, *n.* right to a common.
COMMONALTY, *n.* the common people.
COMMONER, *n.* one not noble; member of House
of Commons. [—*a.* common.
COMMONPLACE, *n.* trite saying; memorandum;
COMMONS, *n. pl.* common people; lower house of
parliament; food at common table.
COMMONWEALTH, *n.* a state; body politic. [table.
COMMUNAL, *a.* pertaining to commune—territorial
district in France.
COMMUNALISM, *n.* government by largely inde-
pendent communes, *not to be confounded with*
COMMUNE, (-mun') *v.* converse. [communism.
COMMUNICANT, *n.* partaker of the Lord's supper.
COMMUNICATIVE, *a.* ready to impart.
COMMUNION, *n.* intercourse; fellowship; taking
of the Lord's supper.
COMMUNISM, *n.* doctrine of common property.
COMMUNITY, *n.* society; common possession.
COMMUTABILITY, *n.* capacity of being inter-
COMMUTATION, *n.* exchange. [changed.
COMMUTE, *v.* exchange one thing for another.
COMPACT, (pact') *a.* firm; *v.* press together.
COMPACT, (com'-) *n.* bargain; league.
COMPANIONABLE, *a.* sociable; agreeable.
COMPANY, *n.* persons met or acting together.
COMPARABLE, *a.* worthy to be compared.
COMPARE, *v.* examine together.
COMPARATIVE, *a.* estimated by comparison.
COMPARISON, *n.* comparing; comparative esti-
COMPARTMENT, *n.* division. [mate; simile.
COMPASS, *n.* reach; instrument for guiding ship.
COMPASSES, *n. pl.* instrument to describe circles.
COMPASSIONATE, *a.* inclined to compassion or
pity; merciful;—*v.* pity.
COMPATIBILITY, *n.* consistency; agreement.

COMPATRIOT, *n.* fellow patriot of the same
COMPEAR, *v.* appear by attorney. [country.
COMPEER, *n.* an equal; colleague; companion.
COMPELLATION, *n.* style of address. [mary.
COMPEND, COMPENDIUM, *n.* abridgement; sum-
COMPENDIOUS, *a.* short; concise; brief.
COMPENSATION, *n.* making amends; recompense.
COMPETE, *v.* strive for a like end; rival. [right.
COMPETENCE, *n.* sufficiency; legal capacity or
COMPETENT, *a.* adequate to some end or duty;
COMPETITOR, *n.* rival. [having legal capacity.
COMPETITIVE, *a.* by competition or rivalry.
COMPILATION, *n.* a selection from authors.
COMPLACENCE, COMPLACENCY, *n.* satisfaction
COMPLACENT, *a.* cheerful; civil. [of mind; civility.
COMPLAINANT, *n.* one who complains; a prose-
COMPLAINT, *n.* murmuring; accusation. [cutor.
COMPLAISANCE, *n.* pleasing deportment; civility.
COMPLAISANT, *a.* polite; courteous; affable.
COMPLEMENT, *n.* the full number.
COMPLEMENTAL, *a.* filling up the number.
COMPLEX, *a.* of many parts; intricate.
COMPLEXION, *n.* colour of the face. [intricacy.
COMPLEXITY, COMPLICACY, *n.* complex state;
COMPLIANT, *a.* giving compliance; obliging.
COMPLICATE, *v.* make intricate;—*a.* involved.
COMPLICATION, *n.* mixture of many things.
COMPLICITY, *n.* connection with; knowledge of.
COMPLIMENT, *n.* expression of civility; *v.* congra-
tulate.
COMPLIMENTARY, *a.* expressive of praise.
COMPLINE, *n.* last prayer at night.
COMPLUTENSIAN, *a.* first polyglot bible pub-
lished at Complutum in Spain.
COMPONENT, *a.* constituent;—*n.* elementary part.
COMPORT, *v.* agree; suit.
COMPORTABLE, *a.* consistent.
COMPOSE, *v.* allay; write as an author.
COMPOS MENTIS, *a.* sound in mind.
COMPOSITE, *a.* made up of parts.
COMPOSITOR, *n.* one who sets types.
COMPOST, (com'-) *n.* mixture for manure.
COMPOSURE, *n.* composed state of mind; calm-
COMPOTATION, *n.* act of drinking together. [ness.
COMPOUND, (com'-) *a.* formed of ingredients;—
n. (-pound') mixture;—*v.* mix; adjust.
COMPREHENSIBLE, *a.* that can be understood.
COMPREHENSION, *n.* act of comprehending;
COMPREHENSIVE, *a.* embracing much. [capacity.
COMPRESS, (-pres') *v.* press together;—(com'-) *n.*
soft bandage used by surgeons.
COMPRESSION, *n.* pressing together.
COMPRISAL, *n.* act of comprising or containing.
COMPROMISE, *n.* amicable agreement by mutual
concession;—*v.* settle by mutual agreement.
COMPULSION, *n.* act of compelling; force applied.
COMPULSIVE, *a.* compelling; forcing.
COMPUNCTION, *n.* remorse.
COMPUTABLE, *a.* able to be computed or calcu-
COMRADE, *n.* associate. [lated.
CON, a prefix, *with* or *against*;—*v.* revolve in
CONCAMERATE, *v.* arch. [thought.
CONCATENATION, *n.* series of links.
CONCAVE, *a.* hollow;—*n.* hollow; arch or vault.
CONCAVO-CONVEX, *a.* concave on one side and
convex on the other.
CONCAVO-CONCAVE, *a.* concave on both sides.
CONCEALMENT, *n.* act of hiding; hiding place.
CONCEDE, *v.* grant; admit as true or proper.
CONCEIT, *n.* fancy; vanity. [able.
CONCEIVABLENESS, *n.* quality of being conceiv-
CONCEIVE, *v.* form ideas; become with child.
CONCENTRATE, *v.* bring to common centre.
CONCENTRATION, *n.* drawing to centre; fixing
CONCENTRIC, *a.* having common centre. [attention.
CONCEPTION, *n.* act of conceiving; idea.
CONCEPTUALIST, *n.* one believing the mind forms
general conceptions. [anxiety.
CONCERN, *v.* interest; belong to;—*n.* affair;
CONCERT, (-sert') *v.* contrive together. [ment.
CONCERT, (con') *n.* agreement; musical entertain-
CONCERTINA, *n.* musical instrument on the accor-
CONCESSION, *n.* act of yielding. [dion principle.
CONCHOIDAL, *a.* resembling a marine shell.
CONCHOLOGY, (-kol'-) *n.* science of shells.
CONCIERGE, (-erzh') *n.* door porter; janitor.
CONCILIAR, *a.* relating to council.
CONCILIATE, *v.* gain by favour; reconcile.
CONCILIATORY, *a.* tending to reconcile.
CONCISENESS, *n.* brevity in speaking or writing.
CONCISION, *n.* a cutting off.
CONCLAVE, *n.* assembly of cardinals; close as-
CONCLUDE, *v.* finish; infer. [sembly.
CONCLUSIVE, *a.* decisive.
CONCOCT, *v.* digest; ripen; devise.
CONCOMITANT, *a.* accompanying;—*n.* attendant.
CONCORD, *n.* harmony; union; compact.
CONCORDANCE, *n.* index to the Scriptures.
CONCORDANT, *a.* agreeing; suitable; harmonious.
CONCORDAT, *n.* agreement with the Pope and a
CONCOURSE, *n.* assembly. [secular Power.
CONCRETE, (-crete') *v.* unite in a mass;—(con'-) *a.*
formed by concretion;—*n.* a compound.
CONCUBINAGE, *n.* the keeping of a mistress.
CONCUBINE, *n.* woman in keeping; mistress
CONCUPISCENCE, *n.* lust.
CONCUR, *v.* agree; tend to one point.
CONCURRENCE, *n.* union of minds.
CONCURRENT, *a.* acting together; joint and equal.
CONCUSSION, *n.* shaking; sudden jar.
CONDEMN, *v.* pronounce to be wrong.
CONDEMNATORY, *a.* implying condemnation.
CONDENSATE, CONDENSE, *v.* make dense.
CONDESCEND, *v.* waive a privilege of rank.
CONDESCENDING, *a.* yielding to inferiors; oblig-
CONDIGN, *a.* deserved; suitable; merited. [ing.
CONDIMENT, *n.* seasoning.
CONDITION, *n.* state; term or agreement.
CONDITIONAL, *a.* implying terms.
CONDITIONED, *a.* stipulated; having terms, quali-
CONDOLENCE, *n.* grief for another. [ties, &c.
CONDONATION, *n.* act of condoning or pardoning.
CONDUCIVE, *a.* tending to; promotive of.
CONDUCT, (con'-) *n.* behaviour; guidance;—
(-duct') *v.* guide; behave.
CONDUIT, *n.* water-pipe; canal.
CONE, *n.* solid body tapering to point from circu-
CONFABULATION, *n.* familiar talk. [lar base.
CONFECTIONERY, *n.* place where confections or
sweetmeats are made or sold.
CONFEDERACY, CONFEDERATION, *n.* league.
CONFEDERATE, *a.* united in common cause;—*v.*
CONFER, *v.* discourse; grant. [unite in alliance.
CONFERENCE, *n.* formal discourse.

CONFESSEDLY, *ad.* avowedly. [sing to a priest.
CONFESSION, *n.* acknowledgment; act of confes
CONFESSIONAL, *n.* place for confessing; lessions.
CONFESSOR, *n.* one who confesses or hears con-
CONFIDANT, CONFIDANTE, *n.* male or female
CONFIDENCE, *n.* firm belief; trust. [bosom friend.
CONFIDENT, *a.* having confidence or boldness.
CONFIDENTIAL, *n.* trusty; private. [planets.
CONFIGURATION, *n.* external form; aspect of
CONFINES, (con'-) *n. pl.* limits; borders.
CONFINE, (-fine') *v.* restrain; shut up.
CONFIRMATORY, *a.* adapted to confirm.
CONFISCATION, *n.* confiscating or forfeiting to
CONFLAGRATION, *n.* great fire. [public treasury.
CONFLICT, (-flict') *v.* contend;—(con'-) *n.* struggle.
CONFLUENCE, *n.* junction of currents.
CONFLUX, *n.* union; crowd of people.
CONFORM, *v.* make like; comply with.
CONFORMABLE, *a.* suitable.
CONFORMATION, *n.* disposition of parts; structure.
CONFORMITY, *n.* compliance with; consistency.
CONFRATERNITY, *n.* a religious brotherhood.
CONFRONT, *v.* bring face to face with.
CONFUCIANISM, *a.* Chinese system of morality.
CONFUSION, *n.* disorder; tummult; indistinctness.
CONFUTATION, *n.* confuting or proving to be
wrong. [leave civilly.
CONGE, (cong-zhay') *n.* bow; reverence;—*v.* take
CONGE D'ELIRE, (Fr.) license to elect.
CONGELATION, *n.* process of congealing; freezing.
CONGENER, *n.* a thing of same nature or origin.
CONGENIAL, *a.* of same nature or disposition.
CONGENITAL, *a.* of the same birth.
CONGERIES, *n.* mass of small bodies.
CONGESTION, *n.* collection of matter. [humours.
CONGESTIVE, *a.* showing collection of blood or
CONGLOBULATE, *v.* gather into a ball or globule.
CONGLOMERATE, *v.* gather into round mass;—*a.*
gathered as a ball.
CONGLOMERATION, *n.* gathering into round mass.
CONGLUTINATION, *n.* gluing together.
CONGRATULATE, *v.* profess joy to.
CONGRATULATORY, *a.* expressing joy.
CONGREGATE, *v.* assemble; meet.
CONGREGATION, *n.* religious assembly.
CONGREGATIONALISM, *n.* each congregation
governed entirely by itself. [meeting.
CONGRESS, *n.* legislature of the United States; a
CONGRUENCE, CONGRUITY, *n.* agreement; con-
CONGRUENT, CONGRUOUS, *a.* agreeing. [sistency.
CONIC, CONICAL, *a.* like a cone. [ties of the cone.
CONICS, *n. pl.* science which treats of the proper-
CONIC SECTIONS, *n.* figures formed by cutting a
CONIFEROUS, *a.* bearing cones, as the pine. [cone.
CONJECTURAL, *a.* depending on conjecture.
CONJECTURE, *n.* imperfect knowledge;—*v.* guess.
CONJOINT, *a.* united; connected; mutual.
CONJUGAL, *a.* relating to marriage.
CONJUGATE, *v.* inflect, as verbs; unite.
CONJUNCT, *a.* joint; concurrent.
CONJUNCTURE, *n.* critical time; union.
CONJURATION, *n.* enchantment.
CONJURE, (-jure') *v.* enjoin solemnly.
CONJURE, (cun') *v.* practice charms or tricks.
CONJURER, (cun'-) *n.* enchanter.
CONNATE, *a.* born at the same time.
CONNECT, *v.* link together; unite. [marriage.
CONNEXION, *n.* joining; relation by blood or
CONNIVANCE, *n.* winking at a fault; voluntary
CONNIVE, *v.* wink at. [blindness to an act.
CONNOISSEUR, (kon-is-sär') *n.* critical judge of the
CONNUBIAL, *a.* pertaining to marriage. [fine arts.
CONOIDAL, *a.* nearly conical.
CONQUEROR, *n.* one who subdues or conquers.
CONQUEST, *n.* act of conquering; thing conquered.
CONSANGUINEOUS, *a.* of the same blood.
CONSANGUINITY, *n.* relation by blood.
CONSCIENCE, *n.* internal or self-knowledge.
CONSCIENTIOUS, *a.* regulated by conscience.
CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, *n.* scrupulous regard to
CONSCIONABLE, *a.* reasonable. [conscience.
CONSCIOUS, *a.* inwardly persuaded. [the mind.
CONSCIOUSNESS, *n.* perception of what passes in
CONSCRIPT, *n.* enrolled militia-man;—*a.* written.
CONSCRIPTION, *n.* act of enrolling or registering.
CONSECRATION, *n.* dedicating to sacred uses.
CONSECUTIVE, *a.* following in order.
CONSENT, *n.* agreement to proposal;—*v.* accord in
CONSENTIENT, *a.* agreeing in opinion, [mind.
CONSEQUENCE, *n.* that which follows; effect;
CONSEQUENT, *a.* following. [inference.
CONSEQUENTIAL, *a.* conceited; important. [jury.
CONSERVATION, *n.* preservation from loss or in-
CONSERVATIVE, *a.* tending or desiring to preserve.
CONSERVATORY, *n.* greenhouse for exotic plants.
CONSERVE, *n.* sweetmeat;—*v.* preserve.
CONSIDERABLE, *a.* worthy of regard.
CONSIDERATE, *a.* thoughtful.
CONSIDERATION, *n.* serious thought; prudence.
CONSIGNEE, *n.* one to whom a thing is consigned.
CONSIGNER, *n.* one committing to another in trust.
CONSIGNMENT, *n.* goods consigned or intrusted.
CONSIST, *v.* be made up of; be fixed; agree.
CONSISTENCE, *n.* fixed state.
CONSISTENT, *a.* agreeing. [court; assembly.
CONSISTORIAL, *a.* relating to consistory—spiritual
CONSOCIATION, *n.* meeting of clergy and dele-
gates. [viation of misery.
CONSOLATORY, *a.* tending to consolation or alle-
CONSOL, *n.* bracket to support cornice, bust, or
CONSOLIDATE, *v.* make or grow solid. [vase.
CONSOLS, *n. pl.* English 3 per cent funded debt.
CONSONANCE, *n.* agreement of sounds; concord.
CONSONANT, *a.* agreeable; consistent;—*n.* letter
which cannot be sounded by itself.
CONSORT, (con'-) *n.* husband or wife; partner.
CONSORT, (-sort') *v.* associate.
CONSPICUOUS, *a.* obvious to the sight; plain.
CONSPIRACY, *n.* a plot.
CONSPIRATOR, *n.* one who conspires or plots
CONSTABLE, *n.* officer of the peace. [evil.
CONSTABULARY, *n.* body of constables.
CONSTANCY, *n.* firmness of mind; stability.
CONSTELLATION, *n.* cluster of fixed stars.
CONSTERNATION, *n.* terror that confounds.
CONSTIPATE, *v.* stop by filling up; make costive.
CONSTIPATION, *n.* costiveness. [electors.
CONSTITUENCY, *n.* act of constituting; body of
CONSTITUENT, *a.* composing;—*n.* person who
appoints.
CONSTITUTION, *n.* frame of body, mind or govern-
ment.
CONSTITUTIONALITY, *n* consistency with con-
CONSTITUTIVE, *a.* that establishes. [stitution.

CONSTRAINT, *n.* compulsion.
CONSTRINGENT, *a.* binding.
CONSTRUCTION, *n.* edifice; interpretation.
CONSTRUCTIVE, *a.* by construction; deduced.
CONSTRUE, *v.* explain; arrange words of sentence
so that meaning may be obvious.
CONSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* having the same substance.
CONSUBSTANTIATION, *n.* union of body of Christ
with sacramental elements.
CONSUETUDINARY, *a.* customary.
CONSUL, *n.* public foreign commercial agent;
chief magistrate of ancient Rome.
CONSULT, *v.* ask advice of; regard.
CONSULTATION, *n.* consulting; deliberation.
CONSUMMATE, *v.* complete;—*a.* accomplishe
CONSUMMATION, *n.* completion; termination.
CONSUMPTION, *n.* wasting disease of the lungs.
CONSUMPTIVE, *a.* inclined to consumption.
CONTACT, *n.* touch; close union.
CONTAGION, *n.* communication of disease by con-
CONTAGIOUS, *a.* having quality of infecting. [tact.
CONTAMINATE, *v.* defile; corrupt.
CONTANGO, *n.* in *stockjobbing*, sum of money paid
to seller for accommodating buyer.
CONTEMN, *v.* despise; hate.
CONTEMPER, *v.* temper; reduce by mixture.
CONTEMPLATIVE, *a.* given to thought. [time.
CONTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* living or being at same
CONTEMPORARY, *n.* or *a.* living at the same time.
CONTEMPT, *n.* act of despising; disdain.
CONTEMPTIBLE, *a.* mean.
CONTEMPTUOUS, *a.* scornful.
CONTENT, *a.* satisfied; quiet;—*n.* satisfaction of
mind;—*v.* satisfy; please. [quarrelsome.
CONTENTIOUS, *a.* given to contention or strife;
CONTENTMENT, *n.* satisfaction; gratification.
CONTENTS, *n. pl.* that which is contained.
CONTERMINOUS, *a.* bordering.
CONTEXT, *n.* part before and after a quotation.
CONTEXTURE, *n.* composition of parts.
CONTIGUITY, *n.* contact.
CONTIGUOUS, *a.* joining at the surface or border.
CONTINENCE, *n.* forbearance of sensual indul-
gence. [division of the earth.
CONTINENT, *a.* not indulging in pleasure;—*n.* great
CONTINGENCY, *n.* casual event; chance.
CONTINGENT, *a.* accidental; dependent upon;—
n. chance; share of troops furnished by a con-
CONTINUAL, *a.* uninterrupted. [tracting power.
CONTINUANCE, *n.* duration.
CONTINUATION, *n.* extension in a series or line.
CONTINUITY, *n.* uninterrupted connection.
CONTINUOUS, *a.* closely united, as it were into
CONTORTION, *n.* twisting; wry motion. [one.
CONTOUR, *n.* general outline of a figure.
CONTRA, as prefix, *in opposition to, against.*
CONTRABAND, *a.* prohibited;—*n.* illegal trade.
CONTRA BONOS MORES, L. contrary to good
morals or manners.
CONTRACT, (con'-) *n.* agreement; covenant;—(a')
v. draw together; incur; shorten; shrink;
CONTRACTED, *a.* narrow; selfish. [bargain.
CONTRACTION, *n.* shrinking; shortening.
CONTRADANCE, COUNTRY-DANCE, *n.* dance
with partners opposite.
CONTRADICT, *v.* oppose verbally; gainsay.
CONTRADICTORY, *a.* inconsistent; disagree
CONTRADISTINCTION, *n.* distinction by opposites.
CONTRALTO, *n.* the counter-tenor.
CONTRARIETY, *n.* opposition; inconsistency.
CONTRARIES, *n. pl.* things of opposite qualities.
CONTRAST, (con'-) *n.* opposition in things.
CONTRAST, (a') *v.* set or be in opposition.
CONTRAVALLATION, *n.* parapet raised by be-
CONTRAVENE, *v.* oppose. [siegers.
CONTRETEMPS, (con'gtrtong) *n.* accident.
CONTRIBUTE, *v.* share in giving.
CONTRIBUTION, *n.* sharing in giving; sum given.
CONTRIBUTORY, *a.* advancing the same end.
CONTRITE, *a.* worn with sorrow.
CONTRITION, *n.* deep sorrow for sin.
CONTRIVANCE, *n.* scheme; thing contrived or
projected. [by counter register of accounts.
CONTROLLER, *n.* officer who checks other officers
CONTROVERSIALIST, *n.* one engaged in contro-
versy or disputation. [or disputed.
CONTROVERTIBLE, *a.* that may be controverted
CONTUMACIOUS, *a.* obstinate.
CONTUMACY, *n.* unyielding resistance to rightful
CONTUMELIOUS, *a.* reproachful. [authority.
CONTUMELY, *n.* contemptuous language; re-
CONTUSION, *n.* bruise in the flesh. [proach.
CONUNDRUM, *n.* riddle turning on resemblance
between things unlike.
CONVALESCENCE, *n.* recovery from sickness
CONVALESCENT, *a* *n.* recovering, or one who has
CONVENE, *v.* call together. [recovered, health.
CONVENIENCE, *n.* accommodation; fitness; com-
CONVENT, (con'-) *n.* religious house. [modiousness.
CONVENTICLE, *n.* meeting; assembly for worship.
CONVENTION, *n.* assembly.
CONVENTIONAL, *a.* agreed on; tacitly understood.
CONVENTIONALISM, *n.* that which is received by
tacit agreement. [monk; nun.
CONVENTUAL, *a.* belonging to a convent;—*n.*
CONVERGENCE, CONVERGENCY, *n.* tendency to
CONVERSABLE, *a.* sociable. [one point.
CONVERSANT, *a.* familiar with.
CONVERSAZIONE (-sa'tsi-on-e) *n.* assembly for
conversation, chiefly on literature.
CONVERSE, (con'-) *n.* conversation;—*a.* directly
opposite;—(-verse') *v.* discourse; talk familiarly.
CONVERSELY, *ad.* by change of order.
CONVERSION, *n.* a turning. [nions or religion.
CONVERT, (con'-) *n.* one who has changed his opi-
CONVERT, (e') *v.* change to another form or state.
CONVERTIBLE, *a.* that may be interchanged.
CONVEX, *a.* round; on the outside.
CONVEXITY, *n.* spherical form on the outside.
CONVEY, *v.* carry; transfer.
CONVEYANCE, *n.* act of conveying, carrying, or
transferring; that which conveys.
CONVEYANCER, *n.* one who draws deeds, &c.
CONVEYANCING, *n.* business of a conveyancer.
CONVICT, (con'-) *n.* person found guilty of crime.
CONVICT, (-vict') *v.* prove to be guilty.
CONVINCE, *v.* satisfy by evidence.
CONVIVIAL, *a.* festive; jovial.
CONVOCATION, *n.* in England, representative
CONVOKE, *v.* summon. [ecclesiastical assembly.
CONVOY, (-voy') *v.* accompany for defence.
CONVOY, (con') *n.* attendance for protection.
CONVULSE, *v.* affect by violent motion. [spasm.
CONVULSIVE, *a.* producing convulsion—violent

CONY, CONEY, *n.* rabbit. COO, *v.* make noise as
COOKERY, *n.* act of dressing victuals. [a dove.
COOLEY, COOLY, *n.* East India carrier.
COOP, *n.* cage for fowls, &c.; barrel;—*v.* cage.
COOPERAGE, *n.* workshop of cooper or maker of
CO-OPERATE, *v.* work together. [casks.
CO-OPERATIVE, *a.* promoting the same end.
CO-OPTATION, *n.* adoption; assumption.
CO-ORDINATE, *a.* holding same rank or degree.
CO-ORDINATES, *n.* similar lines or angles on curve.
COOT, *n.* water-fowl; foolish fellow.
COPAL, *n.* Mexican gum used in varnishing.
COPARCENARY, *n.* joint heirship.
COPARCENAR, *n.* joint heir.
COPARCENY, *n.* equal share of an inheritance.
COPE, *n.* priest's cloak; hood; arch-work;—*v.* strive; oppose with success.
COPIER, COPYIST, *n.* one who transcribes or
COPING, *n.* top or cover of wall. [imitates.
COPPED, *a.* rising to top or head.
COPPERAS, *n.* sulphate of iron; green vitriol.
COPROLITE, *n.* fossil excrement of reptiles.
COPSE, COPPICE, *n.* wood of small growth.
COPT, *n.* aboriginal Egyptian. [predicate.
COPULA, *n.* bond or tie; word uniting subject and
COPULATE, *v.* unite in pairs. [transcribe; imitate.
COPY, *n.* manuscript; pattern; imitation;—*v.*
COPYHOLD, *n.* tenure in England by copy of re-
COPYRIGHT, *n.* sole right to publish a book. [cord.
COQUET, (-ket') *v.* attempt to excite admiration from vanity; trifle in love.
COQUETRY, *n.* trifling in love. [girl; vain woman.
COQUETTISH, *a.* befitting a coquette—jilting
CORAL, *n.* genus of animals and their shells, growing in the sea;—*a.* made of coral.
CORAM JUDICE, L. in presence of the judge.
CORBAN, *n.* an alms-basket.
CORBEL, *n.* projection of masonry used as a sup-
CORDAGE, *n.* ropes of a ship. [port-
CORDATE, *a.* heart-shaped.
CORDELIER, *n.* Franciscan friar. [—*a.* hearty.
CORDIAL, *n.* pleasant liquor; anything cheering;
CORDON, (-dong') *n.* line of military posts or
CORDUROY, *n.* thick cotton stuff. [troops.
CORDWAINER, *n.* shoemaker.
CORE, *n.* the heart or inner part.
CO-RESPONDENT, *n. in law*, joint respondent to
CORIACEOUS, *a.* consisting of leather. [plaintiff.
CORMORANT, *n.* voracious bird; glutton.
CORN, *n.* grain; maize; hard tumour;—*v.* salt.
CORNEA. *n.* horny membrane in fore part of eye.
CORNEOUS, CORNY, *a.* horny; like horn; hard.
CORNET, *n.* musical instrument; cavalry officer.
CORNETCY, *n.* office of cornet.
CORNICE, *n.* top of wall or column; moulding.
CORNUCOPIA, *n.* the horn of plenty.
CORNUTED, *a.* having horns.
COROLLA, *a.* the inner covering of flower.
COROLLARY, *n.* inference derived incidentally.
CORONACH, *n.* lamentation for the dead (Celtic).
CORONATION, *n.* crowning. [any sudden death.
CORONER, *n.* officer who inquires into cause of
CORONET, *n.* inferior crown worn by nobility.
CORPORAL, *n.* military officer;—*a.* relating to the
CORPORATE, *a.* united in a community. [body.
CORPORATION, *n.* a society acting as individual.
CORPOREAL, *a.* having a body; not spiritual.
CORPOREITY, *n.* bodily substance.
CORPS, (cōr) *n.* body of troops. CORPSE, *n.* dead
CORPULENCE, *n.* fleshiness. [body.
CORPUSCULAR, *a.* relating to corpuscles or atoms.
CORPUS DELICTI, L. main body of a charge.
CORRECT, *v.* punish; make right;—*a.* exact.
CORRECTIONAL, CORRECTIVE, *a.* intended to
CORRELATIVE, *a.* having mutual relation. [correct.
CORRESPOND, *v.* suit; agree; write to. [letters.
CORRESPONDENCE, *n.* agreement; interchange of
CORRESPONDENT, *a.* suited;—*n.* one who has intercourse by letters. [a house.
CORRIDOR, (cor'-) *n.* gallery or open passage round
CORRIGENDA, *n.* words to be corrected.
CORRIGIBLE, *a.* that may be corrected.
CORROBORATE, *v.* confirm or strengthen.
CORROBORATIVE, *a.* tending to corroborate.
CORRODE, *v.* eat away by degrees.
CORROSIVE, *a.* eating away gradually.
CORRUGATE, *v.* wrinkle; contract.
CORRUPT, *v.* spoil;—*a.* decayed; debauched.
CORRUPTION, *n.* putrescence; depravity of morals.
CORSAIR, *n.* pirate. CORSE, *n.* corpse.
CORSELET, *n.* light armour for breast.
CORSET, *n.* bodice for ladies.
CORTEGE, (tezh) *n.* train of attendants.
CORUSCATION, *n.* sudden flash of light.
CORVETTE, *n.* sloop of war.
CORYMB, *n.* species of inflorescence.
CORYPHÆUS, *n.* chief of chorus or company;
COSEY, (cozy) *a.* snug; comfortable; chatty. [leader.
COSMETIC, *a.* promoting beauty;—*n.* wash for improving beauty. [with sun.
COSMICAL, *a.* relating to universe; rising or setting
COSMOGONY, *n.* science of formation of world.
COSMOGRAPHY, *n.* description of the world.
COSMOLOGY, *n.* science of world or universe.
COSMOPOLITAN, *n.* citizen of the world, at home
COSMOS, *n.* the world or its system. [anywhere.
COSTAL, *a.* pertaining to ribs.
COSTER-MONGER, *n.* pedlar of fruit or vegetables.
COSTIVENESS, *n.* being costive or bound in bowels;
COSTUME, *n.* style or mode of dress. [constipation.
COT, *n.* hut; small bed. COTE, *n.* pen; sheep-fold.
COTERIE, *n.* fashionable association; clique.
COTILLION, *n.* brisk, lively dance and tune.
COTSWOLD, *n.* sheepcotes in an open country.
COTYLEDON, *n.* perishable lobe of seeds of plants.
COUGH, (cof) *n.* effort of lungs to throw off phlegm.
COULEUR-DE-ROSE, *n.* Fr. rose-colour; attractive
COUNCIL, *n.* assembly for consultation. [aspect.
COUNCILLOR, *n.* member of council.
COUNSEL, *n.* advice; advocate;—*v.* give advice.
COUNSELLOR, *n.* one who gives advice.
COUNTENANCE, *n.* face; support;—*v.* patronize.
COUNTER, *n.* shop table; high tenor in music.
COUNTERACT, *v.* act in opposition.
COUNTERBALANCE, *v.* weigh against. [—*v.* imitate.
COUNTERFEIT, *a.* forged; deceitful;—*n.* forgery;
COUNTERMAND, *v.* revoke a command. [battalion.
COUNTERMARCH, *n.* change of wings or face of
COUNTERMARK, *n.* aftermark on goods or coin.
COUNTERMOTION, *n.* opposite motion.
COUNTERPANE, *n.* cover of bed.
COUNTERPART, *n.* correspondent part.
COUNTERPLEA, *n.* replication.
COUNTERPOINT, *n.* correspondent musical notes.

COUNTERPOISE, *v.* equal weight in opposition;—*v.* balance. [watchword.
COUNTERSIGN, *v.* sign as secretary;—*n.* military
COUNTERTENOR, *n.* high tenor in music.
COUNTERVAIL, *v.* act against equally.
COUNTESS, *n.* lady of earl or count.
COUNTRY, *n.* land around a city; state; native
COUNTY, *n.* shire; district. [place;—*a.* rural; rustic.
COUPLE, *n.* two; a pair; a brace;—*v.* join.
COUPLET, *n.* two verses; a pair.
COUPON, *n.* interest certificate attached to bond.
COURAGEOUS, *a.* brave; bold; daring.
COURIER, *n.* messenger sent in haste.
COURSER, *n.* swift horse.
COURT, *n.* residence of prince; seat of justice; front yard;—*v.* make love.
COURTEOUS, (curt'-) *a.* polite; civil; complaisant.
COURTESAN, *n.* lewd woman; prostitute.
COURTESY, *n.* politeness; civility.
COURTIER, *n.* one who frequents court.
COURTLY, *a.* polite; elegant. [tary or naval affairs.
COURT-MARTIAL, *n.* court to try crimes in mili-
COURTSHIP, *n.* solicitation in marriage.
COUSIN, *n.* child of uncle or aunt.
COVE, *n.* small creek or bay.
COVENANT, *n.* agreement;—*v.* stipulate.
COVERLET, *n.* upper bed-cover.
COVERT, *a.* secret;—*n.* shelter.
COVERTURE, *n.* state of a married woman.
COVETOUSNESS, *n.* eager desire of gain.
COVEY (cuv'y) *n.* brood of birds.
COVIN, *n.* deceitful agreement; collusion.
COWARDICE, *n.* want of courage; timidity.
COWER, *v.* sink or waver through fear.
COWL, *n.* monk's hood.
COWLICK, *n.* tuft of hair turned wrongly over
COWPOX, *n.* vaccine disease. [forehead.
COXCOMBRY, *n.* manners of a coxcomb or fop.
COYNESS, *n.* unwillingness to be familiar.
COZENAGE, *n.* cozening or cheating in bargaining.
CRAB, *n.* well-known shell-fish; sign of zodiac.
CRABBED, *a.* peevish; difficult.
CRACK-BRAINED, *a.* crazed. [cutting grain.
CRADLE, *n.* machine for rocking children, or for
CRAFT, *n.* manual art; trade; cunning; small
CRAFTSMAN, *n.* mechanic. [vessels.
CRAFTY, *a.* cunning; artful.
CRAMBO, *n.* rhyming game. CRAMPFISH, *n.*
CRAN, CRANE, *n.* about 750 herrings. [torpedo.
CRANBERRY, *n.* berry growing in swamps.
CRANE, *n.* migratory fowl; machine to raise heavy weights; pipe to draw liquor from cask.
CRANIOLOGY, *n.* treatise on cranium or skull.
CRANK, *n.* end of axis bent, used as a handle to give circular motion;—*a.* bold; easily overset.
CRANNIED, *a.* full of crannies or chinks.
CRANNOG, CRANNOGE, *n.* Celtic lake dwelling.
CRAPULENCE, *n.* drunkenness; sickness from
CRASSAMENT, *n.* red thick part of blood. [surfeit.
CRATE, *n.* wicker pannier for earthenware.
CRATER, *n.* mouth or aperture of volcano.
CRAUNCH, *v.* crush with the teeth; chew.
CRAVAT (-vat') *n.* neckcloth.
CRAVEN, *n.* recreant; coward.
CRAYON, *n.* pencil; drawing.
CRAZINESS, *n.* state of being crazed or deranged;
CREAM, *n.* oily part of milk. [weakness.
CREASE, *n.* mark left by folding.
CREATURE, *n.* being or thing created or brought
CREDENCE, *n.* belief. [into existence.
CREDENTIALS, *n. pl.* that which gives credit.
CREDIBLE, *a.* worthy of credit.
CREDIT, *n.* belief; trust; influence; esteem;—*v.*
CREDITABLE, *a.* reputable. [believe.
CREDITOR, *n.* one to whom debt is due.
CREDULOUS, *a.* apt to believe.
CREED, *credenda*, *n.* articles of faith.
CREEK, *n.* small inlet or bay.
CREMATION, *n.* burning of dead bodies.
CREOLE, *n.* native of West Indies and Spanish America, descended from European parents.
CREOSOTE, *n.* oily liquid having quality of preserving flesh from corruption. [darkness.
CREPUSCULAR, *a.* in state between light and
CRESCENT, *a.* increasing;—*n.* increasing moon;
CRESSET, *n.* light set on beacon. [Turkish standard.
CREST, *n.* plume of feathers.
CREST-FALLEN, *a.* dejected; cowed.
CRETACEOUS, *a.* of the nature of chalk.
CRETIN, *n.* idiot of Alpine valleys.
CREVICE, *n.* small crack.
CREWEL, *n.* ball of yarn; two-threaded worsted.
CRIBBAGE, *n.* game at cards. CRIBBLE, *n.* corn-
CRICK, *n.* spasmodic affection or cramp. [sieve.
CRICKET, *n.* small insect; a game. [of crime.
CRIMINAL, *a.* guilty of crime;—*n.* person guilty
CRIMINALITY, *n.* quality of being criminal. [law.
CRIMINATE, *v.* charge with crime or violation of
CRIMP, *a.* that crumbles easily;—*v.* catch; pinch;
CRIMPLE, *v.* lay in plaits. [curl.
CRIMSON, *n.* a deep red colour.
CRINGE, *v.* bow with servility.
CRINKLE, *v.* bend in turns or flexures.
CRINOLINE, *n.* hair cloth, hooped, or stiffened
CRIPPLE, *n.* lame person;—*v.* make lame. [skirt.
CRISIS, *n.* critical time or turn.
CRITERION, *n.* standard of judging.
CRITIC, *n.* one skilled in judging; fault-finder.
CRITICAL, *a.* relating to criticism; discriminating; marking a crisis; dangerous.
CRITICISE, *v.* judge and remark with exactness.
CRITICISM, CRITIQUE, *n.* critical examination;
CROAKER, *n.* a murmurer. [art or act of judging.
CROCHET, *v.* knitting with small hook.
CROCKERY, *n.* all kinds of coarse earthenware.
CROCODILE, *n.* amphibious animal of lizard kind.
CROCUS, *n.* early spring flower; saffron.
CROFT, *n.* little home-field.
CROMLECH, *n.* Druid altar; flat stone on uprights.
CROMORNA, *n.* organ-stop. CRONE, *n.* old woman.
CRONY, *n.* old acquaintance.
CROOK, *n.* bend; shepherd's staff;—*v.* bend. [reap.
CROP, *n.* harvest; stomach of bird;—*v.* cut off;
CROQUET, *n.* outdoor game for ladies and gentle-
CROSIER, *n.* bishop's pastoral staff. [men.
CROSS-BILL, *n.* defendant's bill in chancery; kind of bird. [by opposite party.
CROSS-EXAMINE, CROSS-QUESTION, *v.* examine
CROSSNESS, *n.* peevishness.
CROSS-PURPOSE, *n.* contrary purpose; enigma.
CROTCH, *n.* fork of tree.
CROTCHET, *n.* note of half a minim; whim.
CROTON-OIL, *n.* violent purgative, one drop a full
CROUP, *n.* disease in throat; rump of fowl. [dose.

CROUPIER, *n.* vice-chairman at public dinner
CROWBAR, *n.* heavy iron bar. [party.
CROWDY, *n.* food like gruel or porridge.
CROWN, *n.* top of head; royal ornament; garland.
CROWN-GLASS, *n.* fine glass for windows.
CRUCIAL, *a.* transverse; intersecting; testing.
CRUCIBLE, *n.* chemical melting pot.
CRUCIFIXION, *n.* nailing to crucifix or little cross.
CRUCIFORM, *a.* in form of cross.
CRUDE, *a.* in raw or rough state.
CRUDITY, *n.* undigested matter; immaturity.
CRUELTY, *n.* inhumanity.
CRUET, *n.* vial for sauces. [cruising voyage.
CRUISE, *v.* rove back and forth on sea;—*n.*
CRUMP, CRUMPLED, *a.* crooked: wrinkled.
CRUMPET, *n.* soft cake.
CRUPPER, *n.* leather to hold saddle back; but-
CRURAL, *a.* pertaining to leg. [tocks of horse.
CRUSADE, *n.* military expedition to recover Holy
CRUSE, *n.* small cup or vial. [Land.
CRUSET, *n.* goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.
CRUSTACEOUS, *a.* having jointed shells, as lob-
CRUSTY, *a.* like crust; snappish. [ster.
CRUTCH, *n.* staff for cripples.
CRUX, *n.* a cross; anything that vexes or puzzles.
CRYOPHORUS, *n.* bulbed instrument to show cold caused by evaporation.
CRYPT, *n.* cell or chapel under church.
CRYPTOGAMIA, *n.* science of flowerless plants.
CRYPTOGRAPHY, *n.* writing in cipher or in secret characters. [solid transparent body.
CRYSTALLINE, *a.* consisting of crystal—regular
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, *n.* science of crystallisation or process of forming crystals. [body.
CUBATURE, *n.* finding exact cubic contents of a
CUBE, *n.* solid with six equal sides; third power of
CUBIC, CUBIFORM, *a.* cube formed. [a root.
CUBIT, *n.* forearm; measure of man's arm from elbow to end of middle finger.
CUBOIDAL, *a.* having nearly shape of a cube.
CUCKOLD, *n.* husband of an adulteress.
CUCUMBER, *n.* garden plant. CUD, *n.* food or
CUDGEL, *n.* thick heavy stick. [tobacco chewed.
CUE, *n.* end or tail of a thing.
CUERPO, Sp. not in full dress.
CUI BONO? L. for whose benefit? what's the good?
CUIRASS (que) *n.* breastplate.
CUIRASSIER, *n.* soldier armed with cuirass.
CUISINE, (que-zee'n) Fr. kitchen or cooking.
CUL DE SAC, *n.* Fr. alley closed at one end.
CULINARY, *a.* belonging to kitchen.
CULLENDER, *n.* strainer. [woman.
CULLION, *n.* mean fellow. CULLY, *n.* dupe of a
CULMINATE, *v.* in meridian or highest position.
CULPABLE, *a.* faulty; blamable.
CULPRIT, *n.* one arraigned for a crime.
CULT, *n.* worship. [study.
CULTIVATION, *n.* improvement by tillage, or by
CULTURE, *n.* act of cultivating; result of study.
CULVERT, *n.* arched drain. CULVERTAIL, *n.* dove-
CUMBROUS, CUMBERSOME, *a.* burdensome. [tail.
CUM GRANO SALIS, L. with a grain of salt (allowance). [that name.
CUMIN, *n.* bitter aromatic seed of annual plant of
CUMULATIVE, *a.* augmenting by addition.
CUMULATIVE VOTING, *n.* giving to one candidate as many votes as there are candidates to
CUNEAL, *a.* shaped like a wedge. [be elected.
CUNNING, *a.* artful; crafty;—*n.* art; craft; artifice.
CUP, *v.* discharge blood by scarifying and applying cupping glass. [with shelves for cups, plates, &c.
CUPBOARD, (kub'burd) *n.* a case or inclosure
CUPELLATION, *n.* process of refining metals.
CUPID, *n.* fabled god of love.
CUPIDITY, *n.* inordinate desire, particularly of
CUPOLA, *n.* dome; arched roof. [wealth.
CUPREOUS, *a.* of or like copper.
CURACOA, (cu-ra-so) *n.* cordial flavoured with orange peel and spices. [another.
CURACY, *n.* office of curate or priest acting for
CURATIVE, *a.* tending to cure.
CURATOR, (-ät'-) *n.* guardian, CURD, *n.* coagu-
CUREW, *n.* evening bell. [lated milk.
CURIOSITY, *n.* great inquisitiveness; a rarity.
CURIOSO, *n.* one loving new and rare things.
CURMUDGEON, *n.* miser; churl.
CURRANT, *n.* shrub and its fruit.
CURRENCY, *n.* circulation; paper passing for money. [*n.* stream; course.
CURRENT, *a.* circulating; common; now passing;
CURRICLE, *n.* chaise of two wheels for two
CURRICULUM, *n.* course of study. [horses.
CURRIER, *n.* dresser of tanned leather.
CURRY, *v.* rub and clean;—*n.* Indian sauce.
CURRYCOMB, *n.* comb to clean horses.
CURSED, *a.* deserving a curse; vexatious; hateful.
CURSIVE, *a.* flowing. CURSORY, *a.* hasty; slight.
CURTAIL, *v.* cut short; abridge.
CURTAIN, *n.* hanging cloth for bed or window.
CURVATURE, *n.* manner of turning or bending.
CURVE, CURVITY, *n.* crookedness; bending.
CURVILINEAR, *a.* having a curve line.
CUSHAT, *n.* ring-dove.
CUSHION, *n.* pillow for seat.
CUSP, *n.* point of new moon.
CUSPIDAL, *a.* ending in a point. [sugar.
CUSTARD, *n.* composition of milk, eggs, and
CUSTODIAN, *n.* one who has custody or keeping of a public building. [tual practice.
CUSTOMARY, *a.* conformable to custom or habi-
CUSTOMER, *n.* accustomed buyer at a shop.
CUSTOM-HOUSE, *n.* house where duties are paid.
CUSTOMS, *n. pl.* duties on goods imported or
CUTANEOUS, *a.* relating to the skin. [exported.
CUTICLE, *n.* outermost skin of the body.
CUTLASS, *n.* broad curving sword.
CUTLERY, *n.* knives, &c., made by cutlers.
CUTLET, *n.* piece of meat. [running bowsprit.
CUTTER, *n.* swift vessel, with one mast and straight
CYCLIC, *a.* pertaining to cycle—circle, round of
CYCLOID, *n.* geometrical curve. [time.
CYCLONE, *n.* circular storm of immense force.
CYCLOPEAN, (-pe'-) *a.* pertaining to the Cyclops;
CYCLOPEDIA, *n.* body or circle of sciences. [vast.
CYCLOPS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* fabulous class of giants.
CYLINDER, *n.* long circular body of uniform
CYLINDRICAL, *a.* cylinder shaped. [diameter.
CYMBAL, *n.* circular instrument of music.
CYNICAL, *a.* surly; satirical; like a cynic or morose man. [facts of life.
CYNICISM, *n.* morose contempt of pleasures and
CYNOSURE, *n.* star nearest north pole; that which attracts. [smeared with honey to flies.
CYPHONISM, *n.* punishment by exposing body be-

CYPRIAN, *a.* of Cyprus; applied to lewd woman.
CYPRUS, *n.* thick stuff, black and transparent.
CYRIOLOGIC, *a.* relating to capital letters.
CYST, *n.* bag in animal bodies inclosing matter.
CYTHEREAN, (-re'-) *a.* belonging to Venus.
CZAR, CZARINA, *n.* Emperor, Empress of Russia.
CZAROWITZ, *n.* title of eldest son of Czar.

D

DABSTER, *n.* one who is expert.
DACE, *n.* small river fish.
DACTYL, *n.* poetical foot—one long and two short
DAFF, *v.* put off; act foolishly. [syllables.
DAFFODIL, *n.* plant. DAGGER, *n.* short sword.
DAGGLE, *v.* trail in the dirt.
DAGUERROTYPE, *n.* picture drawn by light on metal. [pound flower of every variety of colour.
DAHLIA, *n.* plant that bears large beautiful com-
DAINTY, *a.* nice; fastidious;—*n.* nice bit; delicacy.
DAM, *n.* mother of brutes; bank to dam or confine water. [butter and cheese.
DAIRY, *n.* place where milk is set; making of
DAIS, raised platform for table to stand on.
DALLIANCE, *n.* act of fondness; mutual embrace.
DALLY, *v.* delay; trifle with; fondle.
DAMAGE, *n.* injury; hurt;—*v.* injure; hurt.
DAMASK, *n.* silk woven with flowers.
DAMASKEEN, *v.* fill incisions in iron or steel with
DAME, *n.* lady; woman. [gold or silver wire.
DAMNATORY, *a.* tending to damn or condemn.
DAMPER, *n.* valve to stop air; that which damps.
DAMPS, *n. pl.* noxious exhalations. DAMSEL, *n.*
DAMSON, *n.* small black plum. [young maiden.
DANDELION, (lī') *n.* lion's tooth or taraxacum.
DANDER, *v.* wander about aimlessly;—*n.* cinder.
DANDLE, *v.* shake on the knee; fondle.
DANDYISM, *n.* manners of a dandy—fop or cox-
DANDRUFF, *n.* scurf on the head. [comb.
DANEGELT, *n.* old tax to oppose the Danes.
DANGLER, *n.* one who dangles or hangs about
DANK, *a.* moist; humid; damp. [women.
DAPPER, *a.* little and active.
DAPPLE, *a.* of various colours. [tuous couple.
DARBY AND JOAN, *n.* a loving, old-fashioned vir-
DARE-DEVIL, *n.* reckless desperado.
DARING, *a.* having great courage.
DARKSOME, *a.* void of light; gloomy.
DARLING, *a.* dearly beloved;—*n.* one much loved.
DARN, *v.* mend holes in clothes.
DARWINISM, *n.* doctrines of Darwin on development of animals and plants.
DASTARD, *n.* one meanly shrinking from danger.
DASTARDLY, *a.* meanly timid.
DATA, *n. pl.* propositions given and admitted.
DAUB, *v.* smear with mortar; paint coarsely.
DAUBERY, *n.* coarse painting.
DAUBY, *a.* sticky; ropy; glutinous.
DAUNT, *v.* check by fear of danger.
DAUPHIN, *n.* eldest son of king of France. [on.
DAVITS, *n.* two small cranes ships's boats are hung
DAVY JONES, *n.* spirit of the sea. D. J. *locker*, the ocean, as a grave.
DAVY LAMP, *n.* one whose flame is surrounded
DAWK, *n.* the post, in India. [with wire.
DAY-BOOK, *n.* journal of accounts.
DAYSMAN, *n.* umpire. [dour.
DAZZLE, DAZE, *v.* overpower with light or splen-
DEACON, *n.* one in the lowest degree of holy orders; one attending to church secular affairs; head of incorporated trade.
DEAD-FREIGHT, *n.* payment for vacant space in
DEAD-LIFT, *n.* lift with unaided strength. [a ship.
DEAD-LIGHT, *n.* strong shutter for cabin window.
DEADLINESS, *n.* quality of being deadly or mortal.
DEADNESS, *n.* want of life.
DEAD-RECKONING, *n.* estimation of ship's place by her speed, course, and drift, and leeway for a given time. [to sound.
DEAFEN, *v.* make deaf; render a floor impervious
DEAF-MUTE, *n.* one both deaf and dumb.
DEAL, *n.* a part; quantity; boards, &c.; distribution; *v.* distribute; trade. DEALER, *n.* trader.
DEANERY, *n.* office or house of dean; second
DEARNESS, *n.* high price. [dignitary of a diocese.
DEARTH, *n.* great scarcity.
DEATH-WARRANT, *n.* warrant for an execution.
DEBAR, *v.* hinder from entering.
DEBARK, *v.* disembark.
DEBASEMENT, *n.* degradation; vitiation.
DEBATABLE, *a.* open to debate or discussion.
DEBAUCH, *n.* unrestrained indulgence of appetites;—*v.* corrupt.
DEBAUCHEE, (she') *n.* drunkard; rake.
DEBAUCHERY, *n.* lewdness. [tionally.
DE BENE ESSE, Lat. for what it is worth; condi-
DEBENTURE, *n.* writing acknowledging a debt.
DEBILITY, *n.* feebleness.
DEBIT, *n.* debtor side of account-book;—*v.* charge
DEBONAIR, (air') *a.* elegant; well-bred. [with debt.
DEBOUCH, (boosh') *v.* issue out, as troops.
DEBOUCHURE, (boo-shur) opening of a valley or
DEBRIS, (bre') *n.* ruins; fragments of rocks. [river.
DEBTOR, *n.* one owing debt—what is due.
DEBUT, (boo') *n.* first appearance.
DECA, as prefix, multiplies French measures by 10; *e.g.*, *decagramme* is about 154 grs. Troy; *decalitre* is 2·2 galls.; *decamètre* is nearly 32·75 feet.
DECADE, *n.* the number ten; ten years.
DECADENCE, DECADENCY, *n.* decay; fall.
DECAGON, (dec'-) *n.* figure of ten sides and ten
DECALOGUE, *n.* the ten commandments. [angles.
DECAMERON, *n.* volume of ten divisions or books.
DECAMPMENT, *n.* act of decamping or marching
DECANAL, (dec'-) *a.* belonging to a dean. [off.
DECANTATION, *n.* decanting; pouring off or out.
DECANTER, *n.* a glass vessel.
DECAPITATE, *v.* behead.
DECEASE, *n.* departure from life; death.
DECEITFUL, *a.* full of deceit or guile.
DECEIVE, *v.* mislead the mind.
DECEMPEDAL, (cem') *a.* ten feet in length.
DECEMVIR, *n.* one of ten Roman magistrates.
DECENCY, *n.* fitness; propriety; modesty. [years.
DECENNIAL, *a.* occurring every, or lasting for, ten
DECENTRALISATION, *n.* distribution of political
DECEPTIVE, *a.* tending to deceive; false [power.
DECERPTION, *n.* pulling or plucking off.
DECI, as prefix, divides French measures by 10; *e.g.*, *decigramme* is 1·5 grs. Troy; *decilitre* is about 6 cubic inches *decimètre* is about 4 inches.
DECIDED, *a.* clear; resolute.
DECIDUOUS, *a.* falling in autumn.
DECIMAL, *a.* tenth;—*n.* a tenth.

DECIMATE, *v.* take one in every ten.
DECIPHER, *v.* explain ciphers; unravel.
DECISIVE, *a.* that decides or determines.[rangue.
DECLAMATION, *n.* declaiming or holding a ha-
DECLAMATORY, *a.* appealing to the passions.
DECLARATIVE, DECLARATORY, *a.* explanatory; that declares or affirms. [variation of nouns.
DECLENSION, *n.* tendency to decline or fall away;
DECLINATION, *n.* descent; star's shortest dis-
DECLINATURE, *n.* refusal. [tance from equator.
DECLIVITY, *n.* inclination or obliquity downward.
DECOCTION, *n.* preparation made by boiling
DECOLLATE, *v.* behead. [down.
DECOMPOSE, *v.* resolve into parts.
DECOMPOSITE, *a.* compounded a second time.
DECOMPOUND, *v.* compound a second time.
DECORATIVE, *a.* fitted to decorate or embellish.
DECOROUS, *a.* becoming; behaving with decorum.
DECORTICATE, *v.* strip off bark; peel.
DECORUM, *n.* propriety of speech and behaviour.
DECOY, *v.* allure into snare;—*n.* allurement to mischief. [less; decay.
DECREASE, *v.* make or grow less;—*n.* becoming
DECREE, *v.* determine; order;—*n.* edict; order.
DECREMENT, (dec') *n.* decrease.
DECREPITATE, *v.* crackle when roasting. [body.
DECREPITUDE, *n.* decrepit or wasted state of
DECRETAL, *a.* containing a decree;—*n.* a Pope's letter. [official.
DECRETORY, (dec'-) *a.* established by decree;
DECRIAL, *n.* disparagement. DECRY, *v.* cry down.
DECUPLE, *a.* ten-fold.
DECURION, *n.* officer over ten men.
DECUSSATE, *v.* intersect at right angles.
DEDALOUS, DEDALIAN, *a.* ingeniously intricate.
DEDICATORY, *a.* comprising dedication or con-
DEDUCIBLE, *a.* that may be deduced.[secration.
DEDUCT, *v.* subtract. [from premises.
DEDUCTION, *n.* abatement; that which is inferred
DEDUCTIVE, *a.* by reasoning from given premises.
DEER-STALKING, *n.* hunting deer on foot.
DEFACEMENT, *n.* injury to surface; erasure.
DEFALCATION, *n.* cutting off; embezzlement.
DEFALCATOR, (fal') *n.* one who embezzles money.
DEFAMATION, *n.* slander; calumny.
DEFAMATORY, *a.* slanderous.
DEFAULT, *n.* omission; non-appearance in court.
DEFAULTER, *n.* one in default; peculator.
DEFEASANCE, *n.* act of annulling.
DEFEASIBLE, *a.* that may be annulled.
DEFEAT, *v.* rout; frustrate; overthrow.
DEFECATION, *n.* act of defecating or purifying
DEFECTION, *n.* falling away. [liquors.
DEFECTIVE, *a.* full of defects; imperfect; incom-
DEFENCE, *n.* protection from injury. [plete.
DEFENDANT, *n.* one who repels a charge.
DEFENDER, *n.* one who guards.
DEFENSIBLE, *a.* capable of being defended.
DEFENSIVE, *a.* that defends.
DEFER, *v.* put off; delay. [to another.
DEFERENTIAL, *a.* expressing deference or respect
DEFIANCE, *n.* challenge to fight; contempt of
DEFICIENCY, *n.* defect; imperfection. [danger.
DEFICIT, *n.* deficiency.
DEFILE, *n.* narrow passage;—*v.* pollute; march.
DEFINABLE, *a.* that may be defined—limited or
DEFINITE, *a.* having precise limits. [explained.
DEFINITELY, *ad.* with certain limitation. [*rentia.*
DEFINITION, *v.* clear explanation; *genus* plus *diffe-*
DEFINITIVE, *a.* determinate; final;—*n.* that which ascertains or defines.
DEFINITIVELY, *ad.* positively.
DEFLAGRATION, *n.* rapid sparkling combustion.
DEFLEXION, *n.* turning aside; deviation.
DEFLOUR, *v.* ravish.
DEFLUX, DEFLUXION, *n.* discharge of humours.
DEFOLIATION, *n.* fall of the leaf.
DEFORCE, *v.* keep out of possession by force.
DEFORMITY, *n.* unnatural shape; ugliness.
DEFRAUD, *v.* cheat.
DEFRAY, *v.* bear or pay.
DEFT, *a.* neat; skilful. DEFUNCT, *a.* dead.
DEFY, *v.* dare; challenge; set at nought.[meanness.
DEGENERACY, *n.* decline in good qualities;
DEGENERATE, *a.* having declined in natural or moral worth;—*v.* decline in virtue; grow wild.
DEGLUTITION, *n.* act or power of swallowing.
DEGRADE, *v.* deprive of rank or title; lessen.
DEGREE, *n.* extent; grade; 360th part of circle.
DEHISCENT, *a.* opening, as a seed vessel.
DEHORS, Fr. outside; without. DEIFY, *v.* exalt
DEIGN, *v.* condescend; grant. [to rank of deity.
DEI GRATIA, L. by the grace of God.
DEIPNOSOPHISTS, *n.* those who discussed learned subjects at table.
DEISM, *n.* denial of revelation from God.
DEITY, *n.* Godhead; God. DEJECTION, *n.* melan-
DEJEUNER, (-zhay'-ne) *n.* breakfast. [choly.
DE JURE, L. by right; in point of law.
DELECTABLE, *a.* delightful. [or deputies.
DELEGATION, *n.* sending away; body of delegates
DELETERIOUS, *a.* destructive; highly injurious.
DELF, *n.* earthen ware glazed. [*a.* circumspect.
DELIBERATE, *v.* weigh in the mind; hesitate;—
DELIBERATIVE, *a.* for or after discussion.
DELICACY, *n.* refinement of sensibility or taste.
DELICATE, *a.* nice; pleasing to taste; effeminate.
DELICIOUS, *a.* sweet to palate or other sense.
DELIGHTFUL, *a.* very pleasant; giving delight or great pleasure. [representation.
DELINEATION, *n.* drawing the outline of a thing;
DELIQUATE, DELIQUESCE, *v.* melt.
DELINQUENCY, *n.* failure of duty; fault.
DELINQUENT, *a.* *n.* failing, or one failing, in duty.
DELIQUESCENCE, *n.* becoming soft or liquid in
DELIRIOUS, *a.* in delirium or derangement. [air.
DELIVERANCE, *n.* act of freeing; rescue.
DELIVERY, *n.* utterance.
DELL, *n.* little valley. [Italian language.
DELLA CRUSCA, *n.* Florentine academy for pure
DELPHIC, *a.* like an oracle; obscure.
DELTA, *n.* alluvial tracts at mouth of great rivers.
DELUGE, *n.* general inundation;—*v.* overwhelm.
DELUSION, *n.* act of deluding or deceiving.
DELUSIVE, *a.* tending to deceive.
DEMAGOGUE, *n.* ringleader of the rabble.
DEMAIN, DEMESNE, (-mane) *n.* manor-house and
DEMANDANT, *n.* the plaintiff. [land.
DEMARKATION, *n.* division of territory; boundary.
DEMEAN, *v.* behave; conduct; lessen; debase.
DEMEANOUR, manner of behaving; deportment.
DEMENTED, *a.* imbecile in mind; infatuated.
DEMENTIA, *n.* absence of intellect; idiotcy.
DEMERIT, *n.* ill desert; fault.

DEMIGOD, *n.* deified hero.
DEMIJOHN, *n.* fat bottle with small neck in wicker work.
DEMI-MONDE, (-mongd) *n.* disreputable female society; courtesans.
DEMISE, *n.* death; lease;—*v.* release; bequeath
DEMISSION, *n.* resignation. [by will.
DEMIURGE, *n.* Gnostic creator of the world.
DEMOCRAT, *n.* adherent to democracy or government by people. [buildings.
DEMOLITION, *n.* overthrowing or destruction of
DEMONETISE, *v.* withdraw money from circulation.
DEMONIAC, *a.* influenced by demons or evil spirits.
DEMONISM, *n.* belief in demons or inferior gods.
DEMONOLOGY, *n.* treatise on evil spirits.
DEMONSTRABLE, *a.* that may be proved to cer-
DEMONSTRATIVE, *a.* conclusive. [tainty.
DEMORALIZATION, *n.* destruction of morals.
DEMOTIC, *a.* popular. DEMULCENT, *a.* softening.
DEMUR, *v.* hesitate; have scruples;—*n.* hesitation.
DEMURE, *a.* affectedly modest.
DEMURRAGE, *n.* expense for delaying ship.
DEMURRER, *n.* one who demurs or hesitates; assent to facts for issue on law.
DEMY, (my') *n.* a paper 22½ × 17½ inches. [ship.
DENATURALISE, *v.* deprive of acquired citizen-
DENDRIFORM, DENDRITIC, *a.* having figure of a
DENDROLOGY, *n.* natural history of trees. [tree.
DENIAL, *n.* refusal; contradiction.
DENIGRATE, (den'-) *v.* blacken.
DENIZEN, *n.* one made a citizen.
DENOMINATION, *n.* name; ecclesiastical sect.
DENOMINATOR, *n.* lower number in fractions.
DENOTATION, *n.* act of denoting or indicating.
DENOUEMENT, (oo'-mong) *n.* outcome of plot or
DENOUNCE, *v.* accuse publicly; threaten. [plan.
DE NOVO, L. anew or ever again. [given bulk.
DENSITY, *n.* compactness; quantity of matter in
DENT, *n.* small hollow; indentation;—*v.* make a
DENTAL, *a.* pertaining to teeth. [dent.
DENTICLE, *n.* point like a small tooth.
DENTIFORM, DENTOID, *a.* tooth-shaped.
DENTIFRICE, *n.* something to cleanse teeth.
DENTISTRY, *n.* business of dentist or operator on
DENTITION, *n.* cutting of teeth. [teeth.
DENUDE, *v.* lay bare. [or threat.
DENUNCIATORY, *a.* containing a denunciation
DEOBSTRUENT, *n.* clearing or opening medicine.
DEODAND, *n.* something forfeited to State for
DEODORIZE, *v.* take away smell. [pious uses.
DEONTOLOGY, *n.* science of duty.
DEOXIDISE, *v.* deprive of oxygen.
DEPARTMENT, *n.* separate office or division.
DEPARTURE, *n.* going away; decease.
DEPENDENCE, *n.* reliance; trust.
DEPICT, *v.* paint; pourtray.
DEPILATORY, *a.* taking off the hair.
DEPLETION, *n.* emptying; blood-letting.
DEPLORABLE, *a.* lamentable.
DEPLOY, *v.* display; spread out.
DEPLUMATION, *n.* stripping off feathers; disease of eyelids with loss of hair.
DEPOLARIZE, *v.* deprive of polarity.
DEPONE, DEPOSE, *v.* testify under oath.
DEPONENT, *n.* one declaring on oath; active verb with passive form.
DEPOPULATION, *n.* act of dispeopling; waste.
DEPORTATION, *n.* carrying away; exile.
DEPORTMENT, *n.* manner of acting. [office.
DEPOSAL, *n.* act of deposing or removing from
DEPOSIT, *v.* lodge in any place; lay aside;—*n.* that which is laid down or aside; any thing intrusted. [left in trust.
DEPOSITARY, *n.* one with whom something is
DEPOSITION, *n.* dethroning or degrading; affidavit.
DEPOSITOR, *n.* one who deposits.
DEPOSITORY, *n.* a place for depositing.
DEPOT, (pō') *n.* place of deposit; railroad station
DEPRAVE, *v.* corrupt; vitiate.
DEPRAVITY, *n.* corruption of morals.
DEPRECATE, *v.* pray deliverance from.
DEPRECIATE, *v.* decline in value;—*v.* undervalue.
DEPREDATE, *v.* rob; plunder.
DEPRESSIVE, *a.* tending to depress or lower.
DEPRIVE, *v.* take from; bereave.
DEPTH, *n.* deepness; profundity.
DEPULSION, *n.* driving or thrusting away.
DEPUTE, *v.* send by appointment.
DEPUTATION, *n.* persons sent by appointment.
DEPUTY, *n.* one appointed to act for another.
DERANGEMENT, *n.* state of disorder; insanity.
DERELICTION, *n.* forsaking.
DERISION, *n.* deriding or laughing at in contempt.
DERISIVE, *a.* mocking; ridiculing.
DERIVATION, *n.* deduction from a source.
DERIVATIVE, *a.* derived;—*n.* word derived.
DERMAL, *a.* pertaining to dermis or inner skin.
DERNIER, (der'-ni-ā) *a.* the last.
DEROGATORY, *a.* detracting or taking from.
DERVIS, *n.* Turkish monk. [song in parts.
DESCANT, (cant') *v.* comment at large;—(des'-) *n.*
DESCENDANT, *n.* offspring of an ancestor.
DESCENDENT, *a.* falling.
DESCRIPTION, *n.* act of describing.
DESCRIPTIVE, *a.* that describes or represents by
DESCRY, *v.* discover. [words or other signs.
DESECRATE, *v.* pervert from a sacred purpose.
DESERT (zert') *n.* merit;—*v.* abandon; (dez'-) *n.*
DESHABILLE, (des-a-bil) *n.* undress. [wilderness.
DESICCATE (sic') *v.* dry up; become dry.
DESIDERATUM, *n.* a thing desired; *pl.* Desiderata.
DESIGN, *n.* *v.* purpose; plan.
DESIGNATE, *v.* point out;—*a.* elected but not yet
DESIGNING, *a.* artful. [in office.
DESIRABLE, *a.* that may be wished for; pleasing.
DESIROUS, *a.* full of desire; longing after.
DESISTANCE, *n.* cessation; cessation.
DESOLATION, *n.* act of laying waste.
DESPAIR, *n.* utter loss of hope;—*v.* abandon hope.
DESPATCH, *n.* message; speedy performance;—*v.* send away; execute hastily.
DESPERADO, *n.* desperate man; madman.
DESPERATE, *a.* without hope.
DESPICABLE, *a.* contemptible. [rob.
DESPITE, *n.* malice; defiance. DESPOIL, *v.* spoil;
DESPONDENCY, *n.* loss of hope. [tyrannical.
DESPOTIC, *a.* with power of absolute prince;
DESPOTISM, *n.* absolute power.
DESPUMATION, *n.* foam; scum.
DESQUAMATION, *n.* scaling or exfoliation of bone.
DESSERT, *n.* last course at table.
DESTINATION, *n.* place to be reached.
DESTINY, *n.* state destined or predetermined; fate.
DESTITUTION, *n.* utter want.
DESTRUCTIBLE, *a.* liable to destruction or ruin.

DESTRUCTIVE, *a.* ruinous.
DESUDATION, *n.* profuse sweating with eruption
DESUETUDE, (des'wē) *n.* disuse.
DESULTORY, *a.* without method; unconnected.
DETACHMENT, *n.* separation; party sent from main army, &c.
DETAIL, *n.* minute account;—*v.* narrate particu-
DETECTION, *n.* discovery. [larly.
DETENT, (-tent') *n.* stop in a clock.
DETENTION, *n.* detaining or keeping back.
DETERGENT, DETERSIVE, *a.* with cleansing
DETERIORATE, *v.* impair; become worse. [power.
DETERMENT, *n.* that which deters or hinders.
DETERMINABLE, *a.* that may be decided.
DETERMINATE, *a.* definite; conclusive; with a certain number of solutions. [lute.
DETERMINE, *v.* resolve. DETERMINED, *a.* reso-
DETERMINISM, *n.* doctrine that will is invincibly determined by motives.
DETESTATION, *n.* abhorrence; hating extremely.
DETHRONEMENT, *n.* dethroning or deposing.
DETINUE, (det') *n.* writ to recover goods detained.
DETONATE, *v.* explode; burn with sudden report.
DETOUR, (toor') *n.* deviation from direct path.
DETRACT, *v.* lessen; slander; take away.
DETRACTION, DETRACTORY, *n.* defamation.
DETRACTIVE, *a.* tending to lessen reputation.
DETRIMENT, *n.* loss; injury. [of rocks.
DETRITUS, (-tri-') *n.* mass formed by wearing away
DE TROP, (tro') Fr. too much; not wanted.
DETRUNCATE, *v.* lop off.
DETRUSION, *n.* act of thrusting down or detruding.
DEUCE, *n.* card of two spots; devil (prob. *deus*).
DEUTEROGAMIST, *n.* one who marries a second time.
DEUTERONOMY, *n.* fifth book of Moses containing a repetition of the law.
DEVASTATION, *n.* laying waste; havoc.
DEVELOPMENT, *n.* unfolding; disclosure.
DEVEXITY, *n.* bending downward.
DEVIATION, *n.* departure from rule; error.
DEVICE, *n.* scheme; contrivance.
DEVILRY, *n.* diabolical or mischievous conduct.
DEVIL'S ADVOCATE, *n.* one appointed to resist claims of a candidate for canonization.
DEVIOUS, *a.* going astray.
DEVISE, *v.* contrive; bequeath;—*n.* will.
DEVISEE, *n.* one to whom a thing is bequeathed.
DEVISER, *n.* one who contrives.
DEVISOR, *n.* one who bequeaths or wills.
DEVOID, *a.* not possessing; destitute.
DEVOIR, (dev-waw') *n.* duty; act of civility. [sion.
DEVOLUTION, *n.* devolving or falling by posses-
DEVONPORT, *n.* small writing table, with drawers,
DEVOTE, *v.* dedicate; appropriate by vow. [&c.
DEVOTED, *a.* zealous; attached
DEVOTEE, *n.* one devoted; bigot.
DEVOTIONAL, *a.* pertaining to devotion—solemn worship.
DEVOUR, *v.* eat up ravenously.
DEVOUT, *a.* pious; religious.
DEWLAP, *n.* flesh under an ox's throat.
DEW-POINT, *n.* temperature at which dew forms.
DEXTERITY, *n* activity and expertness.
DEY, *n.* Turkish governor of Algiers.
DHOW, *n.* Arab one-masted vessel.
DIABETES, (dī-a-bē'tēz) *n.* involuntary discharge
DIABOLICAL, *a.* devilish. [of urine.
DIACONAL, (ac') *a.* pertaining to a deacon.
DIACONATE, (ac') office or body of deacons.
DIADEM, *n.* a crown.
DIÆRESIS, (œr') *n.* separation of syllables; the mark (¨). [from another by symptoms.
DIAGNOSIS, (nō') *n.* distinguishing one disease
DIAGONAL, (ag') *n.* right line drawn from angle
DIAGRAM, *n.* mathematical scheme. [to angle.
DIAL, *n.* plate to show the hour by sun.
DIALECTICAL, *a.* pertaining to dialect or local
DIALECTICS, *n. pl.* logic. [language.
DIALOGUE, *n.* discourse between two or more.
DIAMETER, *n.* right line through centre of circle.
DIAMETRICAL, *a.* describing a diameter; direct.
DIAMOND, *n.* stone of the most precious kind.
DIANA, *n.* goddess of the chase and health.
DIAPASON, (-pā') *n.* octave in music.
DIAPER, (dī'-) *n.* figured linen.
DIAPHANOUS, (af') *a.* transparent.
DIAPHORETIC, (ret') *a.* increasing perspiration.
DIAPHRAGM, (dī'a-fram) *n.* midriff.
DIARRHŒA, *n.* unusual evacuation by stool.[tive.
DIARRHETIC, *a.* promoting evacuations; purga-
DIARY, *n.* account of daily transactions. [sound.
DIATONIC, *a.* ascending or descending, as in
DIATRIBE, *n.* continued discourse; disputation
DICAST, *n.* ancient Athenian juryman.
DICEPHALOUS, *a.* having two heads.
DICHOTOMY, (-ot'-) *n.* division into pairs.
DICKEY, *n.* leather apron; shirt front; driver's seat.
DICTATION, *n.* act of dictating—directing, or prescribing. [solute power.
DICTATOR, *n.* one temporarily invested with ab-
DICTATORIAL, *a.* unlimited in power.
DICTION, *n.* manner of expression.
DICTUM, *n.* authoritative word or assertion.
DIDACTIC, *a.* intended to instruct.
DIE, (*pl.* dice) *n.* small cube; (*pl.* dies) stamp.
DIES IRÆ, *n. day of wrath*—famous mediæval hymn by Thomas of Celano.
DIES NON, L. day when the court does not sit.
DIET, *n.* food; assembly of princes or estates.
DIETETICS, *n. pl.* science that relates to food.
DIEU ET MON DROIT, Fr. God and my right.
DIFFERENCE, *n.* disagreement.
DIFFERENTIAL, *a.* relating to minute differences.
DIFFERENTIATION, *n.* formation or marking of differences or varieties. [ment; distress.
DIFFICULTY, *n.* business to be done; impedi-
DIFFIDENCE, *n.* want of confidence; doubt.
DIFFUSE, (-fūz'-) *v.* pour out; spread.
DIFFUSE, (-fus') *a.* copious; widely spread.
DIFFUSIVE, *a.* that spreads widely; scattered.
DIGAMMA, *n.* ancient Greek letter=F.
DIGEST, (dī'-) *n.* collection of laws.
DIGEST, (-jest') *v.* dissolve in stomach.
DIGESTIVE, *a.* causing digestion.[numberunderio.
DIGIT, *n.* ¾ inch; 1-12th solar or lunar diameter;
DIGLYPH, *n.* tablet with two panels.
DIGNIFY, *v.* exalt. DIGNITARY, *n.* clergyman of
DIGRAPH, *n.* two vowels with sound of one.[rank.
DIGRESSIVE, *a.* tending to digress or deviate from main subject.
DIKE, DYKE, *n.* ditch; mound of earth.
DILACERATE, *v.* tear asunder.
DILAPIDATE, *v.* pull down; go to ruin.

DILATATION, *n.* act of dilating; expansion.
DILETTANTE, *n.* lover of fine arts for amusement.
DILATORY, *a.* late; tardy.
DILEMMA, *n.* perplexing choice between two
DILUENT, *a.* making thin, as liquor. [courses.
DILUTION, *n.* act of diluting or making thin; weak
DILUVIAL, *a.* relating to a flood. [liquid.
DILUVIUM, *n.* deposit caused by a flood.
DIMENSION, *n.* bulk; size; extent of a body.
DIMINUTION, *n.* diminishing or growing smaller.
DIMINUTIVE, *a.* little; small.
DIMISSORY, *a.* dismissing to another ecclesiasti-
DIMITY, *n.* kind of cloth ribbed. [cal jurisdiction.
DIMORPHOUS, *a.* with two forms.
DIMPLE, *n.* little hollow in cheek.
DINGLE, *n.* hollow between hills; dale.
DINGY, *a.* dusky; soiled; foul.
DINNER, *n.* chief meal of the day.
DINT, *n.* force;—*v.* mark by a blow.
DIOCESAN, (-ōs'-) *a.* pertaining to a diocese;—*n.*
DIOCESE, (dī') *n.* jurisdiction of bishop. [bishop.
DIOPTRICS, *n.* science of refracted light.
DIORAMA, *n.* ingenious optical contrivance.
DIP, *n.* inclination downwards. [tion.
DIPHTHERIA, *n.* throat disease with acrid exuda-
DIPHTHONG, *n.* union of two vowels in one sound
DIPLOMA, (-plō'-) *n.* deed of privilege. [or syllable.
DIPLOMACY, (plō'-) *n.* negotiation between states.
DIPLOMATIC, (-mat'-) *a.* pertaining to diplomacy.
DIPLOMATICS, *n.* art of examining ancient writ-
DIPLOMATIST, *n.* one skilled in diplomacy. [ings.
DIPTYCH, *n.* book or tablet of two leaves.
DIRADIATION, *n.* rays of light diffused from lumi-
DIRE, DIREFUL, *a.* dreadful; dismal.[nous body.
DIPSOMANIA, *n.* uncontrollable craving for stimulants. [superintendent.
DIRECTOR, *n.* one who directs or regulates; a
DIRECTORY, *n.* book of directions; guide-book.
DIRGE, *n.* funeral song. DIRK, *n.* kind of dagger.
DISABILITY, *n.* want of power or qualifications.
DISABLE, *v.* deprive of power; disqualify.
DISABUSE, *v.* undeceive. [injurious.
DISADVANTAGEOUS, *a.* unfavourable to success;
DISAFFECTED, *a.* wanting in zeal or affection.
DISAGREE, *v.* differ in opinion. [senses.
DISAGREEABLE, *a.* unpleasant to the mind or
DISALLOWANCE, *n.* disapprobation; prohibition.
DISAPPEARANCE, *n.* removal from sight. [tation.
DISAPPOINTMENT, *n.* defeat of hopes or expec-
DISAPPROBATION, DISAPPROVAL, *n.* dislike.
DISARM, *v.* deprive of arms; reduce armaments to peace footing.
DISARRANGEMENT, *n.* putting out of order.
DISARRAY, *v.* undress;—*n.* want of order.
DISASTER, *n.* unfortunate event; mishap; misery.
DISAVOWAL, *n.* denial; disowning.
DISBAND, *v.* dismiss from military service.
DISBELIEVE, *v.* discredit; refuse belief.
DISBURDEN, *v.* ease of a burden. [sum spent.
DISBURSEMENT, *n.* disbursing or paying out;
DISCARD, *v.* dismiss.
DISCERNING, *a.* judicious. [judgment.
DISCERNMENT, *n.* act of perceiving; acuteness of
DISCIPLE, *n.* learner; scholar or follower.
DISCIPLINARIAN, *n.* one who keeps good disci-
DISCIPLINARY, *a.* intended for discipline. [pline.
DISCIPLINE, *n.* education and government;—*v.* instruct and govern. [renunciation of claim.
DISCLAIMER, *n.* one who disclaims or disowns;
DISCLOSURE, *n.* revealing; that which is disclosed.
DISCOID, DISCOUS, *a.* having form of a disk.
DISCOLOURATION, *n.* change of colour.
DISCOMFITURE, *n.* defeat.
DISCOMFORT, *n.* uneasiness; disquiet.
DISCOMMODE, *v.* incommode.
DISCOMPOSE, *v.* ruffle; disturb the temper.
DISCOMPOSURE, *n.* disorder; disturbance.
DISCONCERT, (-cert') *v.* disturb; unsettle the
DISCONSOLATE, *a.* void of comfort. [mind.
DISCONTENT, DISCONTENTMENT, *n.* dissatis-
DISCONTINUANCE, *n.* ceasing.[faction; uneasiness.
DISCONTINUITY, *n.* separation of parts.
DISCORD, (dis'-) *n.* disagreement.
DISCORDANT, *a.* inconsistent; not harmonious.
DISCOUNTENANCE, *v.* discourage;—*n.* disfavour.
DISCOUNT, (dis'-) *n.* deduction; allowance;—(-count') *v.* lend and deduct interest at the time.
DISCOURAGEMENT, *n.* that which disheartens or abates courage. [ill-manners.
DISCOURTESY, *n.* discourteous or uncivil act;
DISCOVERY, *n.* finding; disclosure. [reputation.
DISCREDITABLE, *a.* bringing discredit or loss of
DISCREET, *a.* prudent; cautious; not forward.
DISCREPANCY, *n.* difference; disagreement.
DISCREET, *a.* distinct; separate; not continuous
DISCRETION, *n.* prudence; judgment.
DISCRETIONARY, *a.* governed by judgment only.
DISCRETIVE, *a.* noting separation or opposition.
DISCRIMINATE, *v.* distinguish; select.
DISCRIMINATIVE, *a.* serving to distinguish.
DISCURSION, *n.* running different ways.
DISCURSIVE, *a.* roving; irregular.
DISCURSUS, *n.* course of argument.
DISCUS, *n.* ancient quoit.
DISCUSSION, *n.* debate; disquisition.
DISDAIN, *n.* haughty contempt; *v.* scorn.[sickness.
DISEASE, *n.* distemper; malady;—*v.* affect with
DISEMBARKATION, *n.* landing or going ashore.
DISEMBARKASS, *v.* free from embarrassment.
DISEMBODY, *v.* divest of material body.
DISEMBOGUE, *n.* discharge at mouth, as a stream.
DISEMBOWEL, *v.* take out bowels of.
DISENABLE, *v.* deprive of power.
DISENCHANT, *v.* free from enchantment.
DISENCUMBER, *v.* free from obstruction.
DISENGAGEMENT, *n.* release from engagement.
DISENROL, *v.* erase from roll or list.
DISENTANGLE, *v.* set free from perplexity.
DISESTEEM, *n.* want of esteem;—*v.* dislike.
DISFAVOUR, *n.* unpropitious regard. [ing.
DISFIGURATION, *n.* act of disfiguring or deform-
DISFRANCHISEMENT, *n.* deprivation of political
DISGORGE, *v.* vomit; give up. [privileges.
DISGRACE, *n.* *v.* shame; dishonour. [*v.* conceal.
DISGUISE, *n.* dress to conceal; false appearance;
DISGUST, *n.* distaste; aversion;—*v.* give dislike.
DISHEARTEN, *v.* discourage; depress.
DISHABILLE, (dis-a-bil') *n.* undress; loose dress.
DISHEVEL, *v.* spread the hair disorderly.
DISHING, *a.* concave like a dish.
DISHONESTY, *n.* knavery; fraud.
DISHONOUR, *n.* whatever injures reputation; disgrace; *v.* bring shame on; refuse payment of.
DISINCLINATION, *n.* slight dislike or aversion.

DISINFECTANT, *n.* agent for destroying infection.
DISINFECTION, *n.* purifying from infection.
DISINGENUOUS, *a.* wanting in frankness and
DISINHERIT, *v.* cut off from inheriting. [honesty.
DISINTEGRATION, *n.* separation into integral
DISINTERESTED, *a.* free from self-interest. [parts.
DISINTERMENT, *n.* act of taking out of grave.
DISENTHRALLMENT, *n.* freeing from bondage.
DISJECTA MEMBRA, L. scattered fragments.
DISJOINTED, *a.* unconnected; out of joint; incon-
DISJUNCT, *a.* separate. [sistent.
DISJUNCTIVE, *a.* that disjoins.
DISK, *n.* face of sun or planet. [disapprove.
DISLIKE, *n.* absence of affection; aversion;—*v.*
DISLOCATION, *n.* displacing; putting out of joint.
DISLODGE, *v.* drive from place of rest or station.
DISLOYALTY, *n.* want of fidelity or allegiance.
DISMAL, *a.* dark; gloomy.
DISMANTLE, *v.* strip of outworks.
DISMAY, *v.* discourage;—*n.* loss of courage.
DISME, DIME, *n.* tenth or tithe.
DISMEMBERMENT, *n.* separation; division.
DISMISSAL, DISMISSION, *n.* discharge; sending
DISMOUNT, *v.* alight from a horse, &c. [away.
DISOBEDIENCE, *n.* neglect or refusal to obey.
DISOBEY, *v.* break commands.
DISOBLIGING, *a.* not gratifying; unkind.
DISORDERED, *pp.* put out of order;—*a.* indis-
DISORDERLY, *a.* confused; lawless; vicious. [posed.
DISORGANIZATION, *n.* subversion of order.
DISOWN, *v.* deny; renounce.
DISPARAGE, *v.* match unequally; detract from.
DISPARAGEMENT, *n.* injurious comparison; de-
DISPARATE, (dis'-) *a.* not alike, separate. [traction.
DISPARITY, *n.* inequality. **DISPART**, *v.* part;
DISPASSIONATE, *a.* cool; calm. [divide.
DISPATCH, *v.* send away;—*n.* speed; haste.
DISPENSATION, *n.* distribution; exemption from a law; system of divine truths and rites.
DISPENSARY, *n.* place for dispensing medicines.
DISPENSATORY, *a.* with power to grant dispensation;—*n.* book for compounding medicines.
DISPENSE, *v.* divide out.
DISPERSION, *n.* scattering, or being scattered.
DISPIRIT, *v.* discourage.
DISPLEASURE, *n.* slight anger; pain received.
DISPORT, *n. v.* play; sport.
DISPOSAL, *n.* power of bestowing; management.
DISPOSE, *v.* place; incline; adapt or fit.
DISPOSITION, *n.* order; distribution; temper.
DISPOSSESS, *v.* put out of possession.
DISPRAISE, *n. v.* censure; blame; dishonour.
DISPROPORTIONAL, *a.* unequal; without sym-
DISPROVE, *v.* show to be false; confute. [metry.
DISPUTANT, *n.* one who disputes or argues.
DISPUTATIOUS, *a.* given to dispute. [disables.
DISQUALIFICATION, *n.* that which disqualifies or
DISQUIET, DISQUIETUDE, *n.* uneasiness.
DISQUIETING, *a.* tending to disturb the mind.
DISQUISITION, *n.* systematic examination; trea-
DISRELISH, *n.* distaste; dislike. [tise.
DISREPAIR, *n.* state of being out of repair.
DISREPUTABLE, (-rep'-) *a.* not creditable.
DISREPUTE, (pût) *n.* want of reputation or esteem.
DISRESPECTFUL, *a.* uncivil; with disrespect or
DISROBE, *v.* undress. [incivility.
DISRUPTION, *n.* act of breaking asunder; breach.
DISSATISFACTION, *n.* discontent; dislike.
DISSECT, *v.* divide and examine minutely.
DISSECTOR, *n.* anatomist.
DISSEIZE, *v.* dispossess wrongfully.
DISSEMBLANCE, DISSIMILITUDE, *n.* want of resemblance. [or conceals real views.
DISSEMBLER, *n.* hypocrite; one who dissembles
DISSEMINATION, *n.* act of spreading, as seed.
DISSENSION, *n.* contention; disagreement; strife.
DISSENTIENT, *a.* disagreeing.
DISSERTATION, *n.* discourse; essay.
DISSERVICE, *n.* injury done.
DISSEVERANCE, *n.* act of separating.
DISSIDENCE, *n.* disagreement.
DISSIMILAR, *a.* unlike.
DISSIMULATION, *n.* hypocrisy. [pleasure.
DISSIPATED, *a.* loose in manners; given to
DISSIPATION, *n.* waste of property; licentious
DISSOCIATE, *v.* disunite. [life.
DISSOLUBLE, DISSOLVABLE, *a.* that can be dis-
DISSOLUTE, *a.* loose in morals. [solved.
DISSOLUTION, *n.* act of dissolving; death.
DISSOLVE, *v.* melt; separate; liquefy.
DISSOLVENT, *n.* that which dissolves.
DISSONANCE, *n.* discord.
DISSUASION, *n.* act of dissuading or advising against. [employed to deter.
DISSUASIVE, *a.* tending to dissuade;—*n.* argument
DISSYLLABLE, *n.* word of two syllables.
DISTAFF, *n.* staff from which flax is drawn in spinning. [behind, as in a race.
DISTANCE, *n.* space between bodies;—*v.* leave
DISTASTEFUL, *a.* nauseous; offensive.
DISTEMPER, *n.* morbid state of body; disease.
DISTEND, *v.* extend; swell.
DISTICH, (dis'tik), *n.* couplet, or two poetic lines.
DISTIL, *v.* drop gently; extract spirit.
DISTILLERY, *n.* place for distilling. [fused.
DISTINCT, *a.* separate; different; clear; not con-
DISTINCTIVE, *a.* marking distinction or difference.
DISTINCTNESS, *n.* clearness; precision.
DISTINGUISHED, *a.* eminent; celebrated.
DISTORTION, *n.* act of distorting—twisting or writhing. [found; disorder the reason.
DISTRACT, *v.* draw different ways; perplex; con-
DISTRACTION, *n.* confusion; state of disordered
DISTRACTIVE, *a.* causing perplexity. [reason.
DISTRAINT, *n.* distraining or seizure for debt.
DISTRESS, *n.* act of distraining; thing seized; extreme pain;—*v.* afflict.
DISTRIBUTION, *n.* act of distributing or dividing.
DISTRICT, *n.* circuit; region.
DISTRUST, *v.* suspect;—*n.* want of confidence.
DISTURBANCE, *n.* agitation; excitement of feeling
DISTYLE, *n.* portico with two columns.
DISUNION, *n.* want of union.
DISUNITE, *v.* separate.
DISUSAGE, (dis-ûz'), *n.* cessation of use.
DISUSE, (uz') *v.* cease to make use of.
DITHYRAMBIC, *a.* wild; enthusiastic.
DITTO, *n.* same thing repeated.
DITTY, *n.* poem to be sung.
DIURETIC, *a.* promoting urine.
DIURNAL, *a.* constituting a day; daily.
DIUTURNAL, *a.* being of long continuance. [sofa.
DIVAN, (van') *n.* oriental council of state; small
DIVARICATION, *n.* separation into two branches.

DIVERGE, *v.* tend various ways from one point.
DIVERGENCE, *n.* departure from a point.
DIVERS, *a.* several; sundry, (difference only).
DIVERSE, *a.* varied; different; (difference with
DIVERSIFY, *v.* make different from. [opposition).
DIVERSION, *n.* turning aside; sport.
DIVERSITY, *n.* difference; unlikeness; variety.
DIVERT, *v.* turn aside; gratify; amuse. [divesting.
DIVESTURE, DIVESTITURE, *n.* stripping off or
DIVIDE, *v.* part or separate a whole; keep apart.
DIVIDEND, *n.* number to be divided; share divided.
DIVINATION, *n.* foretelling. [gospel;—*v.* foretell.
DIVINE, *a.* pertaining to God;—*n.* minister of the
DIVING-BELL, *n.* vessel to enable one to stay be-
low water for length of time.
DIVINITY, *n.* divine nature; Deity; theology.
DIVISIBLE, *a.* that may be divided.
DIVISIVE, *a.* creating division or discord.
DIVISOR, *n.* number that divides one another.
DIVORCE, *n.* dissolution of marriage;—also *v.*
DIVULGE, *v.* publish; disclose or make known.
DIZZINESS, *n.* being dizzy or giddy; vertigo.
DOCH-AN-DORIS, *n.* stirrup-cup
DOCILITY, *n.* teachableness; being docile.
DOCIMASTIC, *a.* assaying or trying of metals.
DOCK, *n.* place for ships;—*v.* cut short.
DOCKAGE, *n.* pay for using dock.
DOCKET, *n.* label tied to goods; register of cases
in court;—*v.* mark with titles.
DOCK-YARD, *n.* yard for naval stores.
DOCTOR, *n.* title in divinity, law, &c.; physician.
DOCTORATE, *n.* the degree of doctor.
DOCTRINE, *n.* what is taught; gospel truth; tenet.
DOCTRINAIRE, *n.* political theorist. [written proof.
DOCUMENTARY, *a.* consisting in documents or
DODECAGON, (dek') *n.* figure of twelve sides.
DODGE, *v.* start suddenly aside; evade;—*n.* trick.
DODO, *n.* extinct genus of birds.
DOE, *n.* female deer. **DOFF**, *v.* put off; strip.
DOG-DAYS, *n. pl.* when dog-star rises and sets with
sun, from end of July to beginning of September.
DOGE, (do-je) *n.* former governor of Venice.
DOGGED, *a.* sullen; morose. [verses.
DOGGEREL, DOGGREL, *n.* mean or ridiculous
DOGMA, *n.* settled opinion; maxim or tenet.
DOGMATICAL, *a.* positive; magisterial.
DOGMATICS, *n. pl.* doctrinal theology.
DOGMATISM, *n.* positiveness in opinion; arrogance.
DOGMATIZE, *v.* assert positively without proof.
DOG-TOOTH, *n.* tooth like a dog's.
DOG-WATCH, *n.* watch of two hours.
DOILY, *n.* small napkin.
DOIT, *n.* small piece of money; trifle.
DOLE, *n.* thing dealt out;—*v.* deal out.
DOLEFUL, DOLOROUS, *a.* expressing or causing
DOLI CAPAX, L. knowing right and wrong. [grief.
DOLL, *n.* puppet for a girl. [about 4s. 2d. Stg.
DOLLAR, *n.* silver coin of United States, 100 cents,
DOLMEN, *n.* almost the same as Cromlech.
DOLOMITE, *n.* stone compounded of carbonates
DOLPHIN, *n.* cetaceous fish. [of magnesia and lime.
DOLTISH, *a.* stupid; like a dolt.
DOMAIN, *n.* extent of territory or sway.
DOME, *n.* arched roof or cupola. [servant.
DOMESTIC, *a* belonging to or fond of home;—*n.*
DOMESTICATE, *v.* make domestic or tame.
DOMICILIARY, *a.* pertaining to domicile or fixed
DOMINANT, *a.* ruling; prevailing. [abode.
DOMINATION, *n.* rule; tyranny.
DOMINEER, *v.* rule with insolence.
DOMINICAL, *a.* nothing with Lord's day.
DOMINICANS, *n. pl.* an order of monks.
DOMINION, *n.* sovereign authority.
DOMINO, *n.* hood or cloak; *pl.* game with dotted
DON, *n.* Spanish title; *v.* put on. [pieces of wood.
DONEE, *n.* receiver. **DONOR**, *n.* giver of a gift.
DONJON, *n.* principal tower in a castle.
DOOMSDAY, *n.* day of judgment. [architecture.
DORIC, *a.* noting a Greek dialect or order of
DORICISM, *n.* phrase in Doric dialect.
DORMANT, *a.* sleeping; private.
DORMER, *n.* window in the roof of a house.
DORMITORY, *n.* place to sleep in.
DORSAL, *a.* relating to the back.
DOSE, *n.* as much medicine as is taken at one
DOSSIL, *n.* pledget of lint. [time;—*v.* give in doses.
DOTAGE, *n.* imbecility of mind; excessive fond-
DOTAL, *a.* pertaining to dower. [ness.
DOTARD, *n.* one whose mind is impaired by age.
DOTATION, *n.* endowment.
DOTE, *v.* be or become silly through age.
DOUBLE-DEALING, *n.* dealing with duplicity.
DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, (doobl-ong-tang-dr) *n.* phrase with double meaning.
DOUBLET, *n.* pair; waistcoat. [dollars.
DOUBLOON, *n.* Spanish coin of about sixteen
DOUBTFUL, *a.* uncertain.
DOUCEUR, (doo-ser') *n.* gift; bribe. [body.
DOUCHE, (doosh) *n.* jet of water thrown on the
DOUGHTY, *a.* brave; illustrious; able; strong.
DOUGHY, (dō'e) *a.* like dough; unbaked paste.
DOUSE, *v.* plunge over head into water.
DOVE-COT, *n.* place for pigeons.
DOVETAIL, *n.* joint in form of dove's tail spread.
DOWAGER, *n.* widow with a jointure.
DOWDY, *n.* awkward, ill-dressed woman.
DOWEL, *v.* fasten boards together by pins.
DOWER, DOWRY, *n.* portion of married woman
DOWNY, *a.* soft; down—soft feathers. [or widow.
DOXOLOGY, *n.* hymn or form of giving praise to
DOZE, *v.* slumber;—*n.* imperfect sleep. [God.
DOZEN, *a.* or *n.* twelve things.
DRAB, *n.* sluttish woman;—*a.* of a dun colour.
DRACHM, (dram) *n.* ⅛ of ounce apothecaries' weight.
DRACONIC, *a.* like Draco's laws—sanguinary.
DRAFF, *n.* dregs; lees; refuse. [—*v.* draw; select.
DRAFT, *n.* order for money; sketch; detachment;
DRAFTS, DRAUGHTS, *n. pl.* game on checkered
DRAGOMAN, *n.* Eastern interpreter. [board.
DRAGON, *n.* winged serpent.
DRAGOON, *n.* horse soldier;—*v.* persecute.
DRAINAGE, *n.* drawing off.
DRAKE, *n.* male duck. [avoirdupois.
DRAM, *n.* glass of spirits; one-sixteenth ounce
DRAMA, *n.* theatrical entertainment.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ (se') characters in a play.
DRAMATIZE, *v.* compose in form of a play.
DRAPE, *v.* cover with drapery; dress of picture
DRAPER, *n.* dealer in drapery or dress. [or statue.
DRASTIC, *a.* powerful; active. [once; delineation.
DRAUGHT, (draft) *n.* drawing; quantity drank at
DRAUGHT-HORSE, *n.* horse for drawing. [designs.
DRAUGHTSMAN, *n.* one who draws writings or
DRAWBACK, *n.* duty refunded on goods; any loss.

DRAW-BRIDGE, *n.* bridge to be drawn up or
DRAWEE, *n.* one on whom a bill is drawn. [aside.
DRAWER, *n.* one who draws a bill; sliding box;
—*pl.* under garment for legs.
DRAWING, *n.* delineation; sketch.
DRAWING-ROOM, *n.* room for receiving company.
DRAWL, *v.* lengthen in speaking.
DRAWN-BUTTER, *n.* melted butter.
DRAY, *n.* low cart on wheels.
DREADNAUGHT, *n.* thick, warm garment.
DREAMY, *a.* full of dreams; visionary.
DREARINESS, *n.* gloominess. [with dredge.
DREDGE, *n.* oyster-net;—*v.* sprinkle flour; gather
DREDGING-BOX, *n.* box for sprinkling with flour.
DRESSER, *n.* one who dresses; kitchen table.
DRESSY, *a.* showy in dress. **DRIBBLE**, *v.* slaver.
DRIBBLET, *n.* small quantity; petty sum.
DRIFT, *n.* design; pile of snow or sand;—*v.* float;
form in heaps. [soldiers by exercise.
DRILL, *n.* tool for boring holes;—*v.* bore; train
DRILL-PLOUGH, *n.* plough to sow grain in drills.
DRIPPINGS, *n. pl.* fat falling from roasting meat.
DRIPSTONE, *n.* moulding over doors, &c., to keep
DRIVEL, *v.* slaver;—*n.* slaver; spittle. [off rain.
DRIVELLER, *n.* simpleton.
DRIZZLE, *v.* fall in small drops. [humour.
DROLLERY, *n.* being droll or comical; fun;
DROMEDARY, *n.* camel with one hunch. [sound.
DRONE, *n.* male bee; sluggard; low humming
DROPSICAL, *a.* with dropsy—collection of water
DROSS, *n.* scum of metals. [in body.
DROUGHT, *n.* dry weather; dryness; thirst.
DROVER, *n.* one who drives cattle.
DROWSINESS, *n.* being drowsy; sleepiness.
DRUBBING, *n.* beating.
DRUDGERY, *n.* hard work in mean duties.
DRUGGET, *n.* coarse woollen cloth.
DRUGGIST, *n.* dealer in drugs or medicines.
DRUIDISM, *n.* religion of Druids or Celtic priests.
DRUM-MAJOR, *n.* chief drummer. [toxication.
DRUNKARD, *n.* one given to drunkenness or in-
DRUPACEOUS, *a.* producing drupes—fruit with-
DRYAD, *n.* wood-nymph. [out valves.
DRY-GOODS, *n. pl.* cloths, &c., in distinction
DRY-ROT, *n.* decay of timber. [from groceries.
DRYSALTER, *n.* dealer in chemicals, dye, &c.
DUAL, *a.* expressing the number 2.
DUB, *v.* confer a title.
DUBIOUS, *a.* of uncertain issue; not clear or plain.
DUBITATION, DUBIETY, *n.* act of doubting;
DUCAL, *a.* pertaining to a duke. [doubt.
DUCAT, *n.* foreign coin, struck in dominions of
DUCHESS, *n.* wife of duke. [duke.
DUCHY, *n.* territory of duke.
DUCK, *n.* fowl; kind of canvas;—*v.* dive; stoop.
DUCT, *n.* tube; canal; passage.
DUCTILE, *a.* easily led; flexible.
DUDGEON, *n.* small dagger; malice; ill-will.
DUDS, *n. pl.* old clothes. [two.
DUELLIST, *n.* one often in a duel—fight between
DUENNA, *n.* old woman in charge of younger one.
DUET, (du'- or -et') *n.* song-piece in two parts.
DUFFER, *n.* useless character; sham.
DUG, *n.* pap or nipple of a beast.
DUKEDOM, *n.* estate of duke—highest order of
DULCET, *a.* sweet; harmonious. [nobility.
DULCIMER, *n.* musical instrument played with
DULLARD, *n.* stupid person. [sticks.
DULY, *ad.* fitly; properly.
DUMB-BELLS, *n.* weights used for exercise.
DUMMY, *n.* dumb person; sham package in shop.
DUMPISH, *a.* stupid; moping.
DUMPLING, *n.* paste covering apples boiled.
DUMPS, *n. pl.* moping state.
DUMPY, *a.* short and thick. [for debt.
DUN, *n.* dark colour; clamorous creditor;—*v.* urge
DUNCE, *n.* blockhead. **DUNGEON**, *n.* close prison.
DUODECIMO, *n.* twelve leaves to a sheet.
DUODENUM, *n.* first of the small intestines.
DUPE, *n.* one easily deceived;—*v.* impose on
DUPLICATE, *n.* exact copy;—*a.* double.
DUPLICATURE, *n.* a fold.
DUPLICITY, *n.* doubleness of heart or speech.
DURANCE, DURESS, *n.* imprisonment; constraint.
DURBAR, *n.* Indian audience chamber.
DUSK, *a.* slightly dark;—*n.* tending to darkness.
DUSKY, *a.* partially dark.
DUTIABLE, *a.* subject to duties.
DUTIFUL, *a.* obedient to parents; respectful.
DUTY, *n.* what one is bound to perform; military
service; obedience; tax or customs.
DUUMVIRATE, *n.* government by two men.
DWARF, *n.* person or plant below common size;
—*v.* hinder from growing.
DWINDLE, *v.* become less; fall away; lose health.
DYEING, *n.* staining; art of colouring cloths.
DYER, *n.* one whose trade is to colour cloths, &c.
DYING, *n.* expiring. [treats of bodies in motion.
DYNAMICS, *n. pl.* that branch of mechanics which
DYNAMITE, *n.* explosive substance—siliceous
earth filled with nitro-glycerine. [sovereignty.
DYNASTY, *n.* race of kings of same family;
DYSENTERY, (-dis'-) *n.* bloody flux. [tion.
DYSPEPTIC, *a.* afflicted with dyspepsy or indiges-

E

EAGLET, *n.* young eagle.
EAR, *n.* organ of hearing; spike of corn;—*v.* shoot
EARL, *n.* title of nobility. [into ears.
EARNEST, *a.* eager; diligent;—*n.* money advanced.
EARNINGS, *n. pl.* rewards of services.
EARTHEN, EARTHY, *a.* made of earth or clay.
EARTHLING, *n.* inhabitant of earth; worldling.
EARTHLY, *a.* pertaining to earth.
EARWIG, *n.* prying informer; whisperer.
EASEL, *n.* frame on which pictures are placed
EASEMENT, *n.* ease; relief. [while being painted.
EAST, *n.* quarter where sun rises.
EASTER, *n.* feast of Christ's resurrection.
EASTERLY, *a.* pertaining to the east.
EATABLE, *a.* fit to be eaten;—*n.* anything to be
EAVES, *n. pl.* edges of a roof. [eaten.
EAVES-DROPPER, *n.* insidious listener.
EBB, *v.* flow back; decline;—*n.* recess of tide;
EBB-TIDE, *n.* reflux of tide. [decline.
EBON, *a.* like ebony—species of hard, heavy wood.
EBRIETY, *n.* drunkenness.
EBULLITION, *n.* act of boiling; outburst.
EBURNEAN, *a.* relating to ivory.
ECCE HOMO, L. Behold the man (Pilate's words).
ECCENTRICITY, *n.* deviation from centre; irregu-
ECCLESIASTIC, *n.* clergyman. [larity.
ECCLESIASTICAL, *a.* pertaining to the church.
ECHELON, (-ong') Fr. one file above another,

ECHINATE, (ek') *a.* bristly; prickly.
ECHO, *n.* sound reflected or reverberated;—also *v.*
ECLAIRCISSEMENT, (sis'-mong) *n.* explaining an
ECLAT, (-kla') *n.* striking effect; applause. [affair.
ECLECTICISM, *n.* selecting from different systems.
ECLIPSE, *n.* obscuration of one heavenly body by
ECLIPTIC, *n.* apparent path of sun. [another.
ECLOGUE, (ek'log) *n.* pastoral poem.
ECONOMICAL, *a.* saving; frugal.
ECONOMICS, *n.* science of political economy
ECONOMIST, *n.* one who is frugal.
ECONOMIZE, *v.* use with economy.
ECONOMY, *n.* frugal use of money. [ture.
ECSTATIC, *a.* transporting; with ecstasy or rap-
ECUMENICAL, *a.* pertaining to the habitable
EDDA, *n.* book of Scandinavian mythology. [world.
EDDER, *n.* wood to bind stakes.
EDDY, *n.* circular motion of water.
EDGING, *n.* narrow lace; border.
EDIBLE, *a.* fit to be eaten.
EDICT, *n.* law promulgated; decree.
EDIFICATION, *n.* building up; instruction.
EDIFICE, *n.* large structure.
EDIT, *v.* prepare for publication.
EDITION, *n.* the whole number of copies of a book
EDITOR, *n.* one who edits. [printed at once.
EDUCATION, *n.* instruction; formation of manners.
EDUCE, *v.* draw out; elicit; extract.
EFFACEMENT, *n.* effacing or blotting out.
EFFECTIVE, *a.* able for service.
EFFECTS, *n. pl.* goods. [producing effect.
EFFECTUAL, EFFICACIOUS, EFFICIENT, *a.*
EFFEMINATE, *a.* womanish; weak; voluptuous.
EFFERVESCENCE, *n.* commotion; bubbling.
EFFERVESCENT, *a.* gently boiling or bubbling.
EFFETE, *a.* barren.
EFFIGY, *n.* image of a person.
EFFLORESCENCE, *n.* production of flowers; time
of flowering; eruption. [stances; *pl.* Effluvia.
EFFLUVIUM, *n.* exhalations from putrefying sub-
EFFRONTERY, *n.* impudence.
EFFULGENCE, *n.* flood of light.
EFFUSION, *n.* pouring out. **EFFUSIVE**, *a.* pour-
E.G., (exempli gratia) for example. [ing out.
EGLANTINE, *n.* the sweet brier.
EGOISM, *n.* nothing certain but one's own exist-
EGOTISM, *n.* self-commendation; vanity. [ence.
EGOTISTIC, *a.* addicted to egotism; conceited.
EGREGIOUS, *a.* remarkable; extraordinary.
EGRESS, *n.* act of going out.
EGRET, (ē') *n.* the lesser white heron. [bons, &c.
EGRETTE, (-gret') *n.* ornaments of feathers, rib-
EGYPTOLOGY, *n.* science of Egyptian antiquities.
EIDER-DOWN, *n.* soft feathers of eider duck.
EIRENICON, *n.* what tends to promote peace.
EJACULATION, *n.* short and sudden utterance.
EJACULATORY, *a.* suddenly darted out.
EJECTION, *n.* casting out.
EJECTMENT, *n.* writ to gain possession.
EKE, *v.* increase; lengthen;—*ad.* also; moreover.
ELABORATE, *v.* produce with labour; *a.* highly-
ELAIN, *n.* oily principle of oils and fats. [finished.
ELAPSE, *v.* pass away.
ELASTICITY, *n.* property by which bodies recover
a former state after being bent or compressed.
ELATE, *a.* flushed with success;—*v.* puff up.
ELBOW-GREASE, *n.* energetic hand labour.
ELDER; *n.* older person; ecclesiastical officer;
ELDORADO (a') *n.* the land of gold. [tree.
ELECTIONEERING, *n.* use of efforts to gain office.
ELECTIVE, *a.* regulated by choice. [voting.
ELECTOR, *n.* one who elects or has the right of
ELECTORAL, *a.* belonging to elector or elections.
ELECTRICITY, *n.* branch of natural philosophy.
ELECTRIFY, ELECTRISE, give electricity to.
ELECTRODE, *n.* pole of galvanic battery. [ectricity.
ELECTRO-DYNAMICS, *n.* mechanical action by el-
ELECTROMETER, *n.* instrument to show degree,
kind, or quantity of electricity. [tricity.
ELECTRON, *n.* infinitely minute particle of elec-
EMBOSS, *v.* adorn with raised work. [cannon, &c.
EMBOUCHURE, (ong-boo-shoor') *n.* mouth of river,
ELECTROPLATE, *v.* coat with metal by electricity.
ELECTROTYPE, *n.* facsimile in metal by electro-
chemical process.
ELECTRUM, *n.* amber; alloy of gold and silver.
ELEEMOSYNARY, *a.* given in, or living on, charity.
ELEGIACAL, ELEGIAC, (-gi'-) *a.* used in elegy.
ELEGY, *n.* mournful verse.
ELEMENT, *n.* the constituent part of a thing.
ELEMENTARY, *a.* primary. [swell.
ELEPHANTIASIS, (-ti'-) *n.* disease in which limbs
ELEVATION, *n.* act of raising; high station.
ELF, *n.* imaginary spirit; *pl.* Elves.
ELICIT, *v.* draw forth.
ELIGIBLE, *a.* fit to be elected; desirable.
ELIMINATE, *v.* force out; cancel.
ELISION, *n.* cutting off of a vowel.
ELITE, (e-leet') Fr. the select few.
ELIXIR, *n.* compound tincture. **ELL**, *n.* yard
ELLIPSE, *n.* regular oval figure. [and quarter.
ELLIPSIS, *n.* omission of word or phrase.
ELLIPTICAL, *a.* oval; having part omitted.
ELMO'S FIRE, *n.* electric light on masts.
ELOCUTION, *n.* pronunciation or delivery of words.
ELOGE, (lozh') *n.* funeral oration.
ELOPEMENT, *n.* departure clandestinely.
ELOQUENCE, *n.* elegant and forcible speech.
ELSE, *pron.* other; beside;—*ad.* otherwise.
ELUCIDATE, *v.* explain.
ELUDE, *v.* escape by stratagem.
ELUTRIATE, *v.* purify by mixing and decanting.
ELYSIAN, *a.* very delightful.
ELYSIUM, *n.* ancient heaven; delightful place.
EMACIATE, *v.* lose flesh.
EMANANT, *a.* issuing from.
EMANATION, *n.* act of flowing, or what flows from.
EMANCIPATE, *v.* free from servitude.
EMASCULATE, *v.* castrate; deprive of strength.
EMBALM, *v.* fill with aromatics.
EMBANKMENT, *n.* mound or bank.
EMBARGO, *n.* prohibition of vessels from sailing.
EMBARK, *v.* go on board; engage in.
EMBARRASSMENT, *n.* perplexity; pecuniary dis-
EMBASSY, *n.* message to foreign nation. [tress.
EMBELLISHMENT, *n.* act of adorning; decoration.
EMBERS, *n. pl.* hot cinders.
EMBEZZLE, *v.* appropriate by breach of trust.
EMBLAZON, *v.* adorn with heraldic figures; deck.
EMBLAZONRY, *n.* display of figures on shields.
EMBLEM, *n.* representation of a truth.
EMBLEMATICAL, *a.* comprising emblem.
EMBOLUS, (em') *n.* piston or driver. [of body.
EMBONPOINT, (ong-bōng-pwang') *n.* plumpness
EMBOSS, *v.* adorn with raised work. [cannon, &c.
EMBOUCHURE, (ong-boo-shoor') *n.* mouth of river,

EMBRASURE, *n.* opening in battlements for cannon.
EMBROCATE, *v.* moisten and rub a diseased part.
EMBROIDERY, *n.* variegated needle-work.
EMBROIL, *v.* disturb; confuse.
EMBRYO, (em'-) *n.* rudiments of animal or plant;
EMERALD, *n.* green precious stone. [—also *a.*
EMERGE, *v.* rise out of a fluid.
EMERGENCY, *n.* unforeseen occurrence.
EMERITUS, L. that has served full period.
EMERODS, HEMORRHOIDS, *n.* the piles.
EMERY, *n.* mineral used in polishing.
EMETIC, (-met'-) *n.* medicine causing vomiting.
EMEUTE, Fr. *n.* riot; outbreak. [stay abroad.
EMIGRANT, *n.* one who emigrates or goes to
EMINENCE, *n.* rising; distinction; title of cardi-
EMISSARY, *n.* secret agent. [nals.
EMIT, (-mit'-) *v.* send out.
EMMET, (em'-) *n.* ant. EMOLLIENT, *a.* softening.
EMOLUMENT, *n.* profit; gain.
EMOTION, *n.* excitement of feelings; agitation.
EMPALEMENT, *n.* fortifying with stake; empaling.
EMPANNEL, *n.* names of jurymen.
EMPEROR, *n.* sovereign of an empire.
EMPHASIS, *n.* force in utterance.
EMPHASIZE, *v.* utter with particular stress.
EMPHATICAL, *a.* forcible; spoken with emphasis.
EMPIRIC, *n.* quack. EMPIRICAL, *a.* applied
EMPIRICISM, *n.* quackery. [without science.
EMPLOYEE, *n.* one who is employed.
EMPORIUM, *n.* place of merchandise; mart.
EMPOWER, *v.* authorize.
EMPYREAL, (-pir'-) *a.* formed of pure fire or light.
EMPYREAN (-rē'-) *n.* highest and purest heaven.
EMULATE, *v.* vie with; strive to equal.
EMULATIVE, EMULOUS, *a.* rivalling. [liquid.
EMULSION, *n.* softening medicine; a syrupy
EN, (en) prefix, usually signifies *in* or *on*.
ENACTMENT, *n.* passing of bill into law.
ENAMEL, *n.* substance imperfectly vitrified; substance on teeth;—also *v.*
ENAMELLING, *n.* art of laying on enamel.
ENAMOUR, (-am'-) *v.* inflame with love; make fond.
ENCAMPMENT, *n.* act of pitching tents; camp.
ENCAUSTIC, *a.* or *n.* painting in burnt wax;
ENCEINTE, (ang-sankt') *a.* pregnant. [enamel.
ENCHANTMENT, *n.* fascination; irresistible in-
ENCHASE, *v.* adorn by embossed work. [fluence.
ENCHIRIDION, *n.* a handbook; a manual.
ENCLITIC, (-clit'-) *a.* that inclines or leans upon.
ENCOMIAST, *n.* one who praises another.
ENCOMIUM, *n.* panegyric; praise.
ENCORE, (ang-kōr) *ad.* still; once more;—also *v.*
ENCOUNTER, *n.* and *v.* sudden meeting; combat.
ENCOURAGEMENT, *n.* incitement; hope.
ENCROACHMENT, *n.* unlawful intrusion; inroad.
ENCUMBER, *n.* impede action.
ENCUMBRANCE, *n.* load; hindrance. [places.
ENCYCLICAL, (-sik'-) *a.* sent to many persons or
ENCYCLOPEDIA, *n.* work on the whole circle of
ENCYSTED, (sist'-) *a.* inclosed in vesicle. [sciences.
ENDEAVOUR, *n.* *v.* attempt.
ENDEMIC, *a.* peculiar to a country.
ENDOGEN, *n.* plant growing by internal accretions.
ENDORSE, *v.* write one's name on back of note; approve. [settled.
ENDOWMENT, *n.* act of settling fund; fun
ENDURANCE, *n.* sufferance.
ENEMA, (-nē'-) *n.* injection into rectum.
ENERGETIC, *a.* acting with energy or vigour.
ENERVATE, *v.* deprive of nerve.
EN FAMILLE, (ang fameel') Fr. in a family way; as a family. [vesting with property; surrender.
ENFEOFFMENT, (-fēf'-) *n.* act of enfeoffing—in-
ENFILADE, *n.* straight line;—*v.* rake with shot in direction of line.
ENFORCEMENT, *n.* compulsion; execution.
ENFRANCHISEMENT, (-fran'-) *n.* setting free; admission to civil and political rights.
ENGENDER, *v.* beget; produce.
ENGINE, *n.* instrument of action; machine.
ENGINEER, *n.* one skilled in engineering—constructing and using machines.
ENGINERY, (en'-) *n.* artillery; mechanism.
ENGRAIL, *v.* variegate or indent in curve lines.
ENGRAIN, *v.* dye in grain.
ENGRAVE, *v.* cut with chisel or graver.
ENGROSS, *v.* monopolize; write in large hand.
ENHANCE, *v.* heighten in price; aggravate.
ENIGMATICAL, *a.* containing enigma or riddle;
ENJOIN, *v.* command; forbid judicially. [obscure.
ENLISTMENT, *n.* enlisting or enrolling, especially
ENLIVEN, *v.* animate; cheer. [in army.
ENMITY, *n.* ill-will; hatred.
ENNOBLE, *v.* make noble.
ENNUI, (ong-nwē') *n.* lassitude; languor; dulness
ENORMITY, *n.* atrociousness. [of spirit.
ENORMOUS, *a.* beyond natural or ordinary limits.
EN PASSANT, (ang-passang') Fr. in passing.
ENRAGE, *v.* irritate; provoke to fury.
ENRAPTURE, *v.* throw into ecstasy.
ENRICHMENT, *n.* being made rich.
ENROLMENT, *n.* registering.
ENSAMPLE, *n.* example.
ENSANGUINE, *v.* suffuse with blood.
ENSCONCE, *v.* shelter. [gether.
ENSEMBLE, (ong-sam'bl) *n.* all parts taken to-
ENSHRINE, *v.* inclose in chest; lay up choicely.
ENSIFORM, *a.* sword-shaped.
ENSIGN, *n.* officer that carries standard; flag.
ENSIGNCY, *n.* rank or commission of ensign.
ENSILAGE, *n.* fodder kept green till winter.
ENSLAVEMENT, *n.* state of servitude; slavery.
ENSUE, *v.* follow as a consequence; succeed.
ENTABLATURE, *n.* part of column over capital.
ENTAILMENT, *n.* limiting estate to unchangeable
ENTANGLE, *v.* perplex; involve. [line of descent.
ENTELECHY, *n.* actual existence. [understanding.
ENTENTE CORDIAL, [ang-tankt -al') Fr. cordial
ENTERIC, (-er'-) *a.* relating to intestines.
ENTERPRISE, *n.* undertaking; bold attempt.
ENTERPRISING, *a.* bold or resolute to undertake.
ENTERTAIN, *v.* treat with hospitality; amuse
ENTHEAL, (en'the-al) *a.* divinely inspired.
ENTHRONE, *v.* place on a throne.
ENTHUSIAST, *n.* one with heated imagination.
ENTHUSIASTIC, *a.* full of enthusiasm or ardent
ENTICEMENT, *n.* act or means of alluring. [zeal.
ENTIRENESS, ENTIRETY, *n.* fulness; complete-
ENTITLE, *v.* give a right to. [ness.
ENTITY, *n.* real existence.
ENTOMB, *v.* deposit in tomb. [description of insects.
ENTOMOLOGIST, *n.* one versed in entomology—
ENTRAILS, *n. pl.* bowels; intestines.

ENTRANCE, (-ance') *v.* put into trance or ecstasy.
ENTREATY, *n.* urgent prayer. [of dishes.
ENTREE, (ong-trā') *n.* freedom of access; course
ENTREPOT, (a'nktrpo), place of transhipment on
ENTRESOL, *n.* low intermediate story. [a line.
ENTWINE, *v.* twine or wreathe round.
ENUCLEATE, *v.* clear from intricacy; explain.
ENUMERATE, *v.* number.
ENUNCIATE, *v.* declare; utter.
ENVELOPE, (en'- ongv'-) *n.* wrapper; cover for
ENVELOPMENT, *n.* wrapping. [letter.
ENVENOM, *v.* poison.
ENVIABLE, *a.* exciting envy. ENVIOUS, *a.* feel-
ENVIRON, (-vī'-) *v.* surround. [ing envy.
ENVIRONS, *n. pl.* places that lie around a town.
ENVOY, *n.* minister to foreign court. [grudge.
ENVY, *n.* or *v.* grief, or grieve at another's good;
EOLIAN, *a.* pertaining to Æolus, or the winds.
EOLIPILE, *n.* ball with pipe to show force of steam.
EON, *n.* secondary agent in the creation; age.
EPACT, (ē'-) *n.* excess of solar month beyond lunar.
EPAULEMENT, *n.* fortifying with stake; empaling.
EPAULET, (ep'-) *n.* shoulder ornament. [table.
EPERGNE, *n.* ornamented branched stand for
EPHEMERAL, *a.* lasting but a day. [merides.
EPHEMERIS, *n.* astronomical almanac; *pl.* Ephe-
EPHOD, (ef'-) *n.* girdle worn by Jewish priests.
EPIC, *a.* containing heroic narration.
EPICENE, *a.* denoting either gender.
EPICURE, *n.* luxurious and dainty eater.
EPICUREAN, (-rē'-) *a.* luxurious; sensual;—*n.* an
EPIDEMIC, *n.* prevailing disease. [epicure.
EPIDERMIS, *n.* cuticle or scarf skin.
EPIGLOTTIS, *n.* cartilage preventing food enter-
EPIGRAM, *n.* short poem with point. [ing windpipe.
EPIGRAMMATIC, *a.* pointed; poignant.
EPIGRAPH, *n.* inscription on building, tomb, &c.
EPILEPTIC, *a.* diseased with epilepsy—falling
EPILOGUE, *n.* concluding speech. [sickness.
EPIPHANY, (-pif'-) *n.* festival 12th day after Christmas. [ment by bishops.
EPISCOPAL, *a.* pertaining to episcopacy—govern-
EPISCOPATE, *n.* office of bishops.
EPISODE, *n.* separate story.
EPISTOLARY, *a.* contained in letters.
EPISTYLE, *n.* piece resting on the capital.
EPITAPH, *n.* monumental inscription.
EPITHALAMIUM, *n.* marriage song.
EPITHET, *n.* title or name.
EPITOMIZE, *v.* make epitome—abridgment.
EPIZOON, *n.* parasitic animal.
E PLURIBUS UNUM, L. from many one.
EPOCH, *n.* remarkable period of time.
EPODE, *n.* third or last part of an ode.
EQUABLE, *a.* uniform; smooth.
EQUANIMITY, *n.* evenness of mind. [equal.
EQUATION, *n.* proposition showing two quantities
EQUATOR, *n.* great circle dividing earth into northern and southern hemispheres. [officer.
EQUERRY, (ek'we-re) *n.* prince's stable or its
EQUESTRIAN, *a.* pertaining to horses or horse-
EQUIANGULAR, *a.* with equal angles. [manship.
EQUILATERAL, *a.* with equal sides.
EQUILIBRIOUS, *a.* balanced.
EQUILIBRIUM, *n.* equipoise.
EQUINE, *a.* pertaining to horses.
EQUINOCTIAL, *n.* great circle which sun describes when days and nights are equal;—*a.* pertaining to the equinox.
EQUINOX, *n.* time when days and nights are equal.
EQUIPAGE, *n.* attendance; retinue.
EQUIPMENT, *n.* outfit; apparatus furnished.
EQUIPOISE, *n.* equality of weight or force.
EQUIPOLLENT, *a.* having equal force.
EQUITABLE, *a.* giving or disposed to give each
EQUITY, *n.* justice; impartiality. [his due.
EQUIVALENT, *n.* or *a.* equal in worth.
EQUIVOCAL, *a.* ambiguous.
EQUIVOCATION, *n.* using words of double mean-
ERA, *n.* point of time from which to compute. [ing.
ERADIATE, *v.* shoot rays.
ERADICATE, *v.* extirpate. [to State.
ERASTIANISM, *n.* church completely subordinate
ERASURE, *n.* act of erasing or rubbing out.
ERATO, (er'-) *n.* muse of lyric and love poetry.
EREMITE, *n.* hermit. [cence on grain; spur.
ERGOT, *n.* protuberance on horse's leg; excres-
ERMINE, *n.* animal's fur; station of judge.
ERODE, *v.* eat away. EROTIC, *a.* relating to love.
ERPETOLOGY, *n.* natural history of reptiles.
ERRAND, *n.* message.
ERRANT, ERRATIC, *a.* wandering; roving.
ERRANTRY, *n.* errant state.
ERRATUM, *n.* error in printing or writing;—*pl.*
ERRONEOUS, *a.* wrong; false. [Errata.
ERSE, *n.* Gaelic or Celtic language.
ERST, *ad.* at first; long ago.
ERUBESCENCE, *n.* blushing. ERUCTATION, *n.*
ERUDITE, *a.* learned. [belching.
ERUDITION, *n.* knowledge; learning.
ERUGINOUS, *a.* partaking of copper and its rust.
ERUPTION, *n.* breaking forth; pustules on skin.
ERYSIPELAS, (-sip'-) *n.* St. Anthony's fire.
ESCALADE, *n.* scaling of walls. [movements.
ESCAPEMENT, *n.* part of watch regulating its
ESCHAROTIC, *a.* caustic;—*n.* caustic application.
ESCHATOLOGY, *n.* doctrine of last things—death, judgment, &c. [want of heirs.
ESCHEAT, *n.* falling of lands to lord of manor for
ESCHEW, *v.* shun or avoid. [guard.
ESCORT, (es'-) *n.* guard;—(-kort'-) *v.* attend and
ESCRITOIR, (-twor') *n.* box with writing conveni-
ESCULAPIAN, *a.* relating to medicine. [enccs.
ESCULENT, *a.* good for food.
ESCURIAL, *n.* Spanish royal palace.
ESCUTCHEON, *n.* shield or coat of arms.
ESOPHAGUS, *n.* the gullet. ESOTERIC, *a.* secret.
ESPALIER, (-pal'-) *n.* frame or trellis for fruit trees.
ESPERANTO, *n.* international, artificial language, invented by Dr. Zamenhof, Warsaw, in 1887.
ESPIONAGE, (-azh') *n.* practice of employing spies.
ESPLANADE, *n.* open space before fortification; sloping grass-plot. [tracting of marriage.
ESPOUSAL, *n.* adoption; protection;—*pl.* con-
ESPRIT, (-spree') *n.* spirit;—de corps (cor) attach-
ESQUIRE, *n.* title of gentlemen [ment to one's class.
ESSAY, (-sā'-) *n.* attempt;—(es'-) *n.* trial; short
ESSENCE, *n.* nature of a thing; perfume. [treatise.
ESSENTIAL, *a.* necessary to existence;—*n.* chief
ESTHETIC, *a.* relating to taste [point.
ESTIVAL, (-tī'-) *a.* pertaining to summer.
ESTOP, *v* bar; impede. ESTOPPEL, *n.* plea in bar.
ESTOVERS, *n. pl.* necessaries allowed by law.
ESTRANGEMENT, *n.* alienation.

ESTRAY, *n.* beast wandering or lost.
ESTUARY, *n.* arm of sea; vapour bath.
ETC., for et caetera, and the rest.
ETCH, *v.* engrave by corroding with nitric acid lines drawn through wax.
ETERNAL, *a.* having no beginning nor end.
ETESIAN, *a.* denoting certain periodical winds.
ETHER, *n.* subtile fluid supposed to fill space; volatile fluid.
ETHEREAL, *a.* consisting of ether; heavenly.
ETHICAL, *a.* relating to moral philosophy or
ETHNICAL, *a.* heathen; belonging to race. [ethics.
ETHNOGRAPHY, *n.* description of races.
ETHNOLOGY, *n.* science of races.
ETIOLATE, *v.* bleach by shutting out light
ETIQUETTE, (-ket') *n.* forms of ceremony.
ETYMOLOGY, *n.* derivation of words from their
EUCHARIST, *n.* Lord's supper. [originals.
EUCHOLOGION, *n.* liturgy, especially of Greek Church. [virtue.
EUDAMONISM, *n.* happiness the foundation of
EUDIOMETER, *n.* instrument to test purity of air or to analyse gases. [heroes.
EUHEMERISM, *n.* that gods are only deified
EULOGIUM, EULOGY, *n.* commendation; praise.
EUNUCH, *n.* castrated man.
EUPEPSY, *n.* good digestion. [offensive one.
EUPHEMISM, *n.* delicate expression used for
EUPHONY, *n.* agreeably sounding enunciation.
EUPHUISM, *n.* fastidious delicacy in language.
EUROCLYDON, (-rok'-) *n.* stormy easterly wind.
EUSTACHIAN TUBE, *n.* that from inner ear to
EUTERPE, *n.* muse of music. [mouth.
EUTHANASIA, (-na'), EUTHANASY, (than') *n.* easy
EVACUATE, *v.* empty; quit. [death.
EVADE, *v.* avoid; elude; slip away.
EVANESCENT, *a.* vanishing; fleeting. [gospel.
EVANGELICAL, *a.* according to the Evangel or
EVANGELIZE, *v.* instruct in gospel of Christ.
EVAPORATE, *v.* pass off in vapour.
EVASIVE, *a.* using evasion—artifice, equivocation.
EVENTFUL, *a.* full of incidents.
EVENTUAL, *a.* as a consequence; contingent.
EVICT, *v.* dispossess by judicial process.
EVIDENT, *a.* clear; plain.
EVIDENTIAL, *a.* affording evidence or proof.
EVINCE, *v.* prove. EVISCERATE, *v.* take out
EVOKE, *v.* call forth. [bowels.
EVOLUTION, *n.* unfolding or opening out.
EVOLUTIONIST, *n.* one skilled in military move-
EVOLVE, *v.* unfold; expand; emit. [ments
EWER, *n.* large pitcher with wide spout.
EX, a prefix, *out of* or *from*.
EXACERBATION, *n.* increased violence of disease.
EXACT, *a.* closely correct;—*v.* demand; require.
EXACTION, *n.* extorting or levying.
EXAGGERATE, *v.* heighten in representation.
EXALTED, *a.* dignified; sublime.
EXAMINE, *v.* inspect; search into.
EXAMPLE, *n.* a pattern.
EXASPERATE, *v.* make very angry; enrage.
EXCALIBUR, *n.* King Arthur's mythological
EXCANDESCENT, *a.* white with heat. [sword.
EX CATHEDRA, L. by or from authority.
EXCAVATE, *v.* make hollow. EXCEED, *v.* surpass;
EXCELLENCE, *n.* superior goodness. [excel.
EXCELLENCY, *n.* title of honour.
EXCELSIOR, *a.* higher. [tion.
EXCEPTIONABLE, *a.* liable to exception or objec-
EXCEPTIONAL, *a.* forming exception; not ordi-
EXCERPTA, EXCERPTS, chosen passages. [nary.
EXCESS, *n.* more than enough; intemperance.
EXCESSIVE, *a.* exceeding just limits; extreme.
EXCHANGE, *n.* barter; balance of money; place where merchants meet.
EXCHEQUER, *n.* revenue or money department.
EXCISABLE, *a.* subject to excise—duty on goods.
EXCITABLE, *a.* easily roused to action.
EXCLAIM, *v.* cry out. [cries.
EXCLAMATORY, *a.* using exclamations — loud
EXCLUSIVE, *a.* shutting out; not including.
EXCOGITATE, *v.* devise; think out.
EXCOMMUNICATE, *v.* exclude from church ordi-
EXCORIATE, *v.* flay; strip off skin. [nances.
EXCREMENT, *n.* matter discharged from the body.
EXCRESCENCE, *n.* preternatural growth or protuberance.
EXCRETE, *v.* discharge through pores.
EXCRETION, *n.* separation of animal matters.
EXCRETORY, (ex') *n.* little duct for secreting fluid.
EXCRUCIATING, *a.* distressing; very painful.
EXCULPATE, *v.* clear from fault or guilt.
EXCULPATORY, *a.* clearing from blame.
EXCURSUS, *n.* part giving fuller explanation.
EXCUSE, (kūz') *v.* pardon; judge leniently; (kūs')
EXECRABLE, (ex'-) *a.* detestable. [*n.* apology.
EXECRATE, *v.* curse. EXECUTE, *v.* do; kill by law;
EXECUTIONER, *n* one who kills by law. [complete.
EXECUTIVE, (ec') *a.* carrying into effect;—*n.* person or power executing the law. [tator.
EXECUTOR, (ec') *n.* one who settles estate of tes-
EXECUTORY, (ec') *a.* performing official duties.
EXEGESIS, *n.* interpretation, especially of Scrip-
EXEGETICAL, *a.* explanatory. [tures.
EXEMPLAR, *n.* copy; pattern.
EXEMPLARY, *a.* worthy of imitation; explanatory.
EXEMPLIFY, *v.* illustrate by example.
EXEMPT, *a.* or *v.* free from.
EXEQUIES, *n. pl.* funeral solemnities.
EXERT, *v.* use exertion or effort.
EXHALATION, *n.* exhaled or emitted vapour.
EXHAUSTION, *n.* exhausting or draining empty.
EXHIBIT, *v.* display. EXHILARATE, *v.* make
EXHORTATION, *n.* good advice. [cheerful.
EXHUMATION, *n.* taking out of grave.
EXIGENCY, *n.* necessity; want.
EXILE, *n.* banishment; person banished;—*v.*
EXIT, *n.* departure; death. [banish; *a.* slender.
EXODUS, *n.* going out; 2nd book of Moses.
EX OFFICIO, L. by virtue of office, and without special authority. [additions.
EXOGEN, *n.* plant with stem formed by outside
EXONERATE, *v.* unload; free from a charge.
EXORBITANT, *a.* excessive. [spirits) by conjuration.
EXORCISM, *n.* exorcising or expelling (as evil
EXORDIUM, *n.* beginning, especially of a speech.
EXOTERIC, *a.* delivered in public.
EXOTIC, *a.* foreign;—*n.* foreign plant.
EXPANSE, *n.* wide extent of space or body.
EXPANSIVE, *a.* spreading.
EX PARTE, Lat. only from one side.
EXPATIATE, *v.* wander; enlarge upon.
EXPATRIATION, *n.* banishment; emigration.
EXPECTANT, *a.* looking for;—*n.* one expecting.

EXPECTORANT, *n.* medicine causing expectora-
EXPECTORATE, *v.* discharge from lungs. [tion.
EXPEDIENCY, *n.* fitness; propriety. [device.
EXPEDIENT, *a.* fit; proper;—*n.* means to end;
EXPEDITE, *v.* hasten forward; render easy.
EXPEDITION, *n.* haste; voyage; enterprise.
EXPEDITIOUS, *a.* done with dispatch.
EXPENDITURE, *n.* spending; sum expended.
EXPENSIVE, *a.* costly; dear.
EXPERIENTIAL, *a.* founded on experience.
EXPERIMENTAL, *a.* founded on experiment.
EXPERIMENTUM CRUCIS, L. decisive experiment. [special knowledge.
EXPERT, (-pert') *a.* dexterous; (ex'-) *n.* one with
EXPIATE, *v.* atone; satisfy.
EXPIATORY, *a.* that makes expiation or satisfac-
EXPIRATION, EXPIRY, *n.* termination. [tion.
EXPIRE, *v.* breathe out; die.
EXPISCATE, *v.* fish out; inquire strictly.
EXPLANATORY, *a.* serving to explain or illustrate.
EXPLETIVE, *n.* word inserted to fill a space.
EXPLICATIVE, *a.* tending to explain.
EXPLICIT, *a* clear; plain; express.
EXPLODE, *v.* burst with noise; drive into disrepute.
EXPLOIT, *n.* heroic deed.
EXPLORE, *v.* search; examine.
EXPLOSION, *n.* sudden bursting with noise.
EXPLOSIVE, *a.* bursting with force;—also *n.*
EXPONENT, *n.* index of power in algebra;—*a.*
EXPORT, (-pōrt') *v.* send abroad. [representative.
EXPORT, (ex') *n.* commodity sent abroad.
EXPOSITION, *n.* explanation.
EXPOSITOR, EXPOUNDER, *n.* interpreter.
EXPOSITORY, *a.* explaining.
EX POST FACTO, L. done after another thing.
EXPOSTULATION, *n.* earnest remonstrance.
EXPOSTULATORY, *a.* containing expostulation.
EXPOSURE, EXPOS-E', *n.* lying or laying open.
EXPRESS, *v.* press out; utter;—*a.* plain; explicit; *n.* special messenger.
EXPRESSION, *n.* pressing out; speech.
EXPRESSIVELY, *ad.* with force.
EXPRESSLY, *ad.* in direct terms.
EXPUGN, (-pūn') *v.* take by assault.
EXPULSION, *n.* act of expelling.
EXPULSIVE, *a.* having power to expel.
EXPUNGE, *v.* blot out. EXPURGATE, *v.* purify;
EXQUISITE, *a.* excellent; keenly felt. [expunge.
EXSCIND, *v.* cut off. EXTANT, *a* now in being.
EXTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* EXTEMPORE, (-por-e) *ad.* uttered without previous study.
EXTEMPORIZE, *v.* utter without study.
EXTENSIVE, *a.* large; of great extent or compass.
EXTENUATE, *v.* palliate.
EXTERIOR, *a.* outward; foreign;—*n.* outside;
EXTERMINATE, *v.* root out. [surface.
EXTERNALS, *n. pl.* outward rites; exterior forms.
EXTINCT, *a.* extinguished.
EXTINCTEUR, *n.* apparatus for extinguishing fire.
EXTINCTION, *n.* destruction.
EXTINGUISH, *v.* quench; destroy.
EXTINGUISHER, *n.* utensil to extinguish candle.
EXTIRPATE, *v.* root out. EXTOL, *v.* praise
EXTORT, *v.* exact; wrest. [greatly.
EXTORTIONATE, *a.* oppressive. [lawful exaction.
EXTORTIONER, *n.* one practising extortion—un-
EXTRA, *as prefix, without* or *beyond*.
EXTRACT, (-tract') *v.* draw out. [from book.
EXTRACT, (ex'-) *n.* substance drawn out; passage
EXTRACTION, *n.* drawing out; lineage.
EXTRADITION, *n.* delivery by one government to another of accused person
EXTRAJUDICIAL, *a.* out of regular course of law.
EXTRAMUNDANE, *a.* beyond boundaries of mate-
EXTRAMURAL, *a.* beyond the walls. [rial world.
EXTRANEOUS, *a.* foreign; not intrinsic.
EXTRAORDINARY, *a.* uncommon.
EXTRAVAGANCE, *n.* lavish expense; excess.
EXTRAVAGANZA, *n.* thing out of rule; wild flight of language, &c. [vessels.
EXTRAVASATED, (-trav'-) *a.* forced out of proper
EXTREME, *a.* outermost; greatest;—*n.* limit.
EXTREMITY, *n.* utmost point or degree; neces-
EXTRICATE, *v.* disentangle; set free. [sity.
EXTRINSIC, *a.* outward; external.
EXTRUSION, *n.* extruding or thrusting out.
EXUBERANCE, *n.* abundance.
EXUDATION, *n.* sweating out or exuding.
EXULCERATE, *v.* cause an ulcer; fret; become
EXULTATION, *n.* great joy. [ulcerous.
EXUVIÆ, *n. pl.* cast skins, shells, &c.
EYELET-HOLE, *n.* hole for lace or cord.
EYE-SERVANT, *a.* servant that requires watching.
EYESORE, *n.* something offensive to the sight.
EYE-TOOTH, *n.* upper tooth next the grinders.
EYRY, (ā're) *n.* place where birds of prey build and hatch.

F

FABIAN, *a.* cautiously slow.
FABLE, *n.* fiction teaching truth.
FABRIC, *n.* building; manufactured article, as
FABRICATE, *v.* devise falsely; construct. [cloth.
FABRICATION, *n.* act of building; construction.
FABULIST, *n.* writer of fables.
FABULOUS, *a.* feigned; unreal; false.
FACADE, (-sade') *n.* front elevation of building.
FACET, (fas'et) *n.* little face.
FACETIOUS, *a.* witty. FACETIAE, L. witty say-
FACIAL, *a.* pertaining to face. [ings.
FACILE, (fas'il) *a.* yielding.
FACILITY, *n.* ease; *pl.* means to render easy.
FACSIMILE, (-sim'e-lē) *n.* exact likeness.
FACTION, *n.* dissension; political party.
FACTIOUS, *a.* given to faction.
FACTITIOUS, *a.* made by art; artificial.
FACTORAGE, *n.* commission of factor or agent.
FACTORY, *n.* manufactory; body of factors.
FACTOTUM, (-tō'-) *n.* agent for all sorts of work.
FACULÆ, *n.* spots on sun's disk.
FACULTY, *n.* power of mind; ability; officers of
FAG, *v.* become weary;—*n.* drudge. [college.
FAG-END, *n.* untwisted end of rope; refuse.
FAGOT, *n.* bundle of twigs.
FAGOT-VOTE, *n.* vote on nominal, not substantial
FAILURE, *n.* defect; becoming insolvent. [basis.
FAIN, *a.* glad;—*ad.* gladly.
FAINEANT, (-nā-ang'), *a.* do-nothing; puppet.
FAIRY, *n.* fabled spirit;—*a.* belonging to fairies.
FAITH, *n.* object of belief; fidelity; revealed
FAKIR (-eer'), *n.* oriental monk or devotee. [truth.
FALCATE, *a.* hooked. FALCHION, *n.* short crooked sword. [or hawks for sport.
FALCONER, (faw'kn-er) *n.* one who trains falcons

FALCONRY, *n.* art of training hawks. [bishop's chair.
FALDSTOOL, *n.* camp-stool; kneeling-stool; a
FALLACIOUS, *a.* producing mistake; deceitful.
FALLACY, *n.* something calculated to deceive.
FALLIBILITY, *n.* liableness to err.
FALLOW, *a.* pale red or yellow; ploughed but not sown;—*n.* land left untilled.
FALSETTO, *n.* feigned voice.
FALSI CRIMEN, L. forgery.
FALSIFY, *v.* counterfeit; break one's word.
FALTER, *v.* hesitate in speech; waver.
FAMA CLAMOSA, (-o'-) L. scandalous rumour.
FAMILIAR, *a.* intimate; well-known;—*n.* intimate
FAMILIARIZE, *v.* accustom. [acquaintance; demon.
FAMILY, *n.* household; lineage; class.
FAMINE, *n.* want of sufficient food.
FAMISH, *v.* die of hunger; starve.
FAMOUS, *a.* renowned; noted. [winnow grain.
FAN, *n.* instrument to cool the face, and one to
FANATICAL, *a.* wild and enthusiastic in opinions.
FANATIC, (-nat'-) *n.* enthusiast; bigot.
FANATICISM, *n.* extravagant notions; religious frenzy.
FANCIFUL, *a.* dictated by fancy or taste; whimsical.
FANE, *n.* temple; church.
FANFARONADE, (făd'*)n.* vain boasting; ostentation.
FANG, *n.* tusk of animal; claw; talon.
FANGLED, *a.* made gaudy; showy.
FANTASIA, *n.* fanciful piece of music.
FANTASTICAL, *a.* fanciful; whimsical.
FARCICAL, *a.* like a farce—ludicrous play. [food.
FARE, *v.* be in any state;—*n.* price of passage;
FAREWELL, *n.* wish of welfare; leave taking.
FAR-FETCHED, *a.* forced; elaborately strained.
FARINA, (ri) *n.* flour dust; starch in fine grains.
FARINACEOUS, *a.* consisting of meal.
FARO, *n.* card game—one playing against the bank.
FARRAGINOUS, *a.* formed of various materials;
FARRAGO, (rā) *n.* medley. [mixed.
FARRIERY, *n.* work of farrier—horse doctor or shoer. [calf per year.
FARROW, *n.* litter of pigs;—*a.* not producing a
FARTHINGALE, *n.* hoop for petticoat.
FASCICULAR, *a.* united in a bundle.
FASCINATE, *v.* charm; captivate. [mould.
FASHION, *n.* form; custom; mode;—*v.* form;
FASHIONABLE, *a.* according to prevailing mode.
FAST-DAY, *n.* day for fasting and prayer.
FASTENING, *n.* that which confines or fastens.
FASTIDIOUS, *a.* difficult to please; squeamish.
FASTNESS, *n.* state of being fast; strong fort.
FATAL, *a.* deadly; destructive; necessary.
FATALISM, *n.* doctrine of fate or inevitable neces-
FATALITY, *n.* invincible necessity; mortality. [sity.
FATED, *a.* decreed by fate. [men.
FATES, *n. pl.* destinies supposed to preside over
FATHOM, *n.* six feet;—*v.* try depth of; penetrate.
FATIGUE, *n.* great weariness; toil;—*v.* weary to
FATLING, *n.* fat animal. [excess; tire.
FATTY, *a.* consisting of fat; greasy.
FATUITY, *n.* weakness of mind.
FATUOUS, *a.* foolish; weak; silly.
FAUCES, (faw'sēz) *n. pl.* back part of mouth.
FAUCET, *n.* pipe for drawing liquors.
FAUN, *n.* rural deity.
FAUNA, *n.* entire group of animals in a country.
FAUX PAS, (fo pa) Fr. false step.
FAVOURABLE, *a.* propitious to success; kind; conducive to.
FAVOURITE, *n.* particular friend;—*a.* preferred.
FAVOURITISM, *n.* disposition to favour a friend.
FAWN, *n.* young deer;—*v.* flatter servilely.
FAY, *n.* fairy; elf. FEALTY, *n.* homage; loyalty.
FEASIBILITY, *n.* being feasible; practicability.
FEAT, *n.* extraordinary action; exploit.
FEATHERY, *a.* covered with, or like feathers or
FEATURE, *n.* form of face; lineament. [plumes.
FEBRIFUGE, *n.* medicine to cure fever.
FEBRILE, *a.* partaking of fever.
FECAL, *a.* containing dregs.
FECES, FÆCES, (fē'sēz) *n. pl.* excrement.
FECIAL, *a.* of heralds and proclaiming war.
FECKLESS, *a.* without spirit or worth.
FECULA, (fek') *n.* starchy part of farina.
FECULENCE, *n.* foul matter in liquors; lees.
FECUNDATE, *v.* make prolific.
FECUNDITY, *n.* fruitfulness.
FEDERAL, *a.* pertaining to a league or contract.
FEDERATIVE, *a.* joining in league or federation.
FEE, *n.* reward; recompense; perpetual right.
FEELING, *n.* touch; sensibility. FEIGN, *v.* pre-
FEIGNEDLY, *ad.* with dissimulation. [tend.
FEINT, *n.* false show.
FELICITATE, *v.* make happy; congratulate.
FELICITOUS, *a.* happy. FELICITY, *n.* great hap-
FELINE, *a.* pertaining to cats. [piness.
FELL, *a.* fierce; savage;—*v.* cut down;—*n.* hill.
FELLY, FELLOE, *n.* rim of wheel.
FELO DE SE, L. a suicide.
FELON, *n.* criminal; painful tumour. [villainous.
FELONIOUS, *a.* with felony or heinous crime;
FELT, *n.* cloth made by pulling, not woven.
FEMININE, *a.* female; tender; effeminate.
FEMORAL, *a.* belonging to thigh. [vice only.
FENCIBLES, *n. pl.* soldiers enlisted for home ser-
FENCING, *n.* materials for fences; defence by
FENESTRAL, *a.* pertaining to window. [sm'allsword.
FENIANISM, *n.* secret organization to overthrow British rule in Ireland.
FENNEL, *n.* aromatic plant with yellow flowers.
FEOFF, (fef) *v.* invest with fee of land. [sion.
FEOFFMENT, (fef'ment) *n.* act of granting posses
FERIAL, *a.* pertaining to holidays or week-days.
FERINGEE, *n.* name given to English by Hindus.
FERMENT, (fer') *n.* substance (e.g. fungus) causing fermentation; commotion. [tion.
FERMENT, (-ment')*v.* cause or undergo fermenta-
FERMENTATION, *n.* changing organic substance into new compounds by a ferment.
FERN, *n.* plant fructifying on back of leaves.
FEROCIOUS, *a.* savage; fierce.
FERREOUS, *a.* made of or pertaining to iron.
FERRET, *v.* search out;—*n.* animal like weasel; iron to try glass.
FERRUGINOUS, *a.* like or containing iron or rust.
FERRULE, *n.* ring round end of stick.
FERULE, *n.* wooden slapper.
FERVENCY, FERVOUR, *n.* heat of mind.
FERVENT, FERVID, *a.* warm; ardent.
FESCENNINE, *a.* licentious; wanton.
FESCUE, *n.* wire to point out letters.
FESTAL, FESTIVE, *a.* relating to a feast.
FESTER, *v.* to rankle. FESTIVAL, *n.* feast;
FESTIVITY, *n.* social joy or mirth. [solemn day.

FESTOON, *n.* kind of wreath. FETCH, *v.* go and
FETE, *n.* festival. [bring;—*n.* stratagem; trick.
FETICH, *n.* stone, stick, &c., worshipped.
FETICHISM, *n.* lowest form of idolatry.
FETID, *a.* rancid.
FETLOCK, *n.* hair behind horse's pastern joints.
FETOR, *n.* offensive smell.
FETTER, *n.* chain for feet;—*v.* chain; shackle.
FETUS, *n.* animal in womb.
FEU, *n.* hereditary right to lands by payment or
FEUD, *n.* quarrel; broil. [feu duty to superior.
FEUDAL, *a.* held of superior for service or money.
FEU DE JOIE, (-zhwa) Fr. bonfire; firing guns for joy. [paper for tale.
FEUILLETON, (fwee'-tong) part of French news-
FEVER, *n.* disease marked by heat, thirst, and accelerated pulse.
FEWNESS, *n.* smallness of number.
FEY, (fā) *a.* about to die suddenly or violently.
FIASCO, *n.* ignominious failure.
FIAT, *n.* decree; order.
FIBROUS, *a.* like or of fibres—slender threads of
FICKLE, *a.* changeable in mind. [animal or plant.
FICTILE, *a.* moulded into form by art.
FICTION, *n.* invented story; lie.
FICTITIOUS, *a.* feigned; counterfeit.
FIDELITY, *n.* faithfulness; loyalty; honesty
FIDGETY, *a.* restless; uneasy.
FIDUCIARY, *n.* one who holds in trust.
FIEF, (fēf) *n.* fee; land held for military service.
FIELD-BOOK, *n.* book used in surveying.
FIELD-PIECE, *n.* small cannon.
FIEND, *n.* implacable enemy; devil.
FIERCENESS, *n.* violence; rage.
FIERY, *a.* consisting of fire; hot; irritable; fierce.
FIGMENT, *n.* invention; fiction. [figure.
FIGURATIVE, *a.* metaphorical; represented by
FIGURE, *n.* character for number; type; shape.
FILACEOUS, FILAMENTOUS, *a.* like, or of fila-
FILAMENT, *n.* fibre. [ments.
FILATORY, *n.* machine for spinning threads.
FILATURE, *n.* reeling of silk from cocoons.
FILBERT, *n.* nut of hazel kind.
FILCH, *v.* steal; pilfer. FILIAL, *a.* becoming a son.
FILIATION, *n.* relation of son to parent.
FILIBUSTER, *n.* name for piratical adventurers.
FILIGREE, *n.* ornamental work in gold or silver.
FILLET, *n.* head-band; joint of meat. [like threads.
FILLIBEG, *n.* Highland kilt.
FILLIP, *n.* or *v.* stroke or strike with finger nail.
FILLY, *n.* young mare.
FILMY, *a.* composed of film—thin skin on eye.
FILTER, *n.* liquor-strainer;—*v.* purify by straining.
FILTRATION, *n.* act of filtering.
FINABLE, *a.* deserving a fine; that may be purified.
FINBRIATE, *a.* fringed; jagged.
FINALE, (-na'lā) *n.* last piece in music; termination.
FINALITY, *n.* being finally fixed; doctrine of final
FINANCE, *n.* treasury; money matters. [causes.
FINANCIER, *n.* one skilled in financial matters.
FINERY, *n.* fine dress; trinkets, &c.; splendour.
FINESSE, *n.* art; stratagem;—*v.* use stratagem.
FINICAL, *a.* gay; foppish. FINIS, *n.* end; con-
FINITE, *a.* bounded; limited. [clusion.
FINNY, *a.* furnished with fins.
FINYCOED, *a.* having toes connected.
FIORD, *n.* inlet with steep rocky banks.
FIRE-BRIGADE, *n.* body of men for extinguishing
FIRE-ENGINE, *n.* engine to extinguish fires. [fires.
FIRELOCK, *n.* musket.
FIRE-PLUG, *n.* plug for drawing water at fires.
FIRKIN, *n.* vessel of eight or nine gallons.
FIRMAMENT, *n.* region of the air.
FIRMAN, *n.* Asiatic license or permit.
FIRSTLING, *n.* offspring of cattle first produced.
FIRTH, FRITH, *n.* opening of river into sea.
FISCAL, *a.* pertaining to public treasury.
FISCALITIS, *n.* a mania for discussing fiscal pro-
FISHERY, *n.* business or place of fishing. [blems.
FISHY, *a.* tasting like fish; equivocal; unsound.
FISSILE, *a.* that can be cleft.
FISSURE, *n.* cleft; narrow chasm.
FISTICUFFS, *n. pl.* blows with the fist.
FISTUCA, (-tu'-) *n.* heavy weight for driving piles.
FISTULA, *n.* deep callous ulcer; pipe or reed.
FISTULOUS, *a.* hollow like a pipe.
FITFUL, *a.* spasmodic; chequered.
FITNESS, *n.* being fit or suitable.
FIXITY, *n.* coherence; fixedness.
FIXTURE, *n.* fixed furniture.
FLABBINESS, *n.* flabby or loose soft state.
FLACCIDITY, *n.* laxness; want of tension.
FLAG, *v.* become weak; lay with flags;—*n.* plant; flat stone; colours. [themselves.
FLAGELLANTS, *n.* religious sect who scourge
FLAGELLATE, *v.* scourge. FLAGEOLET, *n.* kind
FLAGITIOUS, *a.* extremely wicked. [of flute.
FLAGON, *n.* vessel with narrow mouth.
FLAGRANT, *a.* ardent; enormous; eager; notorious.
FLAGRANTE DELICTO, L. in the very act.
FLAG-SHIP, *n.* ship bearing commander of squad-
FLAG-STAFF, *n.* staff to support flag. [ron.
FLAIL, *n.* instrument for thrashing grain.
FLAKY, *a.* of flakes—flock of snow; stratum; scaf-
FLAM, *n.* pretence; lie;—*v.* deceive; gull. [fold.
FLAMBEAU, *n.* lighted torch.
FLAMBOYANT, *a.* wavy, flame-like architecture.
FLANGE, *n.* projecting edge or rim.
FLANK, *n.* side of body, army, or fleet;—*v.* border.
FLANNEL, *n.* soft woollen cloth.
FLAP-JACK, *n.* griddle-cake.
FLARE, *v.* burn with unsteady light.
FLARING, *a.* making a display.
FLASHY, *a.* gay; showy; insipid.
FLASKET, *n.* long shallow basket.
FLATTERER, *n.* one giving flattery—false praise.
FLATULENCE, *n.* wind in stomach.
FLATUS, *n.* puff of air; breath. [showy.
FLAUNT, *v.* display ostentatiously;—*n.* something
FLAVOUR, *n.* peculiar taste or smell; relish;—
FLAXEN, *a.* like flax—linen plant. [also *v.*
FLAY, *v.* skin. FLEA, *n.* troublesome insect.
FLEAM, *n.* instrument for opening veins.
FLECKER, *v.* spot; streak or stripe.
FLEDGE, *v.* furnish with wings or feathers.
FLEDGELING, *n.* young bird just fledged.
FLEECY, *a.* with or like fleece—sheep's coat of
FLEER, *v.* or *n.* grin with scorn. [wool;—*v.* cheat.
FLEET-MARRIAGES, *n.* secret marriages by needy chaplains in Fleet prison; suppressed 1754.
FLESH-BRUSH, *n.* brush to excite action of skin.
FLESHINESS, *n.* corpulence. [pulent; fat.
FLESHLY, *a.* carnal; corporeal. FLESHY, *a.* cor-
FLEXIBLE, FLEXIBLE, *a.* pliable; easily bent.

FLETCH, *v.* feather an arrow. [French kings.
FLEUR DE LIS (lee), *n.* lily flower; arms of
FLEXION, FLEXURE, *n.* act of bending; fold;
FLICKER, *v.* flutter; flap wings as a bat. [turn.
FLIGHTY, *a.* wild; fanciful; fleeting.
FLIMSY, *a.* tnin; slight; weak.
FLINCH, *v.* draw back; shrink from irresolution.
FLIP, *n.* drink made of beer, spirit, and sugar.
FLIPPANT, *a.* rapid in speech, without knowledge or thought. [volatile girl.
FLIRT, *v.* throw with a jerk; coquet;—*n.* jerk;
FLIRTATION, *n.* desire of attracting notice;
FLIT, *v.* flutter; dart along; remove. [coquetry.
FLITCH, *n.* side of pork cured.
FLOATAGE, FLOTAGE, *n.* anything that floats.
FLOCCILATION, *n.* delirious picking of bed-clothes, in fevers, &c.
FLOCCULENT, *a.* adhering in small locks. [wool.
FLOCK, *n.* collection of small animals; lock of
FLOCK-BED, *n.* bed filled with locks of wool.
FLOE, *n.* mass of floating ice. [particular region.
FLOGGING, *n.* chastisement. FLORA, *n.* plants of
FLORAL, *a.* pertaining to flowers. [ing.
FLORESCENCE, *n.* flowering or season of flower-
FLORET, *n.* partial flower. FLORICULTURE, *n.*
FLORID, *a.* flushed with red. [cultivation of flowers.
FLORIN, *n.* coin of different values—British 2s.
FLORIST, *n.* one who cultivates flowers.
FLOSS, *n.* untwisted threads of finest silk.
FLOTA, *n.* fleet of Spanish ships.
FLOTILLA, *n.* little fleet. [the sea.
FLOTSAM, FLOTSON, *n.* goods found floating on
FLOUNCE, FLOUNDER, *v.* struggle violently.
FLOUR, *n.* fine part of grain. [ornament.
FLOURISH, *v.* thrive; embellish; brandish;—*n.*
FLOUT, *v.* treat with contempt; sneer at;—*n.* gibe.
FLOWERY, *a.* full of flowers; highly ornamented.
FLUCTUATE, *v.* waver; rise and fall.
FLUE, *n.* passage for smoke.
FLUENCY, *n.* facility of utterance.
FLUID, *a.* having parts easily moved;—*n.* liquid.
FLUKE, *n.* part of anchor which fastens in ground.
FLUME, *n.* channel for water.
FLUMMERY, *n.* kind of jelly; flattery.
FLUNKEYISM, *n.* servility; toadyism.
FLURRY, *n.* hasty blast; sudden commotion;—*v.* agitate. [face;—*v.* redden suddenly.
FLUSH, *a.* even; free; fresh;—*n.* flow of blood to
FLUSTER, *v.* confuse; be agitated.
FLUTE, *n.* musical pipe;—*v.* furrow or channel.
FLUTING, *n.* fluted work. [hurry; confusion.
FLUTTER, *v.* flap wings rapidly; agitate;—*n.*
FLUVIAL, *a.* of or pertaining to a river.
FLUX, *n.* flowing looseness;—*v.* melt or fuse.
FLUXIBLE, *a.* capable of being melted.
FLUXION, *n.* flowing;—*pl.* analysis of small quan-
FLYBLOW, *n.* egg of a fly;—*v.* taint. [tities.
FLY-WHEEL, *n.* one with heavy rim to regulate motion of machinery.
FOAL, *n.* young of mare;—*v.* bring forth a colt.
FOAM, *v.* or *n.* froth; be in rage.
FOB, *n.* small watch-pocket;—*v.* trick; defraud.
FOCAL, *a.* belonging to focus. [verge.
FOCUS, *n.* central point towards which rays con-
FODDER, *v.* or *n.* feed, or food, for cattle.
FOGBY, FOGY, *n.* stupid fellow; old-fashioned or singular person. [from earth or water.
FOGGY, *a.* dark or filled with fog—thick vapour
FOIBLE, *n.* weakness; failing.
FOIL, *v.* frustrate—*n.* defeat; blunt sword; thin
FOIST, *v.* insert without warrant. [leaf of metal.
FOLIACEOUS, *a.* leafy or with scales.
FOLIAGE, *n.* leaves of trees.
FOLIATE, *v.* beat into a thin plate. [plates.
FOLIATION, *n.* leafing of plants; beating into
FOLIO, *n.* book of two leaves to a sheet; page.
FOLKLORE, *n.* rural superstition; tales; legends.
FOLLICLE, *n.* univalvular pericarp.
FOMENT, *v.* apply lotions; encourage or abet.
FONDLING, *n.* one fondled or caressed much.
FONT, *n.* baptismal basin; assortment of types.
FOOLERY, *n.* acts of folly or thoughtless conduct.
FOOLHARDY, *a.* madly rash or adventurous.
FOOLSCAP, *n.* paper 17 by 14 inches in size.
FOOT-BOY, *n.* boy in livery. FOOTMAN, *n.* man-
FOOTPAD, *n.* highway robber on foot. [servant.
FOOT-POUND, 1 lb. weight raised 1 foot high.
FOP, *n.* vain, trifling man; coxcomb.
FOPPERY, *n.* foolish vanity in dress or manners.
FORAGE, *v.* or *n.* search for food; food for cattle.
FORAMEN, (-rā'-) *n.* small hole or opening.
FORAY, *n.* pillaging excursion.
FORBEAR, *v.* cease; abstain; delay.
FORBEARANCE, *n.* long-suffering.
FORBID, *v.* prohibit. FORBIDDING, *a.* repulsive.
FORCEMEAT, *n.* spiced meat chopped fine.
FORCEPS, *n.* surgical pincers or scissors.
FORCIBLE, *a.* manifesting force; violent; mighty.
FORCIBLE-FEEBLE, *n.* feeble writer wishing to appear vigorous. [foot.
FORDABLE, *a.* able to be forded or passed on
FOREARM, *v.* arm beforehand.
FOREBODE, *v.* have foreboding or presentiment.
FORECAST, (-kast') *v.* plan beforehand.
FORECAST, (fore'-) *n.* previous calculation.
FORECASTLE, (fo'c'sl) *n.* fore part of ship.
FORECLOSE, *v.* shut up; cut off from redemption.
FORECLOSURE, *n.* act of precluding.
FOREGO, *v.* renounce; resign.
FOREGONE, *a.* formed beforehand.
FOREGROUND, *n.* front part of a picture.
FOREHANDED, *a.* early; timely; easy in property.
FOREHEAD, (for'hed, for'ed) *n.* upper part of face.
FOREIGN, *a.* of another country; not to the pur-
FORELAND, *n.* promontory or cape. [pose.
FORELOCK, *n.* lock of hair on forehead.
FORENSIC, *a.* relating to courts of law.
FORERUNNER, *n.* one sent before; precursor.
FORESHORE, *n.* shore between high and low water marks. [obliquely.
FORESHORTENING, *n.* drawing of figures seen
FORESTALL, *v.* anticipate; preoccupy. [woods.
FORESTER, *n.* one in charge of forests—large
FORETASTE, *n.* anticipation;—*v.* anticipate.
FORETOP, *n.* hair on forehead; platform at head of mast. [ure;—*n.* what is lost by an offence.
FORFEIT, *v.* lose by an offence;—*a.* liable to seiz-
FORFEITURE, (for'-) *n.* forfeiting; thing forfeited.
FORGE, *n.* place where iron is beaten into form; —*v.* form by hammering; counterfeit.
FORGERY, *n.* act of counterfeiting or falsifying.
FORGIVE, *v.* FORGIVENESS, *n.* pardon. [prongs.
FORKED, FORKY, *a.* divided into branches or
FORLORN, *a.* forsaken and wretched; helpless.

FORMAL, *a.* according to form; stiff; exact.
FORMALIST, *n.* observer of forms.
FORMALITY, *n.* observance of ceremonies.
FORMATIVE, *a.* that forms;—*n.* word formed
FORMIC, *a.* belonging to ants. [by analogy.
FORMIDABLE, *a.* adapted to excite fear; tremen-
FORMULA, *n.* prescribed form. [dous.
FORMULARY, *n.* book of forms; formula;—*a.*
FORMULATE, *v.* reduce to formula. [stated.
FORNICATION, *n.* incontinence of unmarried
FORSAKE, *v.* quit entirely. [persons.
FORSOOTH, *ad.* in truth; verily. [swear falsely.
FORSWEAR, *v.* renounce or deny upon oath;
FORT, FORTRESS, *n.* fortified place.
FORTE, (fōr'tā) *ad.* in music, to play or sing with
FORTE, (fōrt) *n.* that in which one excels. [force.
FORTHCOMING, *a.* ready to appear.
FORTHWITH, *ad.* immediately. [for defence.
FORTIFICATION, *n.* military architecture; work
FORTITUDE, *n.* firmness of mind to endure.
FORTUITOUS, *a.* accidental.
FORTUITY, *n.* thing happening by chance.
FORTUNATE, *a.* lucky; successful.
FORTUNE, *n.* what befalls a man; luck; riches.
FORUM, *n.* public place in Rome; court of justice; tribunal. [promote;—*ad.* in front.
FORWARD, *a.* being before; bold;—*v.* advance;
FORWARDNESS, *n.* eagerness; boldness.
FOSSE, (fos) *n.* ditch; moat.
FOSSIL, *n.* petrified organic matter.
FOSSILIFEROUS, *a.* yielding fossil remains.
FOSSILIZE, *v.* make insensible to new influences.
FOSTER, *v.* nurse; feed; cherish.
FOSTERAGE, *n.* charge of nursing a child.
FOSTER-BROTHER, *n.* one nursed at same breast.
FOSTER-CHILD, *n.* child nursed by another than its parent.
FOSTER-SON, *n.* one fed and educated like a son.
FOTHER, *n.* weight of lead.
FOUL, *a.* turbid; impure;—*v.* make foul. [metal.
FOUND, *v.* lay foundation or basis; cast vessels of
FOUNDER, *n.* one who founds;—*v.* fill and sink;
FOUNDRY, *n.* place for casting metals. [make lame.
FOUNDLING, *n.* deserted or exposed child.
FOUNTAIN, *n.* spring; source; artificial jet.
FOWLER, *n.* sportsman who catches birds.
FOXCASE, *n.* fox's skin. FOXGLOVE, *n.* digitalis;
FOXY, *a.* wily as a fox. [narcotic plant
FRACAS, (fra-ka') *n.* noisy quarrel.
FRACTION, *n.* broken part; part of an integer.
FRACTIONAL, *a.* consisting in fractions.
FRACTIOUS, *a.* apt to quarrel; cross; fretful.
FRACTURE, *n.* breach of a solid;—*v.* break or
FRAENULUM, *n.* cord that ties tongue. [crack.
FRAGILE, (fraj') *a.* easily broken; brittle; weak.
FRAGMENTARY, *a.* composed of fragments—
FRAGRANCE, *n.* sweetness of smell. [broken pieces.
FRAILTY, *n.* weakness; infirmity; foible.
FRANC, *n.* French coin, about 10d.
FRANCHISE, *n.* privilege; immunity.
FRANCISCAN, *n* gray friar. [from postage.
FRANK, *a.* free; open;—*n.* free letter;—*v.* exempt
FRANKALMOIGNE, (-moin) *n.* land tenure by praying for soul of giver.
FRANKINCENSE, *n.* resinous substance.
FRANTIC, *a.* transported with passion; wild.
FRATERNAL, *a.* brotherly.
FRATERNITY, *n.* brotherhood.
FRATERNIZE, *v.* associate as brothers.
FRATRICIDE, *n.* brother's murder or murderer.
FRAUDULENT, *a.* deceitful; by fraud or cheating.
FRAUGHT, *a.* loaded; full. FRAY, *n.* quarrel;
FREAK, *n.* whim. [riot.
FREAKISH, *a.* whimsical; odd.
FRECKLED, FRECKLY, *a.* marked by freckles or
FREEBOOTER, *n.* robber. [spots.
FREEDMAN, *n.* man freed from slavery.
FREEDOM, *n.* exemption from control; familiarity.
FREEHOLDER, *n.* owner of freehold—land held by free tenure. [citizenship.
FREEMAN, *n.* one at liberty, or with privileges of
FREE-PORT, *n.* port without duty on goods.
FREE-THINKER, *n.* one who disbelieves revela-
FREE-WILL, *n.* power of acting at pleasure. [tion.
FREIGHT, *n.* lading of ship;—*v.* load.
FRENZY, *n.* distraction of mind.
FREQUENCY, *n.* common occurrence; repetition.
FREQUENT, (frē'-) *a.* often done;—(ent') *v.* visit
FREQUENTATION, *n.* habit of visiting often. [often.
FRESCO, *n.* painting on fresh plaster.
FRESHET, *n.* flood in rivers.
FRESHMAN, *n.* one of younger class in college.
FRET, *v.* irritate; be peevish; corrode;—*n.* agitation of liquor; irritation of mind.
FRETFULNESS, *n.* peevishness. [crumbled.
FRETWORK, *n.* raised work. FRIABLE, *a.* easily
FRIAR, *n.* begging monk. FRIARY, *n.* monastery.
FRIBBLE, *v.* trifle; totter. FRIBBLER, *n.* coxcomb.
FRICASSEE, *a.* dish of stewed or fried chickens.
FRICTION, *n.* rubbing; attrition.
FRIENDSHIP, *n.* intimacy based on mutual esteem.
FRIEZE, *n.* coarse woollen cloth, with nap; part of entablature of column. [ness; dulness.
FRIGATE, *n.* swift war ship. FRIGIDITY, *n.* cold-
FRIPPERY, *n.* old clothes. FRISK, *n.* leap; dance.
FRISEUR, *n.* hair dresser.
FRISKET, *n.* frame to confine sheets of paper in
FRISKY, *a.* lively; frolicsome. [printing
FRITTER, *n.* kind of pan-cake;—*v.* break into fragments; *fritter away*, diminish gradually.
FRIVOLITY, *n.* frivolous or trifling acts or habits.
FRIZZ, FRIZZLE, *v.* crisp in short curls.
FROCK, *n.* outer garment.
FROLIC, *a.* gay; playful; *n.* wild prank; *v.* be
FROLICSOME, *a.* full of gayety. [merry.
FROND, *n.* leaf peculiar to palms and ferns.
FRONDESCENCE, *n.* leafage or time of leafage.
FRONT, *n.* fore part; impudence;—*v.* stand before.
FRONTAGE, *n.* front part of edifice or lot.
FRONTAL, *a.* belonging to forehead or front;—*n.* pediment over small door or window. [dering.
FRONTIER, *n.* utmost verge of a country; *a.* bor-
FRONTISPIECE, *n.* picture facing first page of
FRONTLET, *n.* bandage worn on forehead. [book.
FRORE, *a.* frozen. FROST-WORK, *n.* work like hoar-
FROTHY, *a.* full of froth or foam; empty. [frost.
FROUZY, *a.* musty; fetid.
FROWARD, *a.* perversely disobedient.
FROWN, *v.* or *n.* express—or look of—displeasure by contracting brow; scowl.
FRUCTESCENCE, *n.* time when fruit ripens. [fruit.
FRUCTIFEROUS, FRUGIFEROUS, *a.* producing
FRUCTIFY, *v.* make fruitful; fertilize.
FRUGAL, *a.* thrifty with economy.

FRUGALITY, *n.* prudent economy; being frugal.
FRUITERER, *n.* one who deals in fruit, grapes,
FRUITION, *n.* enjoyment; realization.[pears, &c.
FRUMENTACEOUS, *a.* made of grain.
FRUMENTY, *n.* food made of wheat boiled in milk
FRUSH, *n.* horn in sole of horse's foot.
FRUSTRATE, *v.* disappoint; defeat; nullify.
FRUTESCENT, *a.* becoming shrubby.
FUCHSIA, *n.* beautiful flowering plant of many
FUDGE, *int.* word expressing contempt.[species.
FUEL, *n.* any substance that feeds fire
FUGACIOUS, *a.* fleeing away; volatile.
FUGIE-WARRANT, *n.* one to apprehend debtor
FUGITIVE, *a.* flying;—*n.* runaway. [likely to flee.
FUGLEMAN, *n.* one in front of soldiers at drill to show movements.
FUGUE, (fūg) *n.* chase of parts in music.
FULCRUM, *n.* prop on which lever rests.
FULFILMENT, *n.* performance. [smoky; sooty.
FULGENCY, *n.* brightness. FULIGINOUS, *a.*
FULLER, *n.* one who fulls or scours cloth in mill.
FULNESS, *n.* repletion; plenty.
FULMINATE, *v.* utter denunciation; explode.
FULSOME, *a.* gross; disgusting; nauseous.
FULVID, *a.* yellow; tawny.
FUMBLE, *v.* attempt awkwardly; grope about.
FUME, *n.* or *v.* smoke; pour; rage.
FUMIGATE, *v.* apply smoke or gas to.
FUNAMBULIST, *n.* rope-dancer.
FUNCTION, *n.* office; employment.
FUNCTIONAL, *a.* pertaining to some office.
FUNCTIONARY, *n.* one who holds an office.
FUNDAMENT, *n.* the seat. [essential.
FUNDAMENTAL, *a.* pertaining to foundation;
FUNERAL, *n.* burial;—*a.* used at burials.
FUNEREAL, *a.* suiting a funeral.
FUNGINE, *n.* nutritive part of mushrooms.
FUNGOUS, *a.* like a mushroom; spongy.
FUNGUS, *n.* mushroom; proud flesh.
FUNICULAR, *a.* consisting of a small fibre.
FUNNEL, *n.* passage for smoke; tunnel for pour-
FUR, *n.* fine, soft hair; skins.[ing liquor in bottles.
FURBISH, *v.* polish. FURCATE, *a.* forked.
FURCULA, (fur'-) *n.* merrythought bone of birds.
FURFURACEOUS, *a.* made of bran; scurfy.
FURIOUS, *a.* rushing violently; transported with
FURL, *v.* fold and fasten to a yard, &c. [passion.
FURLONG, *n.* ⅛th of mile. FURLOUGH, *n.* leave
FURNACE, *n.* place for melting metals.[of absence
FURNITURE, *n.* movable goods.
FURRIER, *n.* dealer in furs.[—by plough; wrinkle.
FURROW, *n.* or *v.* trench made—or make trench
FURTHERANCE, *n.* promotion.
FURTIVE, *a.* by stealth. FURUNCLE, *n.* tumour
FURY, *n.* madness; passion; raging woman.
FURZE, *n.* whin; gorse.
FUSE, *v.* melt or be melted by heat;—*n.* blasting
FUSEE, *n.* firelock; match. [tube.
FUSIBLE, *a.* that may be melted. [musket.
FUSILEER, *n.* soldier armed with fusil or light
FUSION, *n.* converting solid into liquid by heat;
FUSSY, *a.* bustling in small matters. [union,
FUST, *n.* shaft of column; musty smell;—*v.* grow
FUSTIAN, *n.* cotton stuff; high flown style.[mouldy.
FUSTIC, *n.* West-India wood used for dyeing.
FUSTY, *a.* mouldy; ill-smelling.
FUTILE, *a.* trifling; worthless; ineffectual.
FUTURITY, *n.* time to come.
FUZZ, fly off in small particles;—also *n.*
FY, *ex.* of dislike, contempt, or abhorrence.

G

GABARDINE, *n.* coarse frock, mean dress.
GABION, (gā') *n.* wicker-basket filled with earth for hasty defence.
GABLE, *n.* triangular part of end of house, &c.
GAD, *n.* wedge; punch;—*v.* ramble.
GADFLY, *n.* fly that stings and deposits eggs in
GAFF, *n.* light spear; small boom. [cattle's skin.
GAFFER, *n.* foreman. GAFFLE, *n.* spur for cocks.
GAG, *v.* or *n.* stop—or something to stop—mouth.
GAGE, *n.* pledge or pawn;—*v.* pledge; measure,
GAINSAY, *v.* deny; oppose; contradict. [as cask.
GAIRISH, *a.* gaudy; showy. GAIT, *n.* manner of
GAITER, *n.* cloth fitting down upon shoe.[walking.
GALA, *n.* show; festivity.
GALACTOMETER, *n.* instrument to test milk.
GALAXY, (gal'-) *n.* milky way; splendid assem-
GALBANUM, (gal') *n.* medicinal gum. [blage.
GALIOT, *n.* little brig. GALIPOT, *n.* white resin.
GALL, *n.* bile; rancour; excrescence on oak;—*v.* hurt skin; fret. [ladies.
GALLANTRY, *n.* bravery; nobleness; civility to
GALLEON, *n.* large Spanish ship. [by pillars.
GALLERY, *n.* covered walk; platform supported
GALLEY, *n.* low flat-built vessel; frame for types.
GALLIC, *a.* French. GALLICISM, *n.* French idiom.
GALLINACEOUS, *a.* designating the chicken tribe.
GALLIPOT, *n.* small glazed pot for medicines.
GALLIVANT, *v.* gad about; flirt.
GALLON, *n.* four quarts. GALLOON, *n.* coarse lace.
GALLOP, *v.* move by leaps, as a horse;—also *n.*
GALLOWS, *n.* frame for executing criminals.
GALOCHE, *n.* overshoe.
GALVANIC, *a.* pertaining to galvanism.
GALVANISM, *n.* electricity from chemical action,
GAMBLE, *v.* play for money. [not friction.
GAMBOGE, (gam-bōj') *n.* gum-resin.
GAMBOL, *v.* skip and leap;—also *n.*
GAMBREL, *n.* horse's hind leg. [for money.
GAME, *n.* play; scheme; animals hunted;—*v.* play
GAMESTER, *n.* one addicted to gaming.
GAMIN, *n.* street-arab.
GAMMON, *n.* thigh of hog smoked; humbug.
GAMUT, *n.* musical scale. GANDER, *n.* male of
GANGLION, *n.* little knot in the nerves. [goose.
GANGRENE, *n.* mortification of flesh.
GANNET, *n.* solan goose—large sea-bird.
GANTLET, *n.* double row of men who strike a culprit as he runs between them.
GANYMEDE, *n.* cupbearer of the gods.
GAOL, *n.* jail. GARBAGE, *n.* offals of animals.
GARBLE, *v.* separate; sift; mutilate.
GARDENER, *n.* one who tills a garden.
GARGANTUAN, *a.* enormously big (from Rabelais).
GARGLE, *v.* or *n.* wash the throat, liquid for so doing. [corners of Gothic buildings.
GARGOIL, GARGOYLE, *n.* grotesque figures on
GARLIC, *n.* bulbous plant.
GARNET, *n.* red precious stone; kind of tackle.
GARNER, *n.* storehouse for grain.
GARNITURE, *n.* furniture; ornament.
GARRET, *n.* room directly under the roof.
GARRISON, *n.* body of troops in fort;—also *v.*
GARROTE, (-rōt) *n.* strangling by iron collar.
GARRULITY, *n.* talkativeness.
GARTER, *n.* band to hold up stocking.
GAS, *n.* aeriform elastic fluid.[to hold gas-burners.
GASALIER, *n.* metal frame hanging from ceiling
GASCONADE, (găd') *v.* or *n.* boast; bluster.
GASEOUS, *a.* in form of gas.
GASKINS, *n. pl.* wide, open hose.
GASTRIC, *a.* belonging to the stomach.
GASTRONOMIC, *a.* of gastronomy—fondness for
GAUDY, *a.* showy; ostentatiously fine.[good living.
GAUGE, *v.* measure contents of cask;—*n.* measure.
GAUGER, (gāj'er) *n.* one who gauges.
GAUNT, *a.* lean; thin. GAUNTLET, *n.* iron glove.
GAUZE, *n.* thin silk or linen.
GAWK, *n.* cuckoo; fool. [ment.
GAWKY, *a.* foolish; awkward. GAYETY, *n.* merri-
GAZELLE, *n.* species of antelope.
GAZETTE, *n.* newspaper. [tions.
GAZETTEER, *n.* book of topographical descrip-
GEAR, *n.* apparatus; harness.
GEHENNA, *n.* valley of Hinnon; hell.
GELATINE, (jel') *n.* concrete animal substance.
GELD, (geld) *v.* castrate. GELDING, *n.* castrated
GELID, *a.* cold, or very cold. [horse.
GEMINATION, *n.* doubling. [sign of the zodiac.
GEMINI, *n. pl.* the Twins, Castor and Pollux; third
GEMMATION, *n.* budding; reproduction by bud-
ding. [lineage; pedigree.
GENEALOGICAL, *a.* pertaining to genealogy—
GENERALISSIMO, *n.* commander in chief.
GENERALITY, *n.* being general; greatest part.
GENERALIZATION, *n.* act of generalizing.
GENERALIZE, *v.* arrange under general heads.
GENERALSHIP, *a.* skill or conduct of a general.
GENERATION, *n.* race; family; an age.
GENERATIVE, *a.* able to generate or produce.
GENERIC, *a.* comprehending a genus.
GENEROUS, *a.* liberal; free.
GENESIS, *n.* first book of Scripture; origin.
GENET, (jen') *n.* small Spanish horse; kind of
GENETIC, (et') *a.* relating to production. [weasel.
GENEVA, *n.* liquor commonly called gin.
GENIAL, *a.* promoting growth; cheerful; gay.
GENITALS, *n.* organs of generation.
GENIUS, *n.* a good or evil spirit; *pl.* Genii.
GENIUS, *n.* nature; disposition; man of great mental powers; *pl.* Geniuses. [spirit, of a place.
GENIUS LOCI, *n.* presiding divinity, pervading
GENS D'ARMES, (zhan-darm') *n.* armed police in
GENTEEL, *a.* polished in manners; polite. [France.
GENTILE, *n.* not a Jew; heathen;—*a.* pertaining
GENTILITY, *n.* politeness. [to heathen.
GENTLE, *a.* of mild feelings; not rough or coarse.
GENTLEMAN, *n.* man of good breeding and edu-
GENTOO, *n.* native of Hindostan. [cation.
GENTRY, *n.* wealthy people below the nobility.
GENUFLECTION, *n.* act of bending the knee.
GENUINE, *a.* free from adulteration.
GENUS, *n.* a class embracing species; *pl.* Genera.
GEOCENTRIC, *a.* having the same centre as the
GEODESY, *n.* art of measuring the earth. [earth.
GEOGONY, *n.* doctrine of formation of the earth.
GEOGRAPHY, *n.* description of earth's surface, &c.
GEOLOGY, *n.* interior structure of earth's crust.
GEOMANCY, *n.* divination by figures. [tion.
GEOMETRY, *n.* science of quantity and mensura-
GEOPONICS, *n. pl.* science of cultivating the earth.
GEORGE, *n.* figure of St. George and the dragon; old brown loaf; gold coin, about 6s. 8d.
GEORGIC, (jorj'ik) *a.* relating to agriculture;—*n.* rural poem. [schel or Uranus.
GEORGIUM SIDUS, *n.* planet, called also Her-
GERANIUM, *n.* green-house flower.
GERM, *n.* seed-bud of plant; first principle.
GERM-THEORY, *a.* that life is produced from
GERMAN, *a.* related by blood. [germs or seeds.
GERMANE, *a.* appropriate.
GERMINAL, *a.* pertaining to germ or seed-bud.
GERMINATE, *v.* bud; sprout.
GERUND, *n.* verbal noun.
GESTATION, *n.* act of carrying young in womb.
GESTICULATE, *v.* use gestures or significant mo-
GEWGAW, *n.* showy trifles. [tions.
GEYSER, *n.* fountain emitting hot water.
GHASTLINESS, *n.* death-like look; paleness.
GHERKIN, (gĕr'-) *n.* pickled cucumber.
GHETTO, *n.* in continental towns, Jew's quarter.
GHOST, *n.* spirit; apparition.
GHOUL, *n.* demon that eats dead bodies.
GIANT, *n.* man of extraordinary stature.
GIAOUR (jour) *n.* Christian dog (Turkish word).
GIBBERISH, (gib'-) *n.* rapid, inarticulate speech.
GIBBET, (ib'-) *n.* gallows;—*v.* hang on a gibbet.
GIBBOSITY, (gib'-) *n.* protuberance; convexity;
GIBE, (jib) *v.* or *n.* sneer; taunt. [roundness.
GIBELINE, GHIBELINE, *n.* Emperor's party, opposed to Guelfs or Pope's party.
GIBLETS, (jib'-) *n. pl.* head, pinion, entrails, &c.,
GIDDY, *a.* reeling; volatile. [of a fowl.
GIEREAGLE, (ier'-) *n.* large bird of eagle kind.
GIGANTIC, (je-gan'-) *a.* like a giant; mighty.
GIGOT, (jig'-) *n.* leg of mutton; hip-joint.
GILL, (jil) *n.* fourth of a pint; plant.
GILL, (gil) *n.* organ of respiration in fishes.
GIMLET, *n.* small borer.
GIMP, (gimp) *n.* silk twist or lace; edging.
GIN, (jin) *n.* spirit distilled from grain; machine; trap; snare. [ginger.
GINGERBREAD, *n.* sweet cake flavoured with
GINGERLY, *ad.* cautiously. GINGIVAL, (jin'-) *a.*
GIPSEY, erroneous for Gypsy.[belonging to gums.
GIRAFFE, *n.* camelopard—tallest of animals.
GIRANDOLE, (jir'-) *n.* large branched candlestick.
GIRDER, *n.* chief beam to support superstructure.
GIRDLE, *n.* band round waist;—*v.* bind.
GIRONDIST, (-on'-) *n.* political party during first French Revolution.
GIRTH, *n.* strap for saddle; circular bandage.
GIST, (jist) *n.* main point; pith.
GITE (zheet) Fr. lodging or reposing place.
GIZZARD, (giz'-) *n.* muscular stomach of fowl.
GLACIAL, *a.* like ice; icy.
GLACIER, *n.* field or mass of ice in valleys.
GLACIS, (glā'sis) *n.* sloping bank.
GLADE, *n.* opening through a wood or ice.
GLADIATOR, *n.* sword-player. GLAIR, *n.* white
GLAMOUR, *n.* enchanting haze. [of egg.
GLAND, *n.* soft, fleshy organ in animals and plants.
GLANDERS, *n. pl.* foul disease in horse's nose.
GLANDULAR, *a.* consisting of glands.
GLARE, *n.* bright dazzling light;—*v.* dazzle.
GLARING, *a.* open; barefaced.
GLAUCOUS, *a.* of sea-green colour.
GLAZE, *v.* furnish with glass; cover with glossy
GLAZIER, *n.* one who sets glass. [substance.
GLAZING, *n.* vitreous substance on potter's ware; setting glass.
GLEAN, *v.* gather what is left by reapers.
GLEBE, *n.* turf; soil; church land.
GLEE, *n.* joy; merriment; song in parts.
GLEN, *n.* narrow valley. GLIB, *a.* smooth; slippery.
GLIMMER, GLISTEN, *v.* shine; sparkle; glisten.
GLIMMERING, GLIMPSE, *n.* faint or slight view.
GLOAMING, *n.* fall of evening; twilight.
GLOAT, *v.* stare with eagerness or desire.
GLOBATE, GLOBOSE, *a.* round; spherical; glo-
GLOBULE, *n.* small round mass.[bular; globulous.
GLORIFICATION, *n.* making glorious or splendid.
GLOSS, *n.* brightness; specious interpretation.
GLOSSARY, *n.* explanation of uncommon terms
GLOSSOCELE, (glos'-) *n.* swelled tongue.
GLOSSOLOGY, *n.* definition of terms; comparative
GLOSSY, *a.* smooth and shining; bright.[philology.
GLOTTAL, *a.* pertaining to glottis—opening of
GLOZE, *v.* flatter. [windpipe.
GLUCOSE, *n.* saccharine substance; grape sugar.
GLUE, *n.* impure gelatine. GLUEY, *a.* glutinous;
GLUM, *a.* sullen; grave. [sticky.
GLUME, *n.* calyx of certain plants; chaff.
GLUT, *v.* cloy; overload;—*n.* more than enough.
GLUTINOUS, *a.* viscous; viscid.
GLUTTON, *n.* voracious eater. [eating.
GLUTTONOUS, *a.* given to gluttony or excessive
GLYCERINE, *n.* sweet principle of oils and fat.
GLYPH, *n.* ornamental channel in building.
GLYPTICS, *n. pl.* engraving on precious stones.
GNARLED, GNARLY, *a.* full of gnarls or knots.
GNASH, *v.* strike the teeth together. [corrode.
GNAT, *n.* small biting insect. GNAW, *v.* bite away;
GNEISS, (nice) *n.* rock of quartz, felspar, and mica.
GNOMIC, *a.* sententious; dealing in maxims.
GNOMON, *n.* style or pin of a dial; instrument for finding altitudes in astronomy; part of a paral-
GNOMONICS, *n. pl.* art of dialling. [elogram.
GNOSTICS, *n. pl.* persons who mixed up Christianity with Greek and oriental philosophy.
GOAD, *n.* pointed stick;—*v.* prick. [purpose.
GOAL, (gōl) *n.* starting-post or end of course; final
GOBELIN, (go'-) *n.* rich French tapestry; imitation of this in printed cloth for covering chairs, sofas, &c. [turkey.
GOBBLE, *v.* swallow hastily; make noise as a
GOBLET, *n.* drinking vessel without handle.
GOBLIN, *n.* evil spirit. GOD, *n.* Supreme Being.
GOD-DAUGHTER, GODSON, *n.* girl or boy for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.
GODDESS, *n.* female deity.
GOD-FATHER, GOD-MOTHER, *n.* male or female
GODHEAD, *n.* divine nature.[sponsor at baptism.
GODLY, *a.* pious; religious.
GODSEND, *n.* unlooked for good fortune.
GOGGLE, *v.* roll the eyes.
GOGGLES, *n.* glass eye-protectors.
GOITRE, *n.* bronchocele; swelled neck.
GOLF, *n.* game played with clubs and balls.
GOMPHOSIS, (-fō'-) *n.* joining of teeth and jaws.
GONDOLIER, *n.* rower of gondola—boat used at
GONFALON, (gon'-) *n.* flag or standard. [Venice.
GONG, *n.* metal drum. [Saviour's crucifixion.
GOOD FRIDAY, *n.* fast day in memory of our
GOODLINESS, *n.* beauty. GOODNESS, *n.* excel-
GORDIAN-KNOT, *n.* inextricable confusion. [lence.
GORE, *n.* clotted blood; triangular piece of cloth or land; *v.* wound with horns.
GORGE, *n.* throat; narrow passage between hills; —*v.* swallow with greediness; satiate.
GORGEOUS, *a.* very fine or showy.
GORGET, *n.* armour to defend the throat.
GORGON, *n.* fabled monster.
GORILLA, *n.* largest of ape species, found in Western Africa, about 5½ feet high.
GORMAND, GOURMAND, *n.* glutton.
GORMANDIZE, *v.* eat greedily.
GORSE, *n.* thick prickly shrub.
GOSHAWK, (gos'-) *n.* large voracious hawk.
GOSLING, *n.* young goose.
GOSSAMER, *n.* down of plants floating in air.
GOSSIP, *v.* or *n.* tattle. GOTH, *n.* barbarian.
GOTHIC, *a.* style of architecture with sharp pointed
GOTHICISM, *n.* Gothic idiom; barbarism.[arches.
GOUGE, (gooj, gowj) *n.* chisel with round edge.
GOURD, (goord, gord) *n.* plant and its fruits.
GOUT, (goo) Fr. taste; relish.
GOUTY, *a.* diseased with gout—painful disease.
GOVERNMENT, *n.* control; executive power;
GRAB, *v.* seize. [empire or state.
GRABBLE, *v.* grope.
GRACEFUL, *a.* beautiful with dignity; elegant.
GRACES, *n. pl.* elegant manners; game with hoop and sticks; three Greek goddesses who attended on Venus and the Muses.
GRACIOUS, *a.* kind; civil.
GRADATION, *n.* order; series. [slope.
GRADE, *n.* degree; rank;—*v.* reduce to regular
GRADIENT, *a.* moving by steps;—*n.* regular rise
GRADUAL, *a.* proceeding by degrees. [and fall.
GRADUATE, *v.* take academical degree; mark with degrees;—*n.* one who has received a degree. [with degrees.
GRADUATION, *n.* regular progression; marking
GRAFT, *n.* scion inserted in stock;—also *v.*
GRAIL, *n.* legendary holy vessel, said to have been used by our Saviour at the last supper.
GRAIN, *n.* corn; small seed; minute particle;—*v.* granulate; paint like grains of wood.
GRALLATORY, GRALLIC, *a.* belonging to Grallae.
GRALLAE, *n. pl.* wading birds.
GRAMINIVOROUS, *a.* feeding on grass.
GRAMMAR, *n.* rules for speaking and writing a
GRANARY, *n.* store-house for grain. [language.
GRANDAM, *n.* grandmother. GRANDEE, *n.* man
GRANDEUR, *n.* magnificence; state. [of rank.
GRANDILOQUENCE, *n.* lofty speaking.
GRANDIOSE, *a.* high sounding.
GRAND-JURY, *n.* preliminary jury to decide whether person accused should be put on trial.
GRANGE, *n.* farm with the buildings, &c.
GRANITE, *n.* stone composed of quartz, feldspar,
GRANITIC, *a.* pertaining to granite. [and mica.
GRANIVOROUS, *a.* subsisting on grain.
GRANTEE, *n.* one getting, GRANTER, one giving
GRANULAR, *a.* of or like grains. [—a grant.
GRANULATE, *v.* form into grains.
GRANULE, *n.* particle. [stances.
GRANULOUS, *a.* full of grains or granular sub-
GRAPE-SHOT, *n.* destructive, wide-ranging, pene-
trating shot; cluster of small shot in a bag.
GRAPHIC, *a.* well delineated.
GRAPNEL, *n.* small anchor.
GRAPHITE, *n.* form of carbon; blacklead.
GRAPPLE, *v.* lay fast hold of; contend closely;—*n.* seizing; hook. [from her husband.
GRASS-WIDOW, *n.* wife temporarily separated
GRATE, *v.* rub hard; vex;—*n.* frame for fuel.
GRATEFUL, *a.* having sense of favours; affording
GRATER, *n.* instrument for grating. [pleasure.
GRATIFICATION, *n.* pleasure enjoyed; satisfaction. [or lattice-work; harsh sound of rubbing.
GRATING, *a.* fretting; harsh;—*n.* partition of bars
GRATIS, *ad.* for nothing.
GRATUITOUS, *a.* free; voluntary; asserted with-
GRATUITY, *n.* free gift. [out proof.
GRATULATORY, *a.* expressing joy.
GRAVAMEN, (va'-) *n.* burden of a charge.
GRAVEL, *n.* pebbles; concretions in kidneys.
GRAVELLY, *ad.* full of gravel.
GRAVELY, *ad.* seriously.
GRAVEOLENT, (-ve'-) *a.* emitting an offensive
GRAVER, *n.* engraving tool. [smell.
GRAVITATE, *v.* tend toward the centre.
GRAVITY, *n.* seriousness; force which draws toward centre of attraction.
GRAVY, *n.* juice of roasted meat.
GRAY, GREY, *a.* hoary; white with a mixture of
GRAZE, *v.* eat grass; rub slightly. [black.
GRAZIER, *n.* one who feeds cattle.
GREASE, *n.* animal fat;—*v.* smear with grease.
GREASY, *a.* fat; oily. GREAVES, *n. pl.* armour for
GRECISM, *n.* idiom of the Greek language. [legs.
GREEKFIRE, *n.* substance burning under water, said to consist of asphalt, sulphur, and nitre.
GREENERY, *n.* mass of green plants or foliage.
GREEN HORN, *n.* raw youth. GREENS, *n.* young
GREET, *v.* salute; congratulate. [plants.
GREGARIOUS, *a.* keeping in flocks.
GREMIAL, *a.* relating to lap or bosom.
GRENADE, *n.* ball filled with gunpowder.
GRENADIER, *n.* soldier marked by great height
GREYHOUND, *n.* tall fleet dog [and uniform.
GRIDDLE, *n.* broad shallow pan, or circular plate of metal for baking cakes. [ing flesh or fish.
GRIDIRON, (grid') *n.* frame of iron bars for broil-
GRIEVANCE, *n.* that which causes grief.
GRIEVOUS, *a.* giving pain; afflictive. [eagle.
GRIFFON, *n.* fabled animal, part lion and part
GRILL, *v.* broil. GRIM, *a.* fierce; hideous.
GRIMACE, *n.* wry mouth. GRIMALKIN, *n.* old cat.
GRIME, *v.* sully deeply;—*n.* dirt deeply insinuated.
GRIN, *v.* show the teeth;—*n.* showing the teeth.
GRINDSTONE, *n.* stone to grind edged tools on.
GRIP, *n.* seizing; grasping. [*n.* squeeze; grasp.
GRIPE, *v.* clutch; give pain to the bowels;—
GRISETTE, (-zet') *n.* young work-woman in France.
GRISLY, (griz') *a.* horrible; frightful. [Alps.
GRISONS, (gree-zong) *n.* people of Eastern Swiss
GRIST, *n.* corn ground, or for grinding, at once.
GRISTLY, *a.* like gristle or cartilage. [grave.
GRITTY, *a.* full of grit—coarse part of meal; sand;
GRIZZLY, *a.* somewhat gray. [ground.
GROAT, *n.* 4d. stg. GROATS, *n.* oats coarsely
GROCERY, *n.* goods of grocers—dealers in sugar,
GROG, *n.* spirit and water.[tea, liquors, spices, &c.
GROGRAM, *n.* stuff made of silk and hair.
GROIN, *n.* part between belly and thigh. [man.
GROOM, *n.* one who tends horses; newly married.
GROOVE, *n.* furrow; long hollow cut by tool;—*v.* cut furrow or channel. [bulk; twelve dozen.
GROSS, *a.* thick; corpulent; indelicate;—*n.* whole
GROTTO, *n.* cavern; ornamental cave.
GROTESQUE, (-tesk') *a.* wildly formed; odd.
GROUND-PLOT, *n.* site of building.
GROUND-RENT, *n.* rent for building ground.
GROUND-WORK, *n.* foundation; first principle
GROUP, *n.* cluster; crowd;—*v.* form a cluster.
GROVE, *n.* small wood.
GROVELLING, *a.* crawling on ground; mean.
GROWTH, *n.* increase of size; progress; vegeta-
GRUB, *n.* small worm;—*v.* dig. [tion.
GRUDGE, *v.* envy enjoyment of another;—*n.* cherished ground of ill-feeling; spite.
GRUEL, *n.* food of meal boiled in water.
GRUFF, GRUM, *a.* stern; surly.
GRUMBLE, *v.* murmur with discontent; growl.
GRUMOUS, *a.* clotted; like grume—clotted blood.
GUAIACUM, (gwā'ya-) *n.* resin of lignum-vitæ.
GUANO, *n.* valuable manure—sea-fowl dung, brought from South America and Africa.
GUARANTEE, GUARANTY, *n.* or *v.* warrant.
GUARDIAN, *n.* one with care of another;—*a.* pro-
GUBERNATORIAL, *a.* of a governor. [tecting.
GUDGEON, *n.* fish; pin on which wheel turns.
GUELF, GUELPH, *n.* the Pope's or Italian party in mediæval history.
GUERDON, (ger'dun) *n.* or *v.* reward; recompense.
GUERILLA, (ger-ril'a) *a.* term applied to irregular
GUESS, *v.* or *n.* conjecture. [mode of warfare.
GUEST, *n.* visitor hospitably entertained.
GUIDANCE, *n.* direction; care.
GUILD, *n.* trade or other corporation.
GUILEFUL, *a.* deceitful; crafty.
GUILLOTINE, *n.* machine for beheading.
GUILT, GUILTINESS, *n.* criminality; sin.
GUINEA, *n.* 21 shillings sterling—coin not issued
GUISE, *n.* manner; garb. [since 1817.
GUITAR, *n.* musical stringed instrument.
GULF, *n.* arm of sea extending into land; abyss.
GULL, *v.* cheat; defraud.
GULLET, *n.* passage for food; throat.
GULLIBILITY, *n.* great credulity.
GULLY, *n.* channel worn by water.
GUM, *n.* fleshy substance that incloses the teeth; mucilage of vegetables hardened.
GUMPTION, *n.* shrewdness.
GUNNERY, *n.* art and science of firing guns.
GUNPOWDER, *n.* saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal mixed, dried, and granulated. [gun is fixed.
GUNSTOCK, *n.* stock or wood in which barrel of a
GUNWALE, GUNNEL, *n.* upper part of ship's side.
GUSSET, *n.* angular piece set in.
GUST, GUSTO, *n.* taste; relish.
GUSTATORY, *a.* relating to taste.
GUSTY, *a.* subject to gusts or blasts of wind.
GUT, *n.* intestinal canal.
GUTTA-PERCHA, (perch'a) *n.* substance exuding from certain trees in Asia, and used variously.
GUTTER, *n.* passage for water.
GUTTURAL, *a.* belonging to throat.
GUY, *n.* rope to keep body steady in hoisting.
GUZZLE, *v.* swallow much or frequently.
GYBE, (jib) *v.* shift boom-sail.
GYMNASIUM, *n.* place of exercise.

GYMNASTICS, *n. pl.* athletic exercises.[vernment.
GYNARCHY, GYNOCRACY, (jin'-) *n.* female go-
GYPSEOUS, (jip'-) *a.* relating to gypsum—plaster
GYPSY, *n.* (from Egyptian) vagabond. [stone.
GYRAL, GYRATORY, (ji'-) *a.* whirling; moving
GYRATION, *n.* circular motion. [round.
GYVES, GIVES, *n.* shackles for feet.

H

HABEAS CORPUS, *n.* writ ordering jailer to produce body of prisoner in court.[bons, tapes, &c.
HABERDASHER, *n.* dealer in small wares, rib-
HABERGEON, (-ber'jē-) *n.* ancient armour to de-
HABILIMENT, *n.* dress. [fend neck and breast.
HABITABLE, *a.* that can be inhabited.
HABITUAL, *a.* acquired by habit or custom.
HABITUATE, *v.* accustom. [hire; drudge; notch.
HACK, *v.* cut awkwardly;—*n.* horse or coach for
HACKING, *a.* short and interrupted, as a cough.
HACKLE, *v.* comb, as flax or hemp.
HACKNEY, *n.* horse or coach for hire; let for hire; common;—*v.* use too much.
HADDOCK, *n.* small sea-fish of cod kind.
HADES, (ha'-dēs) *n.* place of souls after death.
HADJI, *n.* Mohammedan pilgrim to Mecca.
HAFT, *n.* handle; hilt.
HAG, *v.* tire; harass;—*n.* ugly old woman; witch.
HAGGARD, *a.* ugly; deformed.
HAGGIS, HAGGIES, *n.* famous Scottish dish.[ing.
HAGGLE, *v.* mangle in cutting; difficult in bargain-
HAGIOGRAPHY, (-jē-og'-) *n.* sacred writings; lives of saints. [masses;—*n.* wish of health.
HAIL, *n.* frozen drops of rain;—*v.* call; fall as icy
HALBERD, *n.* ancient military weapon. [healthy.
HALCYON, *a.* calm; quiet. **HALE**, *a.* robustly
HALF, *n.* one of two equal parts;—*pl.* Halves.
HALF-BLOOD, *n.* relation by one parent.
HALF-CASTE, *n.* one born of Hindoo and Euro-
HALIBUT, *n.* large, flat fish. [pean.
HALIDOM, *n.* holiness; religious foundation.
HALIEUTICS,(-eut'-)*n.*treatise on fishes or fishing.
HALLELUIAH, *n.* praise ye the Lord.
HALLOO, *v.* cry out;—*ex.* excite attention.
HALLOW, *v.* consecrate.
HALLUCINATION, *n.* delusion of imagination.
HALO, *n.* circle round sun or moon; bright ring.
HALTER, *n.* rope to tie horse; hangman's rope.
HALVE, (hav) *v.* divide into two equal parts.
HALYARD, *n.* rope to raise or lower sail.
HAMES, *n. pl.* kind of collar for horses.
HAMMOCK, *n.* kind of hanging bed used in ships.
HAMPER, *n.* covered basket;—*v.* perplex; entangle. [—*v.* lame by cutting this tendon.
HAMSTRING, *n.* tendons of the ham or thigh;
HANAPER, *n.* old word for exchequer.
HANDFAST, *n.* conditional marriage for year and
HAND-GALLOP, *n.* gentle gallop. [day.
HANDICAP, *n.* allowance of weight or time in a
HANDICRAFT, *n.* manual occupation. [race.
HANDKERCHIEF, *n.* cloth used for face or neck.
HANDSEL, *n.* first act of use; earnest money.
HANDSOME, *a.* well-formed; beautiful; generous.
HANDSPIKE, *n.* wooden lever.
HANDY, *a.* ready; dexterous.
HANGINGS, *n. pl.* drapery hung to walls.
HANK, *n.* skein of thread. **HANKER**, *v.* long for.
HANKERING, *n.* eager craving.
HANSARD, *n.* record of British Parliamentary proceedings (because printed by Hansard).
HAP-HAZARD, *n.* chance; accident.
HAPLESS, *a.* unhappy; unfortunate.
HAPLY, *ad.* perhaps; by chance.
HAPPILY, *ad.* luckily; fortunately.
HARANGUE, *n.* noisy speech; oration;—also *v.*
HARASSING, (har'-) *a.* tending to annoy or vex.
HARBINGER, *n.* forerunner.
HARBOUR, *n.* haven for ships;—*v.* lodge; shelter.
HARDIHOOD, *n.* boldness.
HARDINESS, *n.* firm intrepidity; assurance.
HARDS, *n. pl.* coarse part of flax; tow.
HARDSHIP, *n.* severe toil; oppression.
HARDWARE, *n.* wares made of iron, &c.
HARDY, *a.* strong; brave; bold.
HARE-BRAINED, *a.* wild; giddy.
HARELIP, *n.* divided lip like a hare's.
HAREM, *n.* ladies' apartment in a seraglio. [foon.
HARL, *n.* filaments of flax. **HARLEQUIN**, *n.* buf-
HARMONICAL, *a.* relating to harmony; musical.
HARMONIOUS, *a.* agreeing together; musical.
HARMONIST, *n.* composer or performer of music.
HARMONIZE, *v.* make harmonious; agree.
HARMONY, *n.* concord of sound; agreement.
HARNESS,*n.*furniture for horse,&c.; also *v.*[poon.
HARPOON, *n.* barbed spear;—*v.* strike with har-
HARPSICHORD, *n.* stringed instrument of music.
HARPY, *n.* fabulous animal; extortioner.
HARRIER, *n.* hunting dog.
HARROW, *n.* instrument to break or smooth land;
HARRY, *v.* harass. [*v.* break with harrow; harass.
HARTSHORN, *n.* horn of harts; sal-ammonia.
HARUSPICE, (-rus') *n.* one who divined by entrails of beasts. [of hog.
HASLET, HARSLET, *n.* heart, liver, lights, &c.,
HASP, *n.* clasp for staple.
HASSOCK, *n.* mat to kneel on.
HASTATE, HASTATED, *a.*shaped like spear head.
HATCH, *v.* produce young from eggs;—*n.* brood.
HATCHEL, HACKLE, *n.* instrument to clean flax.
HATCHES, HATCHWAY, *n.* opening in ship's
HATCHET, *n.* small axe. [deck.
HAUD PASSIBUS ÆQUIS, L. with unequal steps.
HAUGHTY, *a.* proud and overbearing.
HAUL, *v.* draw with force;—*n.* pull; draught.
HAUNCH, *n.* thigh.
HAUNT, *v.* frequent;—*n.* place of frequent resort.
HAUTBOY, (ho'boy) *n.* wind instrument.
HAUTEUR, *n.* haughty manner. **HAVEN**, *n.* har-
HAVOC, *n.* waste; slaughter. [bour.
HAVERSACK, *n.* soldier's provision bag.
HAVILDAR, (hav') *n.* Sepoy sergeant.
HAWK-EYED, *a.* having acute sight.
HAWSER, *n.* small cable.
HAZARDOUS, *a.* exposing to hazard—danger or
HAZEL, *n.* shrub bearing nuts;—*a.* like hazel-nut; [risk.
HAZY, *a.* in haze—thin mist or fog. [brown.
HEADACHE, (hed'ak) *n.* pain in head.
HEAD-DRESS, *n.* covering worn on head.
HEADLAND, *n.* promontory.
HEADLONG, *a.* rash; precipitate. [mander.
HEAD-QUARTERS, *n. pl.* quarters of chief com-
HEADSTALL, *n.* part of bridle.
HEADSTRONG, *a.* obstinate.
HEADWAY, *n.* progress of advancing ship.
HEALTH, *n.* freedom from sickness · soundness.

HEARKEN, *v.* listen; lend the ear.
HEARSAY, *n.* report; rumour: common talk.
HEARSE, (hers) *n.* carriage to bear the dead.
HEART-BURN, *n.* disease of the stomach.
HEARTH, *n.* place on which fire is made.
HEARTY, *a.* sincere. [hot.
HEAT, *n.* great warmth; glow;—make or grow
HEATHEN, *n.* or *a.* pagan; gentile; ignorant of
HEATHER, (heth') *n.* heath. [the true God.
HEAVE, *v.* lift; cause to swell; pant; cast.
HEAVEN, *n.* region of air; place of the blessed.
HEAVES, *n.* difficulty of breathing in horses.
HEAVINESS, *n.* weight; depression.
HEBDOMADAL, *a.* weekly.
HEBE, (he-be) *n.* goddess of youth; cupbearer of
HEBETUDE, *n.* bluntness; dulness. [the gods.
HEBRAIC, *a.* pertaining to Hebrews or Jews.
HEBRAIST, (hē'bra-ist) *n.* one versed in Hebrew.
HECATOMB, (hek'a-tom) *n.* sacrifice of 100 oxen.
HECTIC, *a.* consumptive; feverish.
HECTO, as prefix, multiplies French measures by
HECTOR, *n.* bully. [100.
HEDGE, *n.* thicket of shrubs;—*v.* make hedge;
HEDONISM, *n.* pleasure the chief good. [skulk.
HEEL, *n.* hind part of foot;—*v.* lean; add a heel.
HEFT, *n.* handle; effort; heave.
HEGIRA, (ji') *n.* Mohammedan epoch, reckoned from the flight of Mohammed from Mecca,
HEIFER, (hef') *n.* young cow. [July, 16, 622.
HEIGH-HO, (hi'hō) *ex.* denoting langour, &c.
HEIGHTEN, *v.* raise higher; advance. [edness.
HEINOUS, (hān') *a.* characterized by great wick-
HEIR-APPARENT, *n.* one having full right to succession. [heir.
HEIR-LOOM, *n.* any furniture which descends to
HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE, *n.* a present heir whose right may be cut off by a nearer birth.
HELCOLOGY, *n.* treatise upon ulcers.
HELIACAL, (li) *a.* emerging from or passing into light of the sun.
HELICON,*n.*Bœotian mountain with poetic spring.
HELIOSTAT, *n.* reflecting instrument used for signalling in war.
HELIUM, *n.* an inert gas given off by radium.
HELLENIST, (hell'-) Greek-speaking Jew; Greek
HELMINTHOLOGY, *n.* history of worms. [scholar.
HELOT, *n.* Spartan slave.
HELPMATE, HELPMEET,*n.*companion or helper.
HELVE, *n.* handle of axe.
HELVETIC, (-vet'-) Swiss.
HEM, *n.* border of garment; sort of half cough.
HEMATOLOGY, *n.* science of the blood.
HEMISPHERE, *n.* half of a sphere.
HEMLOCK, *n.* poisonous plant. [from rupture.
HEMORRHAGE, (hem'or-aj) *n.* flowing of blood
HEMORRHOIDS, *n.* the piles.
HENBANE, *n.* poisonous plant, sometimes used
HENCHMAN, *n.* attendant; page. [for opium.
HENPECKED, *a.* ruled over by a wife.
HEPATIC, (pat') *a.* belonging to the liver.
HEPTACHORD, *n.* system of seven sounds.
HEPTAGON, *n.* figure of seven sides and angles.
HEPTARCHY, *n.* government by seven rulers.
HERALD, *n.* officer who regulates coats of arms; former. [of a herald.
HERALDIC, (ald') *a.* pertaining to heraldry—art
HERBACEOUS, *a.* belonging to herbs.
HERBAGE, *n.* herbs collectively; grass; pasture.
HERBAL, *n.* book on plants; collection of plants
HERBARIUM, *n.* collection of dried plants. [dried.
HERBIFEROUS, *a.* bearing herbs.
HERBIVOROUS, *a.* feeding on herbs.
HERCULEAN, *a.* very strong, great, or difficult.
HEREDITAMENT, (-dit'-) *n.* hereditary property.
HEREDITARY, *a.* descending by inheritance.
HEREDITY, (-ed'-) *n.* hereditary transmission of
HERESIARCH, *n.* chief in heresy. [qualities.
HERESY, *n.* error in doctrine.
HERETIC, *n.* one who errs in religious faith.
HERETICAL, *a.* containing heresy.
HERITABLE, *a.* that may be inherited.
HERITAGE, *n.* inheritance. [ing both sexes.
HERMAPHRODITE, (maf') *n.* animal or plant unit-
HERMENEUTICS, (nū'-) *n. pl.* science of interpretation—chiefly sacred. [of interpretation.
HERMETICALLY, *ad.* chemically air-tight. [pent.
HERMIONE (mee'-o-ne) *n.* one changed to a ser-
HERMITAGE, *n.* dwelling of hermit—one living in
HERNIA, *n.* rupture. [solitude.
HERO, HEROINE, *n.* brave man or woman.
HEROIC, *a.* becoming a hero.
HEROISM, *n.* distinguished bravery; gallantry.
HERON, *n.* large bird. **HERRING**, *n.* small sea
HERPES, (her'pēz) *n.* disease of the skin. [fish.
HERPETOLOGY, *n.* description of reptiles.
HERSCHEL, *n.* planet Uranus, discovered in 1781.
HESITANCY, HESITATION,*n.* uncertainty; doubt.
HESPERIAN, *a.* western.
HETERODOXY, *n.* heresy.
HETEROGENEOUS, *a.* of a different nature.
HETEROGENESIS, *n.* production of animal without intervention of parents.
HEXAGON, *n.* figure with six sides and angles.
HEXAHEDRON, (hē'-) *n.* body of six equal sides.
HEXAMETER, (am') *n.* verse of six metrical feet.
HEXAPLA, *n.* Origen's six versions of Old Testa-
HIATUS, (ā) *n.* chasm; gap. [ment.
HIBERNAL, *a.* pertaining to winter.
HIBERNATE, *v.* pass the winter.
HIBERNIAN, *n.* native of Ireland. [stomach.
HICCOUGH, HICCUP, *n.* spasmodic affection of
HIC JACET, L. here lies.
HICKORY, *n.* walnut tree.
HIDALGO, *n.* in Spain, one of the inferior nobility.
HIDEBOUND, *a.* having the skin too tight.
HIDEOUS, *a.* shocking to eye or ear.
HIDROTICS, (ot') *n.* medicines causing perspira-
HIE, (hī) *v.* hasten. [tion.
HIERARCH, (hī') *n.* chief of a sacred order.
HIERARCHY, (hī) *n.* dominion in sacred things; order of celestial beings.
HIEROGLYPHIC, (glif') *n.* mystical symbol in ancient writings;—*a.* expressing meaning by
HIEROPHANT, (-er'-) *n.* chief priest. [symbols.
HIGGLE, *v.* hawk provisions; chaffer.
HIGH-FLIER, *n.* one of extravagant opinions.
HIGH-PRESSURE, *n.* above that of atmosphere—50 lbs. on sq. inch.
HIGHWAYMAN, *n.* robber on the road.
HILARITY, *n.* mirth; gayety.
HILLOCK, *n.* small eminence.
HILT, *n.* handle of sword, &c.
HIND, *a.* backward; back;—*n.* she stag; rustic.
HINDRANCE *n.* act of delaying.

HINDERMOST, HINDMOST, (hīnd') *a.* behind all
HINDOO, HINDU, *n.* native of Hindostan.[others.
HINGE, *n.* joint on which a door turns;—*v.* turn
HIPPOCENTAUR, *n.* half man, half horse. [upon.
HIPPODROME, *n.* circus for horse-races, &c.
HIPPOPHAGY, (pof') *n.* practice of eating horses.
HIPPOPOTAMUS, (pot'-) *n.* the river horse.
HIP-ROOF, *n.* roof with an angle.
HIPSHOT, *a.* having the hip dislocated.
HIRELING, *n.* mercenary;—*a.* serving for wages.
HIRSUTE, *a.* shaggy; rough.
HISPID, *a.* set with bristles.
HISTOLOGY, *n.* description of tissues. [history.
HISTORIAN, HISTORIOGRAPHER, *n.* writer of
HISTORY, *n.* continuous narrative of events.
HISTRIONIC, (on') *a.* pertaining to the theatre.
HITCH, *v.* catch; move by jerks;—*n.* knot; hin-
HIVES,*n.* a disease, croup or chickenpox.[drance.
HOAR, HOARY, *a.* gray with age; white.
HOARD, *v.* collect; amass;—*n.* store laid up.
HOAR-FROST, *n.* dew frozen.
HOARSE, *a.* with the voice rough.
HOAX, *n.* deception for sport;—*v.* deceive.
HOB, *n.* nave of wheel; side of grate; clown;
HOBBLE, *v.* walk lamely;—*n.* halting walk.[fairy.
HOBBLEDEHOY, *n.* lad from 14 to 20 years.
HOBBY, *n.* strong nag; kind of hawk; favourite
HOBGOBLIN, *n.* apparition.[object; child's horse.
HOB-NOB, *ad.* take or not take;—*v.* drink famil-
HOBSON'S CHOICE, *n.* no alternative. [arly.
HOCK, HOUGH, *n.* joint between knee and fet-
HOCKLE, *v.* hamstring. [lock.
HOCUS-POCUS, *n.* juggler, or juggler's trick;—perhaps *hoc est corpus*.
HODGEPODGE, HOTCHPOTCH, *n.* mixed mass.
HODIERNAL, *a.* of to-day.
HODMAN, *n.* man who carries mortar. [romp.
HOGSHEAD, *n.* 63 gallons. **HOIDEN**, *n.* bold girl;
HOITYTOITY, *ex.* noting surprise or disapprobation. [labour.
HOLIDAY, *n.* religious anniversary; day free from
HOLINESS, *n.* perfect rectitude; title of Pope.
HOLLANDS, *n.* gin made in Holland.
HOLLOA, HOLLO, HOLLO, *v.* call or cry out loudly.
HOLLY, *n.* evergreen tree.
HOLM, *n.* evergreen oak; meadow.
HOLOCAUST, *n.* whole burnt sacrifice.
HOLOGRAPH, *n.* deed written by grantor's own
HOLSTER, *n.* horseman's case for pistols. [hand.
HOMAGE, *n.* reverence; worship; respect.
HOMELINESS, *n* plainness. **HOMELY**, *a.* plain;
HOMESTEAD, *n.* place of the mansion. [coarse.
HOMICIDE, *n.* killing of one human being by
HOMILY, *n.* familiar religious discourse.[another.
HOMINY, *n.* food made of maize broken coarse and
HOMMOCK, *n.* small detached hill. [boiled.
HOMŒOPATHIC, (-path'-) *a.* pertaining to homeopathy—theory founded on principle that a medicine which will cause will also cure a disease.
HOMOGENEOUS, (-jē'-) *a.* of same kind.
HOMOLOGATE, *v.* approve; confirm. [position.
HOMOLOGOUS, (-ol'-) *a.* having same relative
HONE, *n.* whetstone for sharpening.
HONEYCOMB, *n.* cells of wax for holding honey.
HONEYMOON, *n.* first month after marriage.
HONOUR, *v.* esteem paid to worth; reputation; title;—*v.* esteem; accept and pay.
HONOURABLE, *a.* actuated by noble motives;
HONORARIUM, *n.* fee or salary. [illustrious.
HONORARY, *a.* conferring honour; unsalaried.
HOODWINK, *v.* blind; cover.
HOOF, *n.* horny part of beast's foot. [cough.
HOOPING-COUGH, *n.* convulsive cough; chin-
HOOT, *n.* *v.* shout in contempt; cry as an owl.
HOP, *v.* leap on one leg;—*n.* bitter plant used in
HOPE, *n.* *v.* desire with expectation. [brewing.
HORDE, *n.* migratory tribe.
HOREHOUND, *n.* bitter medicinal plant.
HORIZON, *n.* line that bounds the sight.
HORIZONTAL, *a.* parallel to horizon; level. [son.
HORNET, *n.* large stinging insect; annoying per-
HORNPIPE, *n.* tune; dance. [count of hours.
HOROGRAPHY, *n.* art of constructing dials; ac-
HOROLOGE, *n.* clock; instrument that tells hours.
HOROLOGY, *n.* measuring time; clock and watch making. [birth.
HOROSCOPE, *n.* aspect of planets at hour of
HOROSCOPY, (-os'-) *n.* predicting events by stars.
HORRIBLE, HORRID, *a.*tending to excite horror; frightful; horrific. [battle; disabled.
HORS DE COMBAT, (hor de comba) Fr. out of
HORSE-POWER, *n.* power of horse or its equivalent; power which will raise 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot per minute. [admonition.
HORTATIVE, HORTATORY, (hort-') *a.* giving
HORTICULTURE, *n.* gardening.
HORTUS SICCUS, *n.* collection of dried plants.
HOSANNA, *n.* praise to God.
HOSE, *n.* stockings; leathern tube;—*pl.* Hose.
HOSIER, *n.* one who deals in stockings.
HOSPICE,(-peece)*n.*monastery and inn combined.
HOSPITABLE, *a.* kind to strangers or guests.
HOSPITAL, *n.* building for sick or insane.[guests.
HOSPITALITY, *n.* entertainment of strangers and
HOST, *n.* one who entertains; army; sacrifice of
HOSTAGE, *n.* person given as pledge. [mass.
HOSTLER, (os'-) one who has care of horses.
HOTBED, *n.* garden bed covered with glass.
HOTEL, (-tel') *n.* inn for travellers. [plants.
HOTHOUSE, *n.* house kept warm to shelter
HOT-PRESSED, *a.* pressed while heat is applied.
HOTSPUR, *n.* rash person.
HOTTENTOT, *n.* native of South Africa.
HOUDAH, *n.* seat fixed on an elephant, &c.[time.
HOUGH, *see* HOCK. HOUR-GLASS,*n.*glass to show
HOURI, *n.* Mohammedan nymph of Paradise.
HOUYHNHM, (hou'-inm) *n.* in *Gulliver's Travels*, virtuous horse ruling Yahoos—vicious men.
HOUSEWIFERY, *n.* female domestic economy.
HOUSING, *n.* shelter; saddle-cloth.
HOVEL, (huv'-) *n.* shed; mean cottage.
HOVER, (huv'-) *v.* flap the wings.
HOWITZER, *n.* kind of mortar or cannon.
HOWLET, *n.* bird of owl kind.
HOY, *n.* small coasting vessel;—*ex.* ho! stop!
HUB, *n.* nave of wheel.
HUBBUB, *n.* uproar; tumult.
HUCKABACK, *n.* linen cloth of uneven surface.
HUCKSTER, *n.* retailer of small articles.
HUDIBRASTIC, *a.* pertaining to Hudibras or to
HUE, *n.* colour; dye; clamour. [doggerel poetry.
HUGUENOT, (hū-ge-no) *n.* former name of French
HULK, *n.* body of old ship. [Protestant.

HULL, *n.* outer covering of nut; frame of ship.
HUMAN, *a.* belonging to mankind.
HUMANE, *a.* benevolent; kind.
HUMANIST, *n.* classical scholar.
HUMANITY, *n.* nature of man; kind disposition.
HUMANIZE, *v.* render humane.
HUMATION, *n.* burying, as opposed to *cremation*.
HUMBLE, (um'-) *a.* low in feeling or condition;—*v.* make humble; abase.
HUMBUG, *n.* imposition;—*v.* impose upon.
HUMDRUM, *n.* stupid fellow. [or shoulder.
HUMERAL, *a.* pertaining to *humerus*—upper arm
HUMIDITY, *n.* moisture; dampness. [abased.
HUMILIATION, *n.* humbling; being humiliated or
HUMILITY, *n.* lowliness of mind; modesty.
HUMMINGBIRD, *n.* small bird.
HUMORAL, *a.* pertaining to humours.
HUMORIST, *n.* wag; droll.
HUMOROUS, *a.* jocular; pleasant; playful.
HUMORSOME, *a.* peevish; odd.
HUMOUR, *n.* moisture; temper; power to give mirthful turn to ideas;—*v.* gratify.
HUMUS, *n.* vegetable or animal mould.
HUNGER, *n.* craving appetite;—*v.* crave food.
HUNKS, *n.* miser.
HURDLE, *n.* texture of twigs; crate; sledge.
HURDY-GURDY, *n.* musical instrument with strings worked on by wheels, not by bow.
HURLY-BURLY, *n.* tumult; bustle.
HURRA, HURRAH, *ex.* of joy or triumph.
HURRICANE, *n.* violent storm or tempest.
HUSBAND, *n.* married man;—*v.* manage frugally.
HUSBANDMAN, *n.* farmer.
HUSBANDRY, *n.* tillage; thrift.
HUSH-MONEY, *n.* bribe to induce secrecy.
HUSKINESS, *n.* dryness; harshness.
HUSSAR, (zar') *n.* light-armed horse-soldier.
HUSSY, *n.* worthless woman.
HUSTINGS, *n. pl.* temporary stage for speakers.
HUTCH, *n.* corn chest; rabbit-box.
HUZZA, (za') *n.* shout of joy;—*v.* shout in joy.
HYACINTH, *n.* flower; gem.
HYADES, HYADS, (hī'a-dēz) *n.* seven stars in head of Taurus—sign of the zodiac.
HYALINE, (hī') *a.* glassy. **HYBRID**, *n.* mongrel.
HYBRIDOUS, (hī') *a.* produced by mixing two
HYDRA, *n.* monster with many heads. [species.
HYDRANT, *n.* machine for raising water; fire-plug.
HYDRAULICS, *n. pl.* science of fluids in motion.
HYDROCEPHALUS, *n.* dropsy of the brain; disease of infancy. [of liquids.
HYDRODYNAMICS, *n.* science of mechanical force
HYDROGEN, (hī') *n.* a gas—element of water.
HYDROGRAPHY, (drog') *n.* description and representation by charts of seas, countries, &c.
HYDROLOGY, (drol'-) *n.* science of water.
HYDROMEL, (hī') liquor made of honey and water.
HYDROMETRY, (drom') *n.* art of measuring the density of fluids. [pathy—water cure.
HYDROPATHIC, (path'-) *a.* pertaining to hydro-
HYDROPHOBIA, *n.* dread of water; canine mad-
HYDROPICAL, *a.* dropsical. [ness.
HYDROSTATICS, *n. pl.* science of fluids at rest.
HYDROUS, *a.* watery.
HYEMAL, (hī') *a.* pertaining to winter. [health.
HYGEIAN, (jē') *a.* relating to hygiene—science of
HYGROMETER, *n.* instrument to show amount of moisture in the air.
HYLOTHEISM, *n.* that matter is God, or no God but matter and the universe.
HYLOZOISM,*n.* that matter possesses a kind of life.
HYMENEAL, (ne') *a.* pertaining to hymen.
HYMEN, *n.* god of marriage. [praise.
HYMNOLOGY, *n.* collection of hymns or songs of
HYPERBOLA, (per') *n.* one of the conic sections.
HYPERBOLE, (per'bō-le) *n.* exaggeration.
HYPERBOLICAL, *a.* exaggerating or extenuating.
HYPERBOREAN, (bō're-) *a.* northern.
HYPERCRITICISM,*n.*excessive rigour of criticism.
HYPHEN, (hī'fen) *n.* the mark (-) between syllables.
HYPOCHONDRIAC, (kon') *n.* one affected with hypochondria or low spirits.
HYPOCHONDRIACAL, (drī') *a.* melancholy; de-
HYPOCRISY, *n.* dissimulation. [jected.
HYPOCRITICAL, *a.* like a hypocrite or dissembler; insincere. [stitutive.
HYPOSTATIC, (stat') *a.* distinctive; personal; con-
HYPOTENUSE, (pot') *n.* longest side of right-angled triangle. [crop and stock.
HYPOTHEC, (poth') *n.* landlord's lien for rent over
HYPOTHECATE, (poth') *v.* pledge for security of a creditor.
HYPOTHESIS, (poth') *n.* supposition; proposition;
HYPOTHETICAL, (thet') *a.* supposed. [assumed.
HYPSOMETRY, *n.* measurement of heights.
HYSSOP, *n.* aromatic plant [peculiar to women.
HYSTERICS, HYSTERIA, *n.* nervous affection

I

IAMBUS, *n.* poetic foot, short and long syllable.
IBIDEM, (ī') *ad.* in the same place.
IBIS, *n.* name of an Egyptian bird.
ICARIAN, *a.* adventurous in flight.
ICEBERG, *n.* floating mountain of ice.
ICE-CREAM, *n.* cream flavoured and frozen.
ICH DIEN, (Germ.) I serve; motto of Prince of
ICHNEUMON, (nū') *n.* small kind of weasel.[Wales.
ICHOR, (ī'kor) *n.* blood of the gods; thin watery
ICHTYOLOGY, *n.* science of fishes. [humour.
ICICLE, *n.* pendent mass of ice. **ICINESS**, *n.*
ICONOCLASM, *n.* image breaking. [being icy.
ICONOCLAST, *n.* image breaker.
ICTERICAL, *a.* afflicted with *icterus* or jaundice.
IDEAL, *a.* existing in idea or in fancy; *n.* conception of perfection.
IDEALISM, *n.* that matter has no real existence, but is a phenomenon of the mind.
IDEALITY, *n.* capacity for imaginary thought.
IDENTIFY, *v.* prove to be identical or the same.
IDENTITY, *n.* sameness. [dently of sounds.
IDEOGRAPHIC, *a.* representing ideas independen-
IDES, *n.* 15th of March, May, July, and October, and 13th of other months.
ID EST, Lat. that is (written i.e.).
IDIOCY, *n.* defect of understanding; imbecility.
IDIOMATIC, *a.* according to idiom.
IDIOM, *n.* peculiarity of a language. [another.
IDIOPATHY, (op') *n.* a disease not arising from
IDIOSYNCRASY,(sin') *n.*peculiarity of constitution.
IDIOTIC, *a.* like an idiot or natural fool.
IDOLATOR, *n.* worshipper of idols or images.
IDOLATRY, *n.* worship of idols; excessive attach-
IDOLIZE, *v.* love to excess or adoration. [ment.
IDYL, (ī'dil) *n.* short pastoral poem.

IGNEOUS, *a.* consisting of fire. [delusion.
IGNIS-FATUUS, *n.* kind of meteor in the night;
IGNITE, *v.* kindle. IGNITION, *n.* taking fire.
IGNOBLE, *a.* of low birth; mean.
IGNOMINIOUS, *a.* very shameful; dishonourable
IGNOMINY, *n.* disgrace; infamy.
IGNORAMUS, (ra') *n.* ignorant person.
IGNORE, *v.* declare ignorance of; not to know.
I.H.S., abbrev. for Iesus hominum Salvator—Jesus Saviour of men.
ILIAC, (il') *a.* pertaining to the lower bowels.
ILIAD, *n.* Greek epic poem on siege of Troy.
ILLATIVE, *a.* that may be inferred.
ILLEGAL, *a.* unlawful.
ILLEGIBLE, *a.* that cannot be read. [genuine.
ILLEGITIMATE, *a.* born out of wedlock; not
ILLIBERAL, *a.* not generous; not candid; narrow.
ILLICIT, *a.* unlawful.
ILLIMITABLE, *a.* that cannot be bounded or
ILLITERATE, *a.* unlearned. [limited.
ILLFAVOURED, *a.* ugly; deformed.
ILLOGICAL, *a.* not according to logic.
ILLSTARRED, *a.* fated to be unfortunate.
ILLUMINE, ILLUMINATE, *v.* enlighten; adorn.
ILLUSION, *n.* false show; error. [by false show.
ILLUSIVE, ILLUSORY, *a.* illuding or deceiving
ILLUSTRIOUS, *a.* markedbygreatnessorsplendour.
IMAGERY, (im') *n.* lively description; figures of speech. [tion or fancy.
IMAGINARY, *a.* fanced; existing only in imagina-
IMAGINATIVE, *a.* gifted with or pertaining to
IMAM, *n.* Mohammedan priest. [imagination.
IMBECILE, *a.* weak in mind or body.
IMBIBE, *v.* drink in.
IMBRICATED, *a.* laid one under another, as tiles.
IMBROGLIO, *n.* complicated plot.
IMBRUE, *v.* steep; wet.
IMBRUTE, *v.* degrade or sink to brutality.
IMBUE, *v.* tincture deeply.
IMITATE, *v.* follow; to copy.
IMITATIVE, *a.* tending to or aiming at likeness.
IMMACULATE, *a.* without blemish; morally spotless. [ence.
IMMANENT, *a.* inherent; having permanent exist-
IMMATERIAL, *a.* not consisting of matter; unimportant. [from matter.
IMMATERIALITY, *n.* quality of being distinct
IMMATURE, *a.* unripe; unseasonable.
IMMEDIATE, *a.* without a medium; instant.
IMMEMORIAL, *a.* with origin beyond memory.
IMMENSE, *a.* vast in extent; without known limit.
IMMERSE, IMMERGE, *v.* put into a fluid; engage deeply.
IMMERSION, *n.* immersing, or being immersed.
IMMETHODICAL, *a.* having no method.
IMMIGRANT, *n.* one who immigrates or removes
IMMINENT, *a.* impending. [into a country.
IMMISCIBLE, *a.* that cannot be mingled.
IMMOBILITY, *n.* resistance to motion; unmov-
IMMODERATE, *a.* excessive. [ableness.
IMMODEST, *a.* unchaste; impudent.
IMMOLATE, *v.* sacrifice. [or divine law.
IMMORALITY, *n.* any act contrary to conscience
IMMORTALITY, *n.* undying existence.
IMMORTALIZE, *v.* make immortal.
IMMOVABLE, *a.* that cannot be moved.
IMMUNITY, *n.* peculiar privilege.
IMMURE, *v.* inclose within walls.
IMMUTABLE, *a.* that cannot be changed; invari-
IMP, *n.* offspring; puny devil. [able.
IMPLACABLE, *a.* not to be appeased.
IMPACT, (pact') *v.* drive close; (im'-) *n.* touch.
IMPAIR, *v.* make worse; weaken.
IMPALEMENT, *n.* impaling or fixing on a stake.
IMPALPABLE, *a.* that cannot be felt.
IMPANNEL, IMPANEL, *v.* form or enrol a jury.
IMPARTIAL, free from bias; fair.
IMPASSABLE, *a.* that cannot be passed.
IMPASSIBLE, *a.* incapable of passion or pain.
IMPASSIONATE, *v.* affect powerfully;—*a.* powerfully affected; without passion or feeling.
IMPASSIONED, *a.* expressive of passion.
IMPASSIVE, *a.* exempt from suffering or pain.
IMPATIENCE, *n.* uneasiness under suffering, delay, &c.; restlessness.
IMPEACHMENT, *n.* accusation by authority; call-
IMPECCABLE, *a.* not liable to sin. [ing in question.
IMPECUNIOUS, *a.* without money; poor.
IMPEDIMENT, *n.* obstruction.
IMPEL, *v.* urge forward. [certainty.
IMPENDING, *a.* hanging over; imminent.
IMPENETRABLE, *a.* that cannot be penetrated.
IMPENITENCE, *n.* obduracy; hardness of heart.
IMPERATIVE, *a.* expressive of command.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, *a.* not to be perceived.
IMPERFECTION, *n.* defect; want; blemish.
IMPERFORABLE, *a.* that cannot be perforated.
IMPERIAL, *a.* belonging to empire or emperor;—
IMPERIL, *v.* bring into danger. [hair on under lip.
IMPERIOUS, *a.* commanding; haughty; arrogant.
IMPERISHABLE, *a.* not liable to perish.
IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO, L. one independent government within another.
IMPERMEABLE, *a.* that cannot be passed through.
IMPERSONAL, *a.* not varied according to persons.
IMPERSONATE, *v.* personify; take character of.
IMPERTINENT, *a.* meddling; intrusive; rude.
IMPERTURBABLE, *a.* not to be disturbed.
IMPERVIOUS, *a.* not to be passed through.
IMPETUOSITY, *n.* violence; vehemence.
IMPETUS, (im') *n.* force of motion.
IMPIETY, *n.* ungodliness. IMPINGE, *v.* dash
IMPIOUS, *a.* irreverent towards God. [against.
IMPLACABLE, *a.* not to be appeased.
IMPLEAD, *v.* sue at law.
IMPLEMENT, *n.* tool or instrument;—*v.* fulfil.
IMPLICATION, *n.* involving; entanglement; infer-
IMPLICIT, *a.* tacitly implied; unreserved. [ence.
IMPLUVIUM, *n.* rain water reservoir.
IMPLY, *v.* contain by inference; signify.
IMPOLICY, *n.* inexpedience.
IMPOLITIC, *a.* not wise.
IMPOLITE, *a.* not having politeness; uncivil.
IMPONDEROUS, *a.* having no sensible weight.
IMPOROUS, (pōr') *a.* having no pores; compact.
IMPORT, (port') *v.* bring from another country;—(im') *n.* thing imported; signification; moment.
IMPORTATION, *n.* importing; commodities im-
IMPORTUNE, *v.* urge; be importunate. [ported.
IMPORTUNITY, *n.* urgency.
IMPOSING, *a.* impressive; grand.
IMPOSITION, *n.* laying on; deception.
IMPOSSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be, or be done.
IMPOST, (im') *n.* duty on goods.

IMPOSTHUMATE, (pos') *v.* gather into abscess.
IMPOSTHUME, (pos'-tume) *n.* collection of puru-
IMPOSTOR, *n.* deceiver. [lent matter; abscess.
IMPOSTURE, *n.* deception; imposition.
IMPOTENT, *a.* weak; wanting power.
IMPOUND, *v.* confine in a pound or inclosure.
IMPOVERISHMENT, *n.* reduction to poverty; exhaustion. [manageable.
IMPRACTICABLE, *a.* that cannot be done; un-
IMPRACTICAL, *a.* not practical; visionary.
IMPRECATION, *n.* prayer for evil.
IMPRECISION, *n.* want of precision.
IMPREGNABLE, *a.* that cannot be taken; invin-
IMPREGNATE, *v.* make pregnant; infuse. [cible.
IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, *a.* not to be lost by disuse.
IMPRESS, (pres') *v.* stamp; force into service, as seamen;—(im') *n.* mark; stamp. [susceptible.
IMPRESSIBLE, *a.* that may receive impression;
IMPRESSION, *n.* mark or influence.
IMPRESSIVE, *a.* producing impression.
IMPRESSMENT, *n.* forcing men into service.
IMPRIMATUR, *n.* licenses to print; approval.
IMPRIMIS, (pri') *ad.* in the first place.
IMPRINT, (print') *v.* mark by pressure;—(im') *n.* publisher's name with date and place of publi-
IMPRISON, *v.* put in prison; confine. [cation.
IMPROBABLE, *a.* not likely.
IMPROMPTU, *ad.* without previous study; off-hand.
IMPROPRIETY, *n.* unsuitableness to time, place, or character. [instruction; *pl.* valuable additions.
IMPROVEMENT, *n.* progress from good to better;
IMPROVIDENCE, *n.* want of foresight.
IMPROVIDENT, *a.* not making provision. [ously.
IMPROVISATION, *n.* composing extemporane-
IMPROVISATORE, (to'-re) *n.* one who improvises.
IMPRUDENCE, *n.* want of prudence; rashness.
IMPUDENCE, *n.* shameless effrontery.
IMPUGN, (pūn') *v.* contradict.
IMPULSE, *n.* force communicated; influence.
IMPULSIVE, *a.* giving force; acting from emotion.
IMPUNITY, *n.* exemption from punishment.
IMPUTATION, *n.* act of imputing; censure.
IMPUTE, *v.* charge upon; attribute.
INABILITY, *n.* want of power, means, skill, &c.
INACCESSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be reached.
INACCURACY, *n.* want of accuracy. [ness.
INACTION, INACTIVITY, *n.* want of action; idle-
INACTIVE, *a.* unemployed; idle; sluggish; lazy.
INADEQUACY, *n.* insufficiency; inadequateness.
INADEQUATE, *a.* not equal to the purpose.
INADMISSIBLE, *a.* not to be admitted or allowed.
INADVERTENCE, INADVERTENCY, *n.* negligence; oversight.
INALIENABLE, *a.* that cannot be alienated.
INAMORATO, (a') *n.* one in love. [life.
INANE, *a.* void; empty. INANIMATE, *a.* void of
INANITION, *n.* emptiness; exhaustion from want
INANITY, *n.* emptiness; mental vacuity. [of food.
INAPPLICABLE, *a.* that may not be applied; unfit.
INAPPOSITE, *a.* not to the point.
INAPPRECIABLE, *a.* not to be estimated.
INAPPROPRIATE, *a.* unsuitable.
INAPTITUDE, *n.* unfitness. [to parent tree.
INARCH, *v.* graft by joining to stock a scion united
INARTICULATE, *a.* not uttered distinctly.
INARTIFICIAL, *a.* not done by art.
INATTENTIVE, *a.* heedless.
INAUDIBLE, *a.* that cannot be heard; making no
INAUGURAL, *a.* relating to installation. [sound.
INAUGURATE, *v.* consecrate; invest with office.
INAUSPICIOUS, *a.* unfortunate; unfavourable.
INBORN, *a.* implanted by nature.
INCA, *n.* Peruvian prince.
INCALCULABLE, *a.* that cannot be calculated.
INCALESCENCE, *n.* incipient heat.
INCANDESCENCE, *n.* white heat.
INCANTATION, *n.* magical charm; enchantment.
INCAPABLE, *a.* wanting power; disqualified.
INCAPACITATE, *v.* deprive of power.
INCAPACITY, *n.* want of ability.
INCARCERATE, *v.* imprison.
INCARNADINE, *v.* tinge red or flesh colour.
INCARNATE, *a.* clothed in flesh.
INCENDIARISM, *n.* crime of house-burning.
INCENDIARY, *n.* one who maliciously burns a house or foments strife. [*v.* irritate.
INCENSE, (in'-) *n.* perfume exhaled by fire; (-sens')
INCENTIVE, *a.* inciting; *n.* that which encourages.
INCEPTION, *n.* beginning. INCERTITUDE, *n.* un-
INCESSANT, *a.* unceasing. [certainty.
INCESTUOUS, *a.* consisting in or guilty of incest —sexual intercourse between near relatives.
INCHOATE, (in'kō-) *a.* begun. [falls; falling.
INCIDENCE, *n.* direction in which a ray of light
INCIDENT, *a.* falling on;—*n.* that which happens.
INCIDENTAL, *a.* accidental. INCINERATE, *v.*
INCIPIENT, *a.* commencing. [burn to ashes.
INCISION, INCISURE, *n.* cut; wound. [foretooth.
INCISIVE, INCISORY, *a.* cutting. INCISOR, *n.*
INCITANT, (-sit'-) *n.* that which incites.
INCITE, *v.* rouse to action. [the mind; incentive.
INCITEMENT, INCITATION, *n.* that which moves
INCIVILITY, *n.* want of civility; rudeness.
INCLEMENT, *a.* severe, as applied to weather.
INCLOSURE, *n.* place inclosed.
INCLUSIVELY, *ad.* so as to include.
INCOGNITO, INCOG., *ad.* in disguise; in private.
INCOGNIZABLE, (-cog'-) *a.* that cannot be recog-
INCOHERENT, *a.* not connected. [nized.
INCOMBUSTIBLE, *a.* that will not burn.
INCOME, *n.* rent; revenue. [above a certain sum.
INCOME-TAX, *n.* tax of so much per £ on incomes
IN COMMENDAM, L. till a pastor is appointed.
INCOMMENSURATE, *a.* not of equal extent.
INCOMMODE, *v.* cause inconvenience.
INCOMMODIOUS, *a.* inconvenient; unsuitable.
INCOMMUNICATIVE, *a.* not free to impart.
INCOMPARABLE, *a.* that admits no comparison.
INCOMPASSIONATE, *a.* void of pity.
INCOMPATIBLE, *a.* irreconcilably inconsistent.
INCOMPETENT, *a.* incapable; improper; illegal.
INCOMPLETENESS, *n.* unfinished state.
INCOMPREHENSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be understood. [smaller compass.
INCOMPRESSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be reduced into
INCONCEIVABLE, *a.* that cannot be conceived.
INCONCINNITY, *n.* want of proportion.
INCONCINNOUS, *a.* out of proportion.
INCONCLUSIVE, *a.* not determining a question.
INCONGRUENT, INCONGRUOUS, *a.* inconsistent.
INCONGRUITY, *n.* unsuitableness.
INCONSEQUENT, *a.* without regular influence.
INCONSIDERABLE, *a.* of small importance; trifling.
INCONSIDERATE, *a.* not thoughtful of.

INCONSISTENCY, *n.* want of agreement; incongruity. [purpose; not uniform.
INCONSTANT, *a.* subject to change of opinion or
INCONTESTABLE, *a.* that cannot be disputed.
INCONTINENCE, *n.* unchastity.
INCONTROVERTIBLE, *a.* that cannot be disputed.
INCONVENIENCE, *n.* unfitness. [material.
INCORPOREAL, *a.* not consisting of matter; not
INCORPORATION, *n.* act of incorporating—forming into a body; body of individuals having capacity of perpetual succession.
INCORRECT, *a.* inaccurate; containing faults.
INCORRIGIBLE, (-kor')*a.* that cannot be corrected.
INCORRUPT, *a.* free from corruption; honest; pure.
INCORRUPTIBLE, *a.* that cannot be corrupted.
INCORRUPTNESS, *n.* purity; integrity.
INCRASSATIVE, *a.* incrassating or making thick.
INCREDIBLE, *a.* that cannot be believed.
INCREDULOUS, *a.* not believing.
INCREMENT, *n.* increase.
INCRIMINATE, *v.* charge with crime. [hard coat.
INCRUSTATION, *n.* incrusting or covering with
INCUBATION, *n.* incubating or sitting on eggs.
INCUBUS, (in'-) *n.* nightmare; encumbrance.
INCULCATE, *v.* enforce or urge.
INCULPATE, *v.* censure.
INCUMBENCY, *n.* possession of an office.
INCUMBENT, *n.* one holding benefice or office;—*a.* imposed as a duty; lying upon.
INCUNABULA, (-ab'-) *n.* earliest printed books.
INCUR, *v.* become liable to.
INCURIOUS, *a.* not having curiosity.
INCURSION, *n.* inroad; invasion. [or upward.
INCURVATE, *v.* make crooked;—*a.* bent inward
INDEBTEDNESS, *n.* state of being indebted or in
INDECENT, *a.* offensive to delicacy. [debt.
INDECIPHERABLE, *a.* that cannot be deciphered.
INDECISION, *n.* want of decision.
INDECISIVE, *a.* not settling the issue.
INDECOROUS, (-cō'-) *a.* violating good manners.
INDECORUM, *n.* impropriety of conduct.
INDEFATIGABLE, *a.* not yielding to fatigue.
INDEFEASIBLE, *a.* not to be defeated or made
INDEFENSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be defended. [void.
INDEFINITE, *a.* not precise.
INDELIBLE, *a.* that cannot be blotted out. [ners.
INDELICATE, *a.* offensive to purity or good man-
INDEMNIFY, *v.* secure against loss; make good.
INDEMNITY, *n.* security against loss or penalty.
INDENT, *v.* notch; bind to service;—*n.* notch in
INDENTATION, *n.* cut; notch. [margin.
INDENTURE, *n.* indentation; covenant or deed.
INDEPENDENT, *a.* not relying on others; not subject to control.
INDESCRIBABLE, *a.* that cannot be described.
INDESTRUCTIBLE, *a.* that cannot be destroyed.
INDETERMINABLE, *a.* that cannot be determined.
INDETERMINATE, *a.* indefinite.
INDEX, *n.* something that points; table of contents. [rubbing out pencil marks.
INDIA-RUBBER, *n.* caoutchouc, often used for
INDIC, *a.* of dialects now spoken in India.
INDICATIVE, *a.* indicating or pointing out.
INDICT, (-dit') *v.* present for judicial trial.
INDICTABLE, (-dit'-) *a.* subject to indictment.
INDICTMENT, (dit') *n.* accusation by grand jury.
INDICTION, *n.* declaration; cycle of fifteen years.
INDITIVE, *a.* procaimed. [beginning *A. d.* 313.
INDIFFERENT, *a.* impartial; not good; unconcerned. [holding all religions equally good.
INDIFFERENTISM, *n.* systematic indifference;
INDIGENOUS, (-dij-) *a.* native to a country.
INDIGENT, *a.* needy; poor.
INDIGESTION, *n.* want of digestive powers.
INDIGITATE, (-dij'-) *v.* point out with finger.
INDIGNATION, *n.* anger with contempt.
INDIGNITY, *n.* insult; contemptuous conduct.
INDIGO, (in'-) *n.* Indian plant used in dyeing blue.
INDISCERNIBLE, *a.* that is not visible.
INDISCREET, *a.* injudicious; imprudent.
INDISCRIMINATE, *a.* not making a distinction.
INDISPENSABLE, *a.* not to be dispensed with;
INDISPOSE, *v.* disincline. [necessary.
INDISPOSITION, *n.* disinclination; sickness.
INDISPUTABLE, *a.* that cannot be controverted.
INDISSOLUBLE, *a.* not able to be melted; binding.
INDISSOLVABLE, that cannot be dissolved.
INDISTINCT, *a.* confused; obscure. [in writing.
INDITEMENT, *n.* inditing—dictating or composing
INDIVIDUAL, *a.* single; *n.* single person or thing.
INDIVIDUALISM, *n.* being distinct; self-interest.
INDIVIDUALITY, *n.* distinct nature; peculiar character.
INDOCILE, *a.* not teachable.
INDOCTRINATE, *v.* instruct in principles.
INDO-EUROPEAN, *a.* of Indo-Germanic or Aryan
INDOLENT, *a.* habitually idle. [languages.
INDOMITABLE, *a.* that cannot be subdued; un-
INDORSE, *v.* write on back of; approve. [tamable.
INDORSER, *n.* one who indorses a note in favour of another called indorsee.
INDORSEMENT, *n.* writing on back of note.
INDRA, *n.* Hindoo god of thunder.
INDUBITABLE, *a.* admitting no doubt.
INDUCEMENT, *n.* anything which induces or leads
INDUCT, *v.* put in possession. [by persuasion.
INDUCTILE, *a.* not capable of being drawn.
INDUCTION, *n.* introduction; inference—reasoning from particulars to generals, or from effects to causes. [utilizing electrical currents.
INDUCTION-COIL, *n.* apparatus for producing and
INDUCTIVE, *a.* leading to inference. [harden.
INDUE, *v.* invest; clothe. INDURATE, (in'-) *v.*
INDUSTRIAL, *a.* consisting in or connected with
INDUSTRIOUS, *a.* habitually diligent. [industry.
INDUSTRY, *n.* constant diligence; assiduity.
INEBRIATE, (-ē'-) make drunk;—*n.* habitual drun-
INEBRIATION, *n.* drunkenness; intoxication. [kard.
INEFFABLE, *a.* not to be expressed; unspeakable.
INEFFACEABLE, *a.* that cannot be effaced.
INEFFECTIVE, *a.* producing no effect; ineffectual; inefficacious. [to produce the effect.
INEFFICACY, INEFFICIENCY, *n.* want of power
INEFFICIENT, *a.* not efficient; not active.
INELEGANT, *a.* wanting elegance.
INELIGIBLE, *a.* not capable of being elected; in-
INEPT, *a.* unfit; useless. [expedient.
INERT, *a.* sluggish; inactive; slothful.
INERTIA, *n.* inactivity; sluggishness.
IN ESSE, L. in actual being.
INESTIMABLE, *a.* that is above price; invaluable.
INEVITABLE, *a.* that cannot be avoided.
INEXACT, *a.* not exact; incorrect. [justified.
INEXCUSABLE, *a.* that cannot be excused or

INEXHAUSTIBLE, *a.* that cannot be exhausted.
INEXORABLE, (-ex'-) *a.* not to be moved by en-
INEXPEDIENT, *a.* not suitable. [treaty.
INEXPERIENCE, *n.* want of experience.
INEXPIABLE, *a.* admitting no atonement.
INEXPLICABLE, *a.* that cannot be explained.
INEXPRESSIBLE, *a.* unutterable.
INEXPRESSIVE, *a.* not expressive.
INEXTRICABLE, (ex'-) *a.* not to be disentangled.
INEYE, *v.* inoculate, as a tree. [of error.
INFALLIBILITY, *n.* being infallible or incapable
INFAMOUS, *a.* notoriously bad; detestable.
INFAMY, *n.* public disgrace.
INFANCY, *n.* first part of life; beginning.
INFANTICIDE, (-fant'-) *n.* infant murder or mur-
INFANTILE, (in'-) *a.* pertaining to infants. [derer.
INFANTRY, *n.* foot soldiers.
INFATUATE, *v.* affect with folly.
INFATUATION, *n.* deprivation of reason.
INFEASIBLE, *a.* that cannot be done.
INFECT, *v.* taint with disease or error. [disease.
INFECTION, *n.* morbid matter that communicates
INFECTIOUS, *a.* that may communicate disease.
INFECUNDITY, *n.* barrenness; unfruitfulness.
INFEFTMENT, *n.* giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine.
INFELICITOUS, *a.* with infelicity; unhappy.
INFER, *v.* deduce as a consequence.
INFERENCE, *n.* deduction from premises.
INFERENTIAL, *a.* deducible by inferences.
INFERIORITY, *n.* lower state.
INFERNAL, *a.* pertaining to hell.
INFERTILITY, *n.* unfruitfulness; barrenness.
INFEST, *v.* disturb; annoy. [tures; unfaithfulness.
INFIDELITY, *n.* disbelief of inspiration of Scrip-
INFILTRATE, *v.* enter by pores.
INFINITE, *a.* boundless; immense.
INFINITESIMAL, *a.* infinitely divided.
INFINITY, *n.* unlimited extent or number; infini-
INFIRMARY, *n.* place to nurse sick; hospital. [tude.
INFIRMITY, *n.* weakness; failing.
INFLAMMABLE, *a.* easily set on fire. [swelling.
INFLAMMATION, *n.* setting on fire; redness and
INFLAMMATORY, *a.* showing inflammation; ex-
INFLATE, *v.* swell; puff up. [citing tumult.
INFLECT, *v.* bend; modulate.
INFLECTION, *n.* bending; variation of ending in words; modulation of voice.
INFLEXIBLE, *a.* immovably stiff.
INFLICTION, *n.* inflicting or laying on punishment.
INFLORESCENCE, *n.* mode of flowering.
INFLUENTIAL, *a.* exerting influence or power.
INFLUENZA, (-en'-) *n.* epidemic catarrh.
INFLUX, (in'-) *n.* act of flowing in.
INFORMAL, *a.* wanting form; irregular.
INFORMALITY, *n.* want of usual forms.
INFORMANT, INFORMER, *n.* one who tells.
IN FORO CONSCIENTIAE, L. in the court of conscience. [lation, as of contracts, &c.
INFRACTION, INFRINGEMENT, *n.* breach; viola-
INFRANGIBLE, *a.* that cannot be broken.
INFREQUENT, *a.* not usual; rare.
INFURIATE, *v.* enrage;—*a.* like a fury.
INFUSE, *v.* pour in; steep in liquor. [be liquefied.
INFUSIBLE, *a.* that may be infused; that cannot
INFUSION, *n.* pouring in; liquor made by infusion.
INFUSORIA, *n.* microscopic animals, highest class of Protozoa.
INGENIOUS, *a.* possessed of genius; skilful.
INGENUITY, *n.* ready invention; skill.
INGENUOUS, *a.* free from reserve or dissimulation
INGENUOUSNESS, *n.* candour.
INGLORIOUS, *a.* bringing no glory; disgraceful.
INGOT, *n.* bar or wedge of metal.
INGRAFT, INGRAFF, *v.* insert scion in a stock.
INGRAIN, *v.* dye before manufacture.
INGRATE, (in') *n.* ungrateful person.
INGRATIATE, *v.* get one's self into favour.
INGRATITUDE, *n.* want of a sense of favours.
INGREDIENT, *n.* component part.
INGRESS, (in') *n.* entrance.
INGUINAL, (in') *a.* pertaining to the groin.
INGURGITATE, *v.* swallow greedily; drink largely.
INHABITANCY, *n.* legal domiciliation.
INHALE, *v.* draw into the lungs. [fixed in.
INHARMONIOUS, *a.* unmusical. INHERE, *v.* be
INHERENT, *a.* existing in something; innate.
INHERITANCE, *n.* hereditary estate.
INHIBITION, *n.* inhibiting or prohibiting; restraint.
INHOSPITABLE, *a.* not disposed to entertain
INHUMANITY, *n.* barbarity. [strangers.
INHUMATION, *n.* burying. INIMICAL, *a.* un-
INIMITABLE, *a.* that cannot be imitated. [friendly.
INIQUITOUS, *a.* marked by iniquity or great in-
INITIAL, *a.* first;—*n.* first letter of a name. [justice.
INITIATE, *v.* instruct in rudiments; introduce.
INITIATION, *n.* instruction in first principles.
INITIATIVE, *a.* serving to initiate;—*n.* first step.
INJECTION, *n.* injecting or throwing in; clyster.
INJUDICIOUS, *a.* not wise.
INJUNCTION, *n.* command; order.
INJURIOUS, *a.* with injury; hurtful.
INJUSTICE, *n.* injury to rights.
INKHORN, *n.* vessel to hold ink. [from sea.
INKLING, *n.* hint; desire. INLAND, *a.* remote
INLAY, (lā') *v.* diversify with other substances.
INLAY, (in') *n.* pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid.
INLET, *n.* passage into a bay.
IN LOCO, L. in the proper place.
INMATE, *n.* one living in a house.
INNATE, *a.* inborn; natural.
INNAVIGABLE, *a.* impassable by ships.
INNERVATION, *n.* functions of the nervous system.
INNING, *n.* taking in corn; turn for using bat in cric-
INNOCENT, *a.* free from guilt; pure; harmless. [ket.
INNOCUOUS, INNOXIOUS, *a.* harmless.
INNOVATOR, *n.* one who innovates or introduces
INNUENDO, *n.* distant hint. [novelties.
INNUMERABLE, *a.* that cannot be numbered.
INNUTRITIOUS, *a.* not nourishing.
INOCULATE, *v.* ingraft; communicate disease by inserting infectious matter.
INODOROUS, (ōd') *a.* destitute of smell.
INOPERATIVE, *a.* not acting.
INOPPORTUNE, *a.* not seasonable.
INORDINATE, *a.* immoderate.
INORGANIC, *a.* void of organs.
INOSCULATE, *v.* unite, as two vessels, a vein and an artery, at their extremities.
IN OVO, L. in the egg. IN PETTO, It. secretly.
IN POSSE, L. within possibility.
IN PROPRIA PERSONA, (o') in one's own person.
INQUEST, *n.* judicial inquiry.

INQUIETUDE, *n.* restless state of mind; uneasi-
INQUIRY, *n.* act of inquiring or asking about. [ness.
INQUISITION, *n.* judicial inquiry; popish tribunal.
INQUISITIVE, *a.* given to inquiry; curious.
INQUISITORIAL, *a.* pertaining to inquisition;
INROAD, *n.* sudden invasion. [making strict search.
INSALUBRIOUS, *a.* unhealthy.
INSALUTARY, *a.* unwholesome; productive of
INSANE, *a.* unsound in mind. [evil.
INSANITY, *n.* derangement of intellect.
INSATIABLE, INSATIATE, *a.* that cannot be
INSATIETY, *n.* insatiableness. [satisfied.
INSCRIPTION, *n.* what is inscribed or written on
INSCRUTABLE, *a.* unsearchable. [something; title.
INSECTIVOROUS, *a.* feeding on insects. [backbone.
INSECT, *n.* small animals, joint-footed, and with no
INSECURE, *a.* unsafe; not confident of safety.
INSENSATE, *a.* senseless; stupid.
INSENSIBLE, *a.* destitute of feeling; imperceptible.
INSENTIENT, *a.* not having perception.
INSEPARABLE, *a.* that cannot be disjoined. [serted.
INSERTION, *n.* inserting or setting in; thing in-
INSIDIOUS, *a.* deceitful; sly.
INSIGHT, *n.* sight of the interior; full knowledge.
INSIGNIA, *n. pl.* badges of distinction.
INSIGNIFICANT, *a.* without meaning or weight of
INSINCERITY, *n.* deceitfulness. [character.
INSINUATE, *v.* creep in; hint.
INSIPIDITY, *n.* want of taste; want of life and
INSIPIENCE, *n.* want of wisdom. [spirit.
INSIST, *v.* persist in.
INSITION, *n.* insertion of a scion.
IN SITU, L. in its original or proper place.
INSOBRIETY, *n.* intemperance. [cannot be united.
INSOCIABLE, *a.* averse to social converse; that
INSOLATE, *v.* expose to sun's rays.
INSOLENCE, *n.* gross rudeness.
INSOLUBLE, *a.* that cannot be dissolved in a fluid.
INSOLVABLE, *a.* that cannot be solved.
INSOLVENCY, *n.* being insolvent—unable to pay one's debts. [ant or regardless; unconcern.
INSOUCIANCE, (an-soo-syangs) *n.* being insouci-
INSPECTOR, *n.* examiner; superintendent. [aid.
INSPIRATION, *n.* drawing in the breath; divine
INSPIRE, *v.* draw in breath; breathe into; animate
INSPIRIT, *v.* animate. [supernaturally.
INSPISSATE, *v.* thicken, as liquids.
INSTABLE, *a.* inconstant; unsteady. [of an office.
INSTALLATION, *n.* installing or giving possession
INSTALMENT, *n.* installing; payment of part.
INSTANCE, *n.* solicitation; example; case occur-
INSTANT, *n.* moment; —*a.* present; urgent. [ring.
INSTANTANEOUS, *a.* done in an instant.
INSTANTER, *ad.* instantly; immediately.
INSTANTIAE CRUCIS, L. indicating cases.
IN STATU QUO, L. in the same condition as be-
INSTEP, (in') *n.* upper part of the foot. [fore.
INSTIGATE, *v.* tempt to evil.
INSTIL, *v.* infuse by drops; insinuate.
INSTINCT, (instʻ) *a.* moved; animated.
INSTINCTIVE, *a.* prompted by instinct.
INSTINCT, (in') *a.* faculty in brutes like reason.
INSTRUMENTAL, *a.* conducive to some end.
INSTRUMENTALITY, *n.* agency.
INSUBORDINATION, *n.* disobedience; insubjec-
INSUFFERABLE, *a.* not to be borne. [tion.
INSUFFICIENCY, *n.* want of sufficiency.
INSULAR, *a.* surrounded by water.
INSULATE, *v.* detach from surrounding objects.
INSULT, (in') *n.* intended contempt.
INSULT, (sult') *v.* treat with insolence.
INSUPERABLE, *a.* that cannot be overcome.
INSUPPORTABLE, *a.* that cannot be endured.
INSURANCE, *n.* security against loss by paying a certain sum. [rises against lawful authority.
INSURGENT, *a.* exciting sedition; —*n.* one who
INSURRECTIONARY, *a.* relating to insurrection—open opposition to lawful authority.
INSUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* incapable of feeling.
INTACT, *a.* not touched; uninjured. [graved on it.
INTAGLIO, (tal'yo) *n.* precious stone with head en-
INTANGIBLE, *a.* not perceptible by touch.
INTEGER, *n.* whole number.
INTEGRAL, *n.* entire thing; —*a.* whole; entire.
INTEGRANT, *a.* necessary to constitute a thing.
INTEGRATE, *v.* form one whole; make up.
INTEGRITY, *n.* wholeness; uprightness; purity.
INTEGUMENT, *n.* covering.
INTELLECT, *n.* mind; understanding.
INTELLECTUAL, *a.* relating to or having intellect.
INTELLECTUALISM, *n.* that knowledge is derived from pure reason.
INTELLIGENT, *a.* knowing; instructed; skilful.
INTELLIGIBLE, *a.* that may be comprehended.
INTEMPERANCE, *n.* excess; drunkenness.
INTENDANT, *n.* overseer.
INTENSE, *a.* strained; vehement; extreme.
INTENSIFY, *v.* make intense, or more intense.
INTENSITY, *n.* extreme degree.
INTENSIVE, *a.* giving force.
INTENT, *a.* using close application; —*n.* purpose;
INTENTIONAL, *a.* designed. [aim.
INTER, as *prefix, between, among.* [between acts.
INTER, (-ter') *v.* bury. INTERACT, *n.* performance
INTER ALIA, L. among other things.
INTERCALARY, (ter') *a.* inserted; added
INTERCALATE, (ter') *v.* insert a day.
INTERCEDE, *v.* interpose; mediate.
INTERCEPT, *v.* seize on its passage.
INTERCESSOR, *n.* mediator. [mediation.
INTERCESSORY, *a.* containing intercession or
INTERCOSTAL, *a.* placed between the ribs.
INTERCOURSE, *n.* mutual dealings.
INTERDICT, (dictʻ) *v.* forbid; (intʻ) *n.* prohibition.
INTERDICTORY, *a.* serving to prohibit.
INTEREST, *v.* concern or relate to; affect; —*n.* concern; share; premium for use of money.
INTERFERENCE, *n.* interposition; intermeddling.
INTERIM, *n.* meantime.
INTERJACENT, *a.* lying between.
INTERLARD, *v.* intermix.
INTERLINEAR, *a.* written between lines.
INTERLOCUTOR, (loc') *n.* one who speaks in dialogue; —*in law,* intermediate act or decree before final judgment.
INTERLOCUTORY, *a.* consisting of dialogue.
INTERLOPER, *n.* intruder. [play.
INTERLUDE, *n.* entertainment between acts of
INTERLUNAR, *a.* between old and new moons.
INTERMEDIATE, *a.* lying between.
INTERMENT, (ter') *n.* burying.
INTERMINABLE, *a.* admitting of no end.
INTERMISSION, *n.* cessation for a time.
INTERMITTENT, *a.* ceasing at intervals.

INTERN, (tern') *v.* confine in a country.
INTERNAL, *a.* inward; interior; domestic.
INTERNATIONAL, *a.* existing between nations; —*n.* European secret society.
INTERNECINE, (ne') *a.* mutually destructive.
INTERNODE, *n.* stem between leaves, flowers or
INTER NOS, L. between ourselves. [joints.
INTERNUNCIO, *n.* pope's representative.
INTERPOLATE, *v.* insert spurious words in a writ-
INTERPOSAL, *n.* mediation; interposition. [ing.
INTERPOSE, *v.* step in between; place between.
INTERPRET, *v.* expound; explain. [governments.
INTEREGNUM, *n.* time between two reigns or
INTERROGATORY, (rogʻ) *n.* question; —*a.* containing a question.
INTERRUPT, *v.* stop by interfering; divide.
INTERSCAPULAR, *a.* between the shoulders.
INTER SE, L. between themselves.
INTERSECT, *v.* divide; cross.
INTERSPERSE, *v.* scatter among.
INTERSTELLAR, *a.* between or among the stars.
INTERSTITIAL, *a.* with interstices or small spaces.
INTERTEXTURE, *n.* state of being interwoven.
INTERVAL, *n.* space or time between.
INTERVENTION, *n.* interposition.
INTERVIEW, *n.* formal meeting; conference; —*v.* meet with one to get information to publish.
INTESTABLE, *a.* not qualified to make a will.
INTESTATE, *a.* *n.* dying without a will.
INTESTINAL, (tes') *a.* pertaining to the bowels
INTESTINE, *a.* internal; domestic. [or intestines.
INTHRALMENT, *n.* slavery.
INTIMACY, *n.* close familiarity; friendship.
INTIMATE, *v.* hint; point out; —*a.* close; —*n.* close
INTIMIDATE, *v.* inspire with fear [friend.
INTOLERABLE, *a.* not to be borne or endured.
INTOLERANCE, *n.* persecuting disposition.
INTONE, *v.* utter in a singing voice.
INTONATION, *n.* mode of utterance; modulation.
IN TOTO, L. entirely [drunk.
INTOXICANT, *n.* that which intoxicates or makes
INTRACTABLE, *a.* unmanageable; obstinate.
INTRANSIGENTES, (hen'-tăz) *n.* Spanish political
IN TRANSITU, L. on the passage. [irreconcilables.
INTRENCHMENT, *n.* ditch and parapet for de-
INTREPIDITY, *n.* undaunted bravery. [fence.
INTRICACY, *n.* entanglement; obscurity.
INTRICATE, *a.* entangled or involved. [derhand.
INTRIGUE, *n.* stratagem; amour; —*v.* scheme un-
INTRINSIC, *a.* internal; true; inherent; real.
INTRO, as *prefix within, inwards.*
INTRODUCTORY, *a.* serving to introduce or bring in. [money of his employer.
INTROMISSIONS, *n.* transactions of agent with
INTROSPECTION, *n.* view of inside.
INTRUSION, *n.* entrance without right.
INTRUSIVE, *a.* apt to intrude—come unasked.
INTRUST, *v.* commit to care of. [teaching.
INTUITION, *n.* perception without reasoning or
INTUITIVE, *a.* perceived by the mind immedia-
INUNDATE, *v.* overflow; deluge. [tely.
INUREMENT, *n.* being inured or accustomed;
INUTILITY, *n.* uselessness. [practise.
INVALID, (valʻ) *a.* weak; null; void.
INVALID, (in') *n.* one disabled.
INVALIDATE, *v.* make void; weaken.
INVALIDITY, *n.* weakness; want of legal force
INVALUABLE, *a.* beyond valuation.
INVARIABLE, *a.* unchangeable.
INVASION, *n.* hostile entrance; infringement.
INVECTIVE, *n.* railing speech INVEIGH, *v.* rail
INVEIGLE, *v.* seduce. [against; reproach.
INVENTIVE, *a.* ready at invention; ingenious.
INVENTOR, *n.* one who finds out or contrives something not existing before.
INVENTORY, (in') *n.* list of articles.
INVERSELY, *ad.* in contrary order or manner.
INVERT, *v.* turn upside down; change order.
INVERTEBRATE, *a.* without backbone.
INVEST, *v.* clothe; besiege; vest in something
INVESTIGATE, *v.* search for truth; examine. [else.
INVESTITURE, *n.* giving possession; covering.
INVESTMENT, *n.* clothes; converting money into some kind of property.
INVETERACY, *n.* obstinacy confirmed by time.
INVETERATE, *a.* old; firmly fixed.
INVIDIOUS, *a.* likely to excite envy.
INVIGORATE, *v.* strengthen.
INVINCIBLE, *a.* not to be conquered.
INVIOLABLE, *a.* that cannot or ought not to be
INVIOLATE, *a.* not broken; entire. [broken.
INVISIBLE, *a.* that cannot be seen.
INVITA MINERVA, L. without the aid of genius.
INVITE, *v.* request the company of; allure.
INVOCATION, *n.* invoking; judicial order.
INVOICE, *n.* bill of goods, with prices annexed; —*v.* make a list of, with prices.
INVOKE, INVOCATE, *v.* address in prayer; implore.
INVOLUNTARY, *a.* opposed to, or independent of, the will. [number to any power.
INVOLUTION, *n.* involving or enfolding; raising a
INVULNERABLE, *a.* that cannot be wounded.
INWRAP, *v.* involve; infold.
INWROUGHT, *a.* worked in. [another substance.
IODIDE, (i) *n.* non-acid compound of iodine with
IODINE, *n.* substance got from certain sea plants.
ION, *n.* product of decomposition by electricity; an ultimate particle of matter. [Ionic Greeks.
IONIC, (onʻ) *n.* an architectural order—named from
IOTA, (i-ō'ta) *n.* tittle; jot; smallest Greek letter.
I.O.U. *n.* (I owe you) paper with these three letters followed by a sum and duly signed; acknowledgment of debt. [medicine.
IPECACUANHA, *n.* South American root used in
IPSE DIXIT, L. the master said it—mere assertion.
IPSISSIMA VERBA, L. the very words.
IPSO FACTO, by the fact itself.
IRANIAN, *a.* Persian, Zend, Parsi, and cognate
IRASCIBLE, *a.* irritable. [languages.
IREFUL, *a.* wroth; furious with ire or anger.
IRENICON, (renʻ) *n.* proposals for peace.
IRICISM, *n.* Irish expression; bull.
IRIDESCENT, IRISATED, *a.* showing colours of rainbow.
IRIS, *n.* rainbow; coloured circle round pupil of
IRKSOME, *a.* tedious; tiresome. [eye.
IRONICAL, *a.* spoken in irony. [nification; sarcasm.
IRONY, *n.* speech intended to convey contrary sig-
IRRADIATE, *v.* emit rays; illuminate.
IRRATIONAL, *a.* void of reason.
IRRECLAIMABLE, *a.* that cannot be reclaimed.
IRRECONCILABLE, *a.* that cannot be reconciled; *n.* politician whom no concessions will satisfy.
IRRECOVERABLE, *a.* that cannot be recovered.

IRREDEEMABLE, *a.* that cannot be redeemed.
IRREFRAGABLE, (refʻ) *a.* that cannot be refuted.
IRREFUTABLE, (fūt) *a.* that cannot be refuted.
IRREGULAR, *a.* not according to rule. [applicable.
IRRELEVANCY, *n.* state of being irrelevant or in-
IRRELIGION, *n.* want of religion; impiety.
IRREMEDIABLE, (mē') *a.* that cannot be remedied.
IRREPARABLE, (repʻ) *a.* that cannot be repaired.
IRREPRESSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be repressed.
IRREPROACHABLE, *a.* that cannot be reproached.
IRREPTITIOUS, *a.* encroaching.
IRRESISTIBLE, *a.* that cannot be resisted with
IRRESOLUTE, *a.* not firm in purpose. [success.
IRRESPECTIVE, *a.* not regarding circumstances
IRRESPONSIBLE, *a.* not responsible.
IRRETRIEVABLE, *a.* irrecoverable.
IRREVERENT, *a.* wanting in reverence.
IRREVERSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be reversed.
IRREVOCABLE, *a.* that cannot be recalled.
IRRIGATION, *n.* irrigating or watering.
IRRITABLE, *a.* easily provoked.
IRRITANT, (irʻ) *n.* that which excites or irritates.
IRRITATE, *v.* excite anger or heat and redness.
IRRUPTION, *n.* sudden invasion; violent inroad.
ISCHIAL, *a.* belonging to hip-bone.
ISHMAELITE, *n.* one always differing from his neighbours or society.
ISINGLASS, (i'zin) *n.* substance prepared from air-bladders of fish.
ISIS, *n.* Egyptian goddess of fruitfulness.
ISLAMISM, *n.* Mohammedan belief. [fix, *equal.*
ISM, *n.* crotchety doctrine or theory. ISO, as pre-
ISOCHRONOUS, ISOCHRONAL, (sokʻ) *a.* uniform
ISOLGOUS, (solʻ) *a.* in same proportion. [in time.
ISOMERIC, (merʻ) *a.* with the same elements but different properties.
ISOLATE, (is') *v.* place in detached situation.
ISOTHERMAL, *a.* having equal temperature.
ISSUE, *n.* offspring; final result; circulation; small ulcer kept open; —*v.* come or send out; result.
ISTHMIAN, *a.* noting certain Grecian games.
ISTHMUS, *n.* neck of land connecting larger por-
ITALICIZE, *v.* print in italic letters. [tions of land.
ITALICS, *n. pl.* letters like these—*invented by Aldus Manutius,* a Venetian printer, about 1500 A.D.
ITCH, *n.* cutaneous disease; —*v.* have irritation in
ITEM, *n.* separate particular. [the skin; long.
ITERATION, *n.* iterating or repeating.
ITINERANT, (tin') *n.* one who itinerates or travels from place to place; —*a.* wandering; unsettled.
ITINERARY, (tin') *n.* book of places on road. [plant.
IVIED, *a.* covered with ivy—parasitic or creeping
IVORY, *n.* tusk of elephant; —*a.* made of ivory.

J

JACINTH, (jā') *n.* pellucid gem.
JACKAL, (jak'awl) *n.* an animal.
JACKANAPES, *n.* monkey; ape; upstart.
JACKBOOTS, *n. pl.* very large boots.
JACOBINISM, (jakʻ) *n.* principles of Jacobins—turbulent revolutionists. [peasants in 1358.
JACQUERIE, (zhakʻ) *n.* insurrection of French
JADE, *n.* tired horse; worthless woman; —*v.* tire.
JAILER, *n.* keeper of jail or prison.
JAINISM, *n.* offshoot of Buddhism.
JALAP, *n.* plant or drug used as cathartic.
JAMB, *n.* side piece of chimney.
JANE, *n.* kind of fustian. JANITOR, *n.* doorkeeper.
JANIZARY, (jan') *n.* Turkish soldier of the guards.
JANSENISM, *n.* the doctrine chiefly of irresistible grace. [opposite ways.
JANUS, *n.* Roman god with two heads looking
JAPAN, (pan') *n.* varnish or varnished work.
JAPHETIC, *a.* pertaining to Japheth, son of Noah.
JARDINIERE, (zhar-den-yär) *n.* ornamental stand
JARGON, *n.* confused talk. [for plants or flowers.
JARGONELLE, one of the best pears.
JASPER, *n.* green gem. [becomes yellow.
JAUNDICE, (jan') *n.* disease in which the body
JAUNT, (jant) *v.* make a jaunt or excursion.
JAUNTY, JANTY, *a.* airy; showy.
JAVELIN, (javʻ) *n.* kind of spear.
JEALOUSY, *n.* suspicion; fear of losing some good which another may obtain.
JEAN, (jān) *n.* cotton cloth twilled.
JEJUNENESS, *n.* leanness; barrenness.
JELLY, *n.* inspissated juice of fruit; conserve.
JENNY, *n.* spinning machine.
JEOPARD, JEOPARDIZE, (jepʻ) *v.* put in jeopardy
JERKIN, *n.* jacket or short coat. [or danger.
JERSEY, *n.* fine wool; close fitting woollen shirt.
JESSE, *n.* branched candlestick in churches.
JESUIT, *n.* one of the Order of Jesus; crafty person.
JESUITICAL, *a.* designing; cunning.
JETSAM, JETSON, *n.* non-floating goods thrown overboard to save ship.
JETTEAU, (jet'ō) *n.* spout or shoot of water.
JETTY, *n.* projecting portion of building. [pun.
JEU DE MOTS, (zheu-de-mo). Fr. play upon words;
JEU D'ESPRIT, (zheu-d'espreeʻ) Fr. witticism.
JEWELLER, *n.* dealer in jewels or precious stones.
JEWELLERY, JEWELRY, *n.* jewels or trinkets in
JIB, *n.* foremost sail of ship. [general.
JILT, *n.* woman who jilts or deceives her lover.
JOBBERY, *n.* petty work; underhand working.
JOCKEY, *n.* one who deals in horses; *v.* cheat; trick.
JOCOSE, JOCULAR, *a.* given to jesting; merry.
JOCULARITY, *n.* disposition to jest.
JOCUND, *a.* merry; gay; lively. [actor, died in 1738.]
JOE-MILLER, *n.* stale joke (Joseph Miller, comic
JOG, *v.* push with the elbow; walk slowly.
JOGGLE, *v.* shake slightly.
JOHNSONESE, *n.* pompous, inflated style.
JOINERY, *n.* work of joiner or carpenter.
JOINT, *n.* union of bones; knot; —*v.* form into joints; —*a.* shared by two or more.
JOINTURE, *n.* estate settled on a wife.
JOIST, *n.* timber to which flooring is fastened.
JOLE, JOWL, *n.* the cheek; head of a fish.
JOSTLE, *v.* run against. JOT, *n.* iota; tittle.
JOLLITY, *n.* noisy mirth.
JOLLY, *a.* merry; lively.
JOTTING, *n.* memorandum. [paper or magazine.
JOURNAL, *n.* account of daily transactions; news-
JOURNALIST, *n.* one who keeps a journal; one connected with newspapers.
JOURNALIZE, *v.* enter in a journal.
JOURNEYMAN, *n.* one who has served his appren-
JOUST, *n.* tournament. [ticeship.
JOVE, *n.* Jupiter, supreme deity of the Romans.
JOVIAL, *a.* merry; jolly; gay.
JUBILANT, *a.* uttering songs of triumph.
JUBILEE, *n.* periodical festivity; season of joy.

JUDAICAL, (dā') *a.* pertaining to Jews.
JUDAISM, (judʻ) *n.* religion of Jews.
JUDGMENT, *n.* sentence; opinion; discernment.
JUDICATORY, (judʻ-) *n.* court of justice; —*a.* dispensing justice.
JUDICATURE, *n.* power of distributing justice.
JUDICIAL, *a.* pertaining to courts; inflicted as penalty. [justice.
JUDICIARY, *a.* pertaining to courts; —*n.* courts of
JUDICIOUS, *a.* prudent; acting with judgment.
JUGGLE, *v.* play tricks.
JUGGLERY, *n.* sleight of hand.
JUGULAR, (joogʻ) *a.* belonging to throat.
JUICY, *a.* full of juice or sap. [and gum arabic.
JUJUBE, *n.* pulpy fruit; expectorant made of sugar
JULEP, *n.* sweet drink.
JUNCTION, *n.* joining.
JUNCTURE, *n.* seam; critical point of time.
JUNGLE, *n.* thick cluster of small trees.
JUNIOR, *a.* younger; inferior; —*n.* one younger.
JUNIPER, *n.* evergreen shrub.
JUNK, *n.* Chinese ship; old ropes; hard, salt beef.
JUNKER, *n.* young German noble or squire.
JUNKET, *n.* private entertainment; sweetmeat.
JUNO, *n.* heathen goddess; one of smaller planets.
JUNTA, *n.* Spanish State council.
JUNTO, *n.* cabal; faction.
JUPITER, *n.* supreme Roman deity; largest planet.
JURE DIVINO, L. by divine right.
JURIDICAL, *a.* used in courts of justice.
JURISDICTION, *n.* legal authority, or the space over which it extends.
JURISDICTIONAL, *a.* according to legal authority.
JURISPRUDENCE, *n.* science of law.
JURIST, *n.* professor of civil law; civilian.
JURY, *n. pl.* body of jurors or jurymen impannelled and sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court. [in storm.
JURY-MAST, *n.* substitute for one carried away
JUSTE MILLIEU, Fr. (zhoost) golden mean.
JUSTICE, *n.* giving everyone his due; civil officer.
JUSTICIARY, *n.* one who administers justice.
JUSTIFIABLE, *a.* that can be justified.
JUSTIFICATION, *n.* justifying; vindication.
JUSTIFY, *v.* prove just; absolve from guilt.
JUTE, *n.* stuff like hemp, from which a coarse cloth
JUVENESCENCE, *n.* growing young. [is woven.
JUVENILITY, *n.* being juvenile or young; youth-
JUXTAPOSITION, *n.* nearness in place. [fulness.

K

KAIL, KALE, *n.* kind of cabbage.
KALEIDOSCOPE, *n.* optical instrument showing many beautiful colours.
KAMPTULICON, *n.* floor-cloth of india-rubber, gutta-percha, and ground cork. [punishment.
KEEL-HAUL, *v.* haul under keel—former naval
KEELSON, *n.* timber laid on floor timbers of ship
KEEPSAKE, *n.* token of remembrance. [over keel.
KEG, *n.* small cask.
KELP, *n.* calcined ashes of sea-weed, for glass.
KELPIE, *n.* imaginary water-spirit.
KEN, *v.* see; know; —*n.* reach of sight.
KENNEL, *n.* cot for dogs; water-course.
KERASINE, (kerʻ) *a.* resembling horn.
KERCHIEF, (kerʻ) *n.* cloth to cover head.
KERN, *n.* Irish foot soldier; vagabond.
KERNEL, *n.* seed of pulpy fruit; grain.
KEROSENE, (kerʻ) *n.* oil made from mineral coal.
KERSEY, *n.* woollen cloth. [zen.
KETCH, *n.* vessel with two masts—main and miz-
KETTLE-DRUM, *n.* drum of metal except head.
KEYSTONE, *n.* top stone of arch.
KHANATE, *n.* territory of Khan—prince or go-
KID, *n.* young goat. [vernor.
KIDNAP, *v.* steal, as persons.
KIDNEY, *n.* part of viscera which secretes urine.
KILDERKIN, *n.* small barrel.
KILN, *n.* fabric for drying or burning anything.
KILO—multiplies French weights or measures by 1,000: *e.g.,* kilogram, about 2 1-5th lbs.; kilolitre, about 264 wine gallons; kilometre, about 5-8ths of mile.
KILT, *n.* Highlander's petticoat.
KIMBO, *a.* bent; crooked.
KIN, KINDRED, *n.* relatives; —*a.* allied by birth.
KINDLINESS, *n.* affectionate disposition.
KINDNESS, *n.* sympathising benevolence; good-
KINEMATICS, *n.* science of mere motion. [ness.
KINETICS, *n.* science of force causing motion.
KING'S EVIL, *n.* scrofula. [laughter or coughing.
KINK, twist of rope spontaneously formed; fit of
KINO, *n.* astringent vegetable extract. [as salmon.
KIPPER, *n.* salmon salted and dried; —*v.* preserve
KIPSKIN, *n.* leather prepared from skin of young
KIRK, *n.* the church, as in Scotland. [cattle.
KIRTLE, *n.* gown; mantle; 100 lbs. of flax.
KIT-CAT, *n.* ¾ length portrait.
KITCHEN, *n.* room for cooking.
KITTEN, *n.* young cat.
KLEPTOMANIA, *n.* irresistible desire to steal.
KNAB, *v.* lay hold of. KNACK, *n.* dexterity.
KNAG, KNAR, *n.* knot in wood.
KNAPSACK, *n.* soldier's sack.
KNARLED, *a.* knotty.
KNAVERY, *n.* rascality.
KNEAD, (ned) *v.* work and mix with hands.
KNEEPAN, *n.* round bone of knee.
KNELL, *n.* sound of bell. [leg below knee.
KNICKERBOCKERS, *n.* loose breeches clasping
KNIGHT, *n.* dignity conferred by sovereign, not
KNIGHT-ERRANT, *n.* roving knight. [hereditary.
KNIGHTHOOD, *n.* dignity of knight.
KNIT, *v.* unite as threads with needles; join
KNOB, KNOP, *n.* knot; protuberance. [closely.
KNOLL, *n.* little hill.
KNOTTY, *a.* full of knots; intricate.
KNOUT, *n.* Russian instrument of punishment.
KNOWINGLY, *ad.* with understanding; shrewdly.
KNOWLEDGE, *n.* clear perception.
KNUCKLE, *n.* joint of fingers, &c; —*v.* submit.
KORAN, *n.* Mohammedan book of faith.
KOUMISS, *n.* mare's milk fermented.
KRAAL, (krāl) *n.* African hut or village.
KREMLIN, *n.* Imperial palace and quarters at
KRULLER, *n.* curled cake baked in fat. [Moscow.
KRUPTON, *n.* an inert gas in air.
KYANIZE, *v.* preserve from dry rot by corrosive sublimate.

L

LABARUM (lab') *n.* standard of Constantine.
LABEL, (lā) *n.* slip of paper, &c., with name tied to anything; —*v.* affix a label.
LABIAL, *a.* pertaining to lips; —*n.* lip letter.
LABIODENTAL, *a.* formed by lips and teeth.

LABORATORY, *n.* place for chemical operations.
LABORIOUS, *a.* diligent in work; requiring labour.
LABURNUM, *n.* small tree bearing yellow flowers.
LABYRINTH, *n.* place full of windings.
LABYRINTHIAN, *a.* winding; intricate.
LAC, *n.* resinous substance; 100,000.
LACERATE, *v.* rend.
LACERTIAN, LACERTINE, *a.* relating to lizards.
LACHE, LACHES, (lashes) *n.* neglect; remissness.
LACHESIS, (lak') *n.* one of the Three Fates—the
LACHRYMAL, *a.* of or secreting tears. [Spinner.
LACHRYMOSE, *a.* tearful; causing tears.
LACKADAISICAL, *a.* affectedly pensive.
LACKADAY, *ex.* Alas! the day. LACKEY, *n.* foot-
LACONIC, (con') *a.* Spartan; brief; pithy. [man.
LACONISM, (lac') *n.* pithy phrase or expression.
LACQUER, *v.* or *n.* varnish. [veying chyle.
LACTEAL, *a.* pertaining to milk;—*n.* vessel con-
LACTIFEROUS, *a.* conveying milk or white juice.
LACTOMETER, *n.* instrument to test milk.
LACUNA, (cū') *n.* small cavity; gap.
LACUSTRINE, (cus') *a.* relating to a lake.
LADE, *v.* load; throw out with dipper. [before use.
LAGER-BEER, *n.* German beer, stored for months
LAGOON, LAGUNE, *n.* body of shallow water.
LAICAL, LAY, *a.* pertaining to people not of the
LAIR, *n.* couch of wild beast. [clergy.
LAITY, *n.* people, as distinct from the clergy; non-professional as opposed to professional
LAKE, *n.* water surrounded by land. [people.
LAMA, *n.* high priest of Buddhism in Tibet.
LAMBENT, *a.* playing over surface.
LAMELLAR, LAMINAR, *a.* formed in thin plates.
LAMENTABLE, (lam') *a.* mournful.
LAMINA, LAMELLA, *n.* thin plate or scale; blade
LAMMAS, *n.* first day of August. [of leaf.
LAMPBLACK, *n.* fine soot from resinous smoke.
LAMPOON, *n.* personal satire;—*v.* abuse with
LAMPREY, *n.* fish like an eel. [satire.
LANATE, LANATED, *a.* woolly.
LANCET, *n.* surgical instrument to let blood.
LANDAU, *n.* four-wheeled carriage.
LANDLOCK, *v.* inclose by land.
LANDLOPER, *a.* vagrant. [object.
LANDMARK, *n.* mark of bounds to land; elevated
LANDSCAPE, *n.* picture of bit of country. [tain.
LANDSLIP, *n.* portion of land sliding down moun-
LANDSMAN, *n.* sailor serving for first time at sea.
LANDWARD, *ad.* towards land.
LANDWEHR, *n.* German militia.
LANGUAGE, *n.* human speech; style or expression.
LANGUID, *a.* weak; faint; feeble.
LANGUISH, *v.* droop; pine away; grow dull.
LANGUOR, *n.* faintness; lassitude.
LANKNESS, *n.* want of flesh; thinness.
LANUGINOUS, (u'-) *a.* downy; with soft hair.
LANYARDS, *n. pl.* small ropes.
LAODICEAN, *a.* lukewarm. [stones.
LAPIDARY, (lap') *n.* dealer or worker in precious
LAPPET, *n.* flap on dress, esp. on head-dress.
LAPSE, *v.* slip; fall to another;—*n.* slip; fall.
LAPSTONE, *n.* stone on which shoemakers beat
LAPSUS LINGUAE, L. slip of tongue. [leather.
LAPUTAN, (lap') *a.* of Laputa, in *Gulliver's Travels*; ridiculous.
LARBOARD, *n.* left hand side of ship when face
LARCENY, *n.* theft. [is towards bow.
LARD, *n.* fat of swine.
LARDER, *n.* place where meat is kept.
LARVA, *n.* insect in caterpillar state.
LARYNX, *n.* windpipe.
LASCAR, *n.* native East Indian sailor.
LASCIVIOUS, *a.* wanton; lewd; lustful.
LASSITUDE, *n.* languor of body; weariness.
LASSO, *n.* rope with noose.
LATCH, *n.* catch of door;—*v.* fasten with latch.
LATCHET, *n.* fastening for shoe.
LATENCY, *n.* state of being latent or concealed.
LATERAL, *a.* pertaining to or proceeding from
LATERITIOUS, *a.* resembling brick. [the side.
LATH, *n.* thin strip of wood to support plaster;—
LATHE, *n.* turner's machine. [*v.* cover with laths.
LATHER, *n.* froth of soap and water.
LATIFOLIOUS, *a.* broad leaved.
LATIN, *n.* ancient language of Romans.
LATINITY, *n.* Latin style. [allowance.
LATITUDE, *n.* distance from equator; breadth;
LATITUDINARIAN, *n.* one free in religious opi-
LATRANT, *a.* barking. [nions;—*a.* unrestrained.
LATTEN, *n.* iron plate covered with tin.
LATTICE, *n.* network of cross bars.
LAUDABLE, *a.* praiseworthy.
LAUDANUM, *n.* opium dissolved in spirit or wine.
LAUDATORY, *a.* containing praise.
LAUNCH, (lansh) *v.* or *n.* slide or sliding ship into
LAUGHABLE, *a.* that may excite laughter. [water.
LAUNDRY, *n.* place to wash and dress clothes.
LAUREATE, *a.* invested with laurel or bay wreath.
LAUS DEO, L. praise to God.
LAVA, *n.* melted matter flowing from volcano.
LAVATORY, (lav') *n.* washing place; retiring room.
LAVENDER, (lav') *a.* pale blue colour with slight
LAVER, *n.* large basin. [grey mixture.
LAVISH, *v.* or *a.* expend or expending with pro-
LAWN, *n.* plain; species of linen. [fusion.
LAWSUIT, *n.* process in law.
LAWYER, *n.* one practising or versed in law.
LAXATIVE, *a.* relieving costiveness.
LAXITY, *n.* slackness; looseness; openness.
LAYER, *n.* stratum; bed; sprig.
LAYMAN, one not a clergyman; non-professional
LAZAR, *n.* person with pestilential disease. [person.
LAZARETTO, *n.* pest-house for diseased persons.
LEA, *n.* meadow; plain. LEADEN, (led'n) *a.* con-
LEAFY, *a.* full of leaves. [sisting of lead; dull.
LEAGUE, *n.* alliance of States; three miles.
LEAK, *n.* crack or hole that admits fluid to pass.
LEAKAGE, *n.* allowance for waste by leaking.
LEAL, *a.* loyal; faithful.
LEAP-YEAR, *n.* every fourth year, with 366 days.
LEASE, *v.* or *n.* let or letting for hire.
LEASH, *n.* leather thong; band.
LEASING, (lēz') *n.* falsehood; lies.
LEATHER, *n.* hide of an animal dressed.
LEATHERN, *a.* made of— LEATHERY, *a.* like—
leather. [fermentation; yeast.
LEAVEN, (lev'n) *n.* something mixed in, producing
LECHEROUS, (lech') *a.* lustful.
LECTERN, *n.* stand for book in reading.
LECTION, *n.* a reading; variety in copies.
LECTIONARY, *n.* book of Scripture lessons.
LEDGE, *n.* lay; ridge; moulding; prominent part.
LEDGER, *n.* chief book of accounts.
LEE, *n.* side opposite the wind.

LEECH, *n.* aquatic blood-sucking worm.
LEER, *n.* oblique or arch look;—also *v.*
LEES, *n. pl.* dregs; sediment of liquor.
LEE-SHORE, *n.* shore towards which wind blows.
LEET, *n.* selected list; court; court-district.
LEE-WARD, *ad.* towards the lee.
LEE-WAY, *n.* deviation from course; lost time.
LEGACY, *n.* bequest by will.
LEGALITY, *n.* being legal; lawfulness.
LEGALIZE, *v.* make lawful; authorize.
LEGATE, (leg' *n.* ambassador of the pope; deputy.
LEGATEE, *n.* receiver of a legacy.
LEGATOR, *n.* giver of a legacy.
LEGATION, *n.* embassy; suite of ambassador.
LEGEND, (lej' *n.* incredible story; motto inscribed.
LEGERDEMAIN, *n.* sleight of hand.
LEGERLINE, *n.* in *music*, line above or under staff.
LEGIBLE, *a.* that can be read.
LEGION, *n.* 3000 to 5000 soldiers; great number.
LEGIONARY, *a.* or *n.* pertaining to or member of
LEGISLATION, *n.* making of laws. [a legion.
LEGISLATIVE, *a.* passing laws.
LEGISLATURE, *n.* body that legislates or makes
LEGITIMACY, (jit') *n.* lawfulness. [laws.
LEGITIMATE, *a.* lawful;—*v.* make lawful. [heirs.
LEGITIMIST, *n.* one favouring Bourbons or lawful
LEGUME, (leg' or gūm') *n.* seed-vessel of two
valves; pulse; peas; beans, &c.
LEISURE, *n.* freedom from occupation.
LEMMA, *n.* previous or assumed proposition.
LEMON, *n.* acid fruit, or tree, of the orange sort.
LEMONADE, *n.* water, sugar, and lemon-juice
rendered effervescent.
LEMURES, (lem'-ur-es) *n.* evil spirits; hobgoblins.
LENGTHY, *a.* somewhat long.
LENIENT, LENITIVE, *a.* softening; mild.
LENITY, *n.* mildness; mercy. [smaller.
LENS, *n.* glass by which objects appear larger or
LENT, *n.* time of fasting forty days before Easter.
LENTIGO, (ti') *n.* scurfy eruption on skin.
LEONINE, *a.* having the qualities of a lion.
LEOPARD, (lep') *n.* spotted quadruped.
LEPER, *n.* one infected with leprosy.
LEPORINE, *a.* pertaining to a hare.
LEPROUS, *a.* affected with leprosy—cutaneous
LESION, *n.* hurt. [disease.
LESSEE, *n.* taker—LESSOR, *n.* giver—of a lease.
LESSEN, *v.* diminish.
LESSON, *n.* portion of a book to be read or learned;
LETHAL, *a.* mortal; deadly. [doctrine inculcated.
LETHARGY, *n.* morbid drowsiness; dulness.
LETHE, (lē'thē) *n.* river of forgetfulness; oblivion.
LEVANT, (vant') *n.* eastern countries along the
Mediterranean.
LEVEE, (lev'ē) *n.* public reception; bank of earth.
LEVER, (lē') *n.* mechanical power.
LEVERET, (lev') *n.* young hare.
LEVIABLE, (lev') *a.* that may be levied.
LEVIATHAN, (vī') *n.* large sea animal.
LEVIGATE, *v.* polish; reduce to powder.
LEVITY, *n.* want of seriousness.
LEVY, *v.* or *n.* raise, or raising money or troops.
LEWD, *a.* lustful.
LEXICOGRAPHY, *n.* art of composing dictionaries.
LEXICON, *n.* dictionary.
LEX NON SCRIPTA, L. common or unwritten
LEX SCRIPTA, L. statute law. [law.
LEX TALIONIS, L. law of retaliation or revenge.
LEZE-MAJESTY, *n.* treason (L. *laesa majestas*).
LIABLE, *a.* exposed; responsible; obnoxious.
LIAS, *n.* secondary rock; lime, marl and clay.
LIBATION, *n.* offering of wine.
LIBEL, *n.* defamatory writing; lampoon;—*v.* de-
LIBELLOUS, *a.* defamatory. [fame by writing.
LIBERAL, *a.* free in giving; enlarged; candid.
LIBERALIZE, *v.* free from narrow views.
LIBERATOR, *n.* one who liberates or sets free.
LIBERTINE, *n.* dissolute man;—*a.* licentious.
LIBERTINISM, (lib') *n.* licentiousness of doctrine
LIBIDINOUS, (bid') *a.* lustful; licentious. [or life.
LIBRARIAN, *n.* one in charge of a library.
LIBRARY, *n.* collection of books.
LIBRATION, *n.* act of balancing.
LIBRATORY, *a.* moving like a balance.
LICENSE, LICENCE, *n.* permission; excess of
liberty;—*v.* permit by legal warrant; authorize.
LICENTIATE, *n.* one who has a license.
LICENTIOUS, *a.* loose in morals.
LICKERISH, *a.* nice; delicate.
LICTOR, *n.* Roman magistrate, with axe and rods.
LIEF, *ad.* willingly. LIEGE, *n.* lord;—*a.* trusty.
LIEN, (lī'en, lē'en) *n.* legal claim.
LIEU, (lū) *n.* stead place.
LIEUTENANT, *n.* deputy; officer next below cap-
LIFE-GUARD, *n.* guard of a king's person. [tain.
LIGAMENT, *n.* anything which ties or unites.
LIGATURE, *n.* bandage; stiffness, as of a joint.
LIGHTER, *n.* one who lights; open boat.
LIGHT-HOUSE, *n.* house with light to direct sea-
LIGHT-MINDED, *a.* volatile. [men.
LIGHTNING, *n.* flash of electricity.
LIGHTS, *n. pl.* lungs of brutes.
LIGNEOUS, *a.* wooden; resembling wood.
LIGNINE, *n.* vegetable fibre.
LIGNITE, *n.* fossil wood, between peat and coal.
LIGNUM VITÆ, *n.* hard wood, used for wheels, &c.
LIKELIHOOD, LIKELINESS, *n.* probability.
LIKING, *n.* inclination; desire.
LILAC, (lī') *n.* flowering shrub.
LILIACEOUS, *a.* pertaining to a lily.
LILIPUTIAN, *a.* diminutive.
LIMBERNESS, *n.* being limber; flexibility; pliancy.
LIMBO, *n.* borders of hell; place of restraint.
LIMITABLE, *a.* that may be bounded.
LIMITATION, *n.* restriction.
LIMNER, *n.* one who limns; portrait painter.
LIMPET, *n.* shell-fish adhering to bare rocks.
LIMPID, *a.* pure; transparent.
LIMY, *a.* containing lime.
LINCH-PIN, *n.* pin to keep wheel on axletree.
LINEAGE, (lin'ē) *n.* race; descent.
LINEAL, (lin'ē) *a.* composed of lines; in direct line.
LINEAMENT, *n.* outline; feature.
LINEAR, *a.* like a line.
LINEN, *a.* made of flax or hemp:—*n.* cloth of flax
LINGUAL, *a.* pertaining to the tongue. [or hemp.
LINGUIST, *n.* one skilled in languages.
LINGUISTIC, *a.* relating to languages.
LINIMENT, *n.* soft ointment. [sea shore.
LINKS, *n. pl.* flat or slightly undulating ground on
LINNET, *n.* small singing bird. [died 1778.
LINNÆAN, *a.* of Linnæus, celebrated botanist—
LINOLEUM, *n.* linseed oil and chloride of sulphur
mixed with ground cork used for floorcloth.

LINOTYPE, *n.* and *a.* line of type cast in one piece.
LINSEED OIL, *n.* pressed from seed of lint or flax.
LINSTOCK, *n.* cannoneer's staff to hold match.
LINTEL, *n.* upper part of door-frame.
LIONIZE, *v.* treat as lion or object of interest.
LIPOGRAM, *n.* writing excluding a particular letter.
LIQUEFACTION, *n.* act of melting. LIQUEFY, *v.*
LIQUESCENT, *a.* dissolving. [melt; become fluid.
LIQUID, *a.* that flows;—*n.* flowing substance.
LIQUIDATION, *n.* act of liquidating.
LIQUIDATOR, *n.* one who liquidates or adjusts
LIQUIDITY, *n.* quality of being liquid. [debts.
LIQUOR, *n.* liquid; strong drink. [juice is got.
LIQUORICE, *n.* sweet root from which Spanish
LIST, *v.* enrol for service; hearken;—*n.* roll; strip
LISTEL, *n.* in *architecture*, a fillet. [of cloth.
LISTLESSLY, *ad.* without attention; heedlessly.
LITANY, *n.* solemn form of prayer.
LITERAL, *a.* word for word. [with books.
LITERARY, *a.* relating to literature—acquaintance
LITERATI, (lit-er-ā'ti) *n. pl.* men of letters.
LITHENESS, (lith') *n.* flexibility; limberness.
LITHOGRAPHY, *n.* transferring writing to stone
and printing copies therefrom.
LITHOLOGY, *n.* natural history of stones. [bladder.
LITHOTOMY, (thot') *n.* cutting for stone in
LITHOTRITY, (thot') *n.* bruising stone so as to
pass it from bladder in small pieces.
LITIGANT, *n.* one engaged in a lawsuit.
LITIGATION, *n.* litigating or contending in law.
LITIGIOUS, (tij') *a.* inclined to go to law.
LITMUS, *n.* blue dye reddened by acids.
LITRE, (leetr) *n.* French measure just above a
LITTORAL, *a.* belonging to the shore. [quart.
LITURGICAL, *a.* pertaining to a liturgy—formulary
LIVELIHOOD, *n.* means of living. [of prayers.
LIVELINESS, *n.* sprightliness.
LIVELONG, *a.* long in passing.
LIVER, *n.* organ which secretes bile.
LIVERY, *n.* giving possession; particular dress.
LIVERYMAN, *n.* freeman of city of London.
LIVID, *a.* discoloured by bruise; lead-coloured.
LIVING, *n.* subsistence; support; benefice.
LIVRAISON, (zong) *n.* part printed in advance;
LIXIVIAL, *a.* made from lixivium or lye. [delivery.
LIZARD, *n.* scaly reptile.
LLANOS, *n.* vast level plains in N. of S. America.
LLOYD'S, *n.* society of London underwriters.
LOADSTAR, LODESTAR, *n.* pole-star; cynosure.
LOADSTONE, LODESTONE, *n.* ore of iron; native
LOAFER, *n.* low idler. [magnet.
LOAM, *n.* rich earth.
LOATH, LOTH, *ad.* unwilling; reluctant.
LOATHE, *v.* hate; be disgusted by.
LOATHSOMENESS, *n.* quality that excites disgust.
LOBBY-MEMBER, *n.* one who frequents lobby of
a legislature.
LOBE, *n.* round projection or division.
LOBSTER, *n.* crustaceous fish.
LOCATION, *n.* placing; position.
LOCH, LOUGH, *n.* lake; arm of the sea.
LOCKAGE, *n.* materials for canal locks.
LOCKER, *n.* close place fastened by lock.
LOCKET, *n.* catch; ornamental lock.
LOCOMOTION, *n.* moving from place to place.
LOCOMOTIVE, having power to change place;—
n. steam engine on wheels.
LOCUM TENENS, L. holding place: substitute.
LOCUS, L. line solving problem; place.
L. S. *locus sigilli*, L. place for the seal.
LOCUST, *n.* insect; tree.
LODGMENT, *n.* lodging; position secured by as-
sailants. [of 1000 to base 10.
LOGARITHM, (log') *n.* 103 = 1000: 3 here is log.
LOG-BOOK, *n* register of ship's way. [ing.
LOGGERHEAD, *n.* dunse; *at loggerheads*, disput-
LOGICAL, *a.* according to logic—art of reasoning.
LOGICIAN, *n.* person versed in logic.
LOG-LINE, *n.* line to measure ship's way.
LOGOMACHY, (gō') *n.* contention about words.
LOGWOOD, *n.* wood used in dyeing.
LOIN, *n.* back of an animal; reins.
LOLLARD, *n.* follower of Wickliffe; heretic.
LOMBARD, *n.* money-lender.
LONGEVITY, (jev') *n.* length of life.
LONGING, *n.* earnest desire; continual wish.
LONGITUDE, *n.* distance east or west from first
LOO, *n.* game at cards. [meridian.
LOOM, *n.* weaver's frame;—*v.* appear elevated.
LOON, *n.* simple fellow; kind of bird.
LOOT, *n.* or *v.* plunder. LOP, *v.* cut short.
LOQUACITY, *n.* being loquacious; talkativeness.
LORDLINESS, *n.* grand manner; hauteur.
LORDSHIP, *n.* dominion; title given to a lord.
LORE, *n.* learning; instruction.
LORETTE, *n.* one of the demi-monde.
LORGNETTE, (nyet') *n.* opera-glass.
LORICATE, *v.* plate over. LORN, *a.* forsaken;
LOTION, *n.* medicinal wash. [lost; lonely.
LOTTERY, *n.* distribution of prizes by lot.
LOUNGER, (lounj') *n.* one who lounges; idle per-
LOVE-FEAST, *n.* religious festival. [son.
LOVE-SICK, *a.* languishing through love.
LOW-BRED, *a.* bred in low condition; vulgar;
LOWER, (lō') *v.* let down; sink. [rude.
LOWER, (low') *v.* appear dark; threaten.
LOWERY, (low') *a.* cloudy; threatening rain.
LOW-GERMAN, *n.* language akin to Dutch or
Friesic.
LOWLINESS, *n.* freedom from pride; meanness.
LOWNESS, *n.* depression.
LOW-WINES, *n. pl.* first run of the still.
LOXIA, *n.* wry neck. LOYALTY, *n.* fidelity.
LOZENGE, *n.* rhomb; small cake of sugar.
LUBBER, *n.* heavy, idle fellow.
LUBRICATE, *v.* make slippery or lubricous.
LUBRICITY, *n.* smoothness.
LUCERNAL, *a.* pertaining to a lamp. [Venus; Satan.
LUCID, *a.* clear; shining. LUCIFER, *n.* planet
LUCKY, *a.* fortunate; successful by chance or luck.
LUCRATIVE, *a.* bringing lucre or gain; profitable.
LUCUBRATION, *n.* nocturnal study.
LUCULENT, *a.* clear; bright; evident.
LUDICROUS, *a.* exciting laughter.
LUES, (lu-es) *n.* pestilential disease or poison.
LUFF, *n.* part towards wind;—*v.* turn ship's head
towards wind.
LUG, *v.* carry with labour;—*n.* heavy load; sail.
LUGGAGE, *n.* baggage. LUGUBRIOUS, *a.* mourn-
LUKEWARM, *a.* moderately warm; indifferent. [ful.
LULLABY, *n.* song to quiet infants.
LUMBAGO, *n.* rheumatic pain in small of back.
LUMBAR, LUMBAL, *a.* of or near loins.
LUMBER, *n.* anything useless or cumbersome.

LUMINARY, *n.* any body that gives light.
LUMINOUS, *a.* enlightened; light.
LUMPER, *n.* one who loads or unloads ships.
LUMPISH, *a.* heavy; dull. LUMPY, *a.* full of
LUNAR, *a.* pertaining to moon. [lumps.
LUNARIAN, *n.* inhabitant of moon. [lunacy.
LUNATIC, *a.* or *n.* affected, or one affected, with
LUNACY, *n.* mental derangement.
LUNETTE, *n.* half-moon fortification; blind over
the eyes; high opening for light.
LUNATION, *n.* revolution of moon about earth.
LUNG, *n.* organ of respiration.
LUNGE, *n.* sudden push or thrust with sword.
LUNT, *n.* match-cord to fire cannon.
LUNULAR, *a.* shaped like new moon.
LUPULIN, (lū') *n.* bitter principle of hops.
LURCH, *n.* sudden roll of ship; deserted state; *v.* roll
LURID, *a.* gloomy; dismal. [to one side; defeat.
LUSCIOUS, *a.* sweet or rich, so as to cloy. [pub. 1571.
LUSIAD, *n.* Portuguese epic poem by Camoens—
LUSORY, *a.* playful; sportive.
LUSTRE, *n.* brightness; kind of lamp.
LUSTFUL, *a.* having irregular or evil desires.
LUSTRAL, *a.* used in purification.
LUSTRATION, *a.* purification. LUSTRING, *n.*
LUSTROUS, *a.* bright; glossy. [glossy silk.
LUSTRUM, *n.* period of five years.
LUSTY, *a.* full of vigour; hearty.
LUSUS NATURAE, L. freak of nature.
LUTE, *n.* instrument of music; composition like
LUTHERAN, *a.* pertaining to Luther. [clay.
LUXATE, *v.* put out of joint; dislocate.
LUXURIANT, *a.* exuberant in growth.
LUXURIATE, *v.* grow to excess; enjoy exceed-
LUXURIOUS, *a.* voluptuous. [ingly.
LUXURY, *n.* excess in eating or dress. [meeting.
LYCEUM, *n.* literary association or its place of
LYDIAN, *a.* noting soft, slow music; effeminate.
LYE, *n.* solution of alkaline salt.
LYING, *n.* vice of falsehood;—*a.* recumbent.
LYING-TO, *a.* sailing as nearly as possible against
wind, so as to meet waves. [animal fluid.
LYMPHATIC, *a.* pertaining to lymph—colourless
LYNCH, *v.* punish without legal formality.
LYRIC, *a.* adapted to the lyre.
LYRIST, (lir') *n.* one who plays harp or lyre

M

MAB, *n.* queen of the fairies. [small broken stones.
MACADAMIZE, (ad') *v.* form or cover road with
MACARONI, (rō') *n.* finical fellow; food made of
wheaten paste formed into long slender tubes.
MACE, *n.* ensign of authority; spice.
MACERATE, *v.* make lean. [immoral; unprincipled.
MACHIAVELIAN, (mak-e-a-vel'yan) *a.* politically
MACHINATION, *n.* malicious scheme.
MACHINIST, (shēn') *n.* constructor of machines.
MACROCOSM, (mac') *n.* visible universe, apart from
MACULA, (mak') *n.* spot, as on the skin. [man.
MADDEN, *v.* make or become mad.
MADEIRA, *n.* wine made in Madeira.
MADEMOISELLE, (mad-mwa-zel) *n.* miss.
MADONNA, *n.* Virgin Mary or her picture.
MADREPORE, *n.* kind of coral.
MADRIGAL, *n.* pastoral air or song.
MAELSTROM, *n.* whirlpool.
MAGAZINE, *n.* storehouse; pamphlet.
MAGDALEN, (mag') *n.* penitent fallen woman.
MAGGOT, *n.* grub; worm; egg of the green fly;
MAGI, *n.* eastern philosophers. [whim; caprice.
MAGIAN, *n.* one of the Magi.
MAGILP, *n.* linseed oil and mastic varnish mixed.
MAGICAL, *a.* produced by magic.
MAGIC, *n.* apparently supernatural action.
MAGICIAN, *n.* one skilled in magic.
MAGISTERIAL, *a.* authoritative; dogmatic.
MAGISTRACY, *n.* office of a magistrate. [power.
MAGISTRATE, *n.* one invested with executive
MAGNA CHARTA, (kar) *n.* charter of English rights.
MAGNANIMITY, *n.* greatness of mind; generosity.
MAGNATE, *n.* great person.
MAGNESIA, sulphate of, *n.* = Epsom salts.
MAGNET, *n.* loadstone ore which attracts iron.
MAGNETISM, *n.* properties of magnet; attraction.
MAGNETIZE, *v.* impart or receive properties of
MAGNIFICENCE, *n.* grandeur. [magnet.
MAGNILOQUENCE, *n.* high-sounding language.
MAGNOLIA, *n.* American shrub with large frag-
MAGPIE, *n.* chattering bird. [rantflowers; tulip tree.
MAHABHARATA, (var') *n.* Indian historical poem.
MAHOGANY, *n.* beautiful hard wood used in
MAIM, *v.* disable a limb. [making furniture.
MAINLAND, *n.* continent.
MAINTAIN, *v.* keep; preserve; support with food.
MAINTENANCE, *n.* sustenance. MAIZE, *n.* Indian
MAJESTY, *n.* dignity; grandeur; title. [corn.
MAJOR, *a.* greater; elder;—*n.* military officer next
MAJORDOMO, *n.* steward. [above captain.
MAJORITY, *n.* greater number; full age; rank of
MAKEBATE, *n.* one who stirs up contention. [major.
MALACHITE, *n.* greenstone; carbonate of copper.
MALADMINISTRATION, *n.* bad management.
MALADY, *n.* sickness; disease; bodily ailment.
MALA FIDE, (fī'-de) L. in bad faith.
MALAISE, Fr. *n.* uneasiness; discomfort.
MALAPERT, *a.* bold; saucy.
MALAPROPISM, *n.* misapplying fine words from
desire to use fine language.
MALAR, (mā') *a.* relating to the cheek.
MALARIA, *n.* noxious exhalation.
MALCONTENT, *a.* discontented;—*n.* one who is
MALEDICTION, *n.* curse. [dissatisfied.
MALEFACTOR, *n.* one guilty of crime; felon;
MALEVOLENCE, *n.* ill-will. [convict.
MALFEASANCE, *n.* illegal or wrong act.
MALFORMATION, *n.* ill or wrong formation.
MALICE, *n.* extreme enmity; malignity.
MALICIOUS, *a.* ill-disposed; malignant.
MALIGN, (lin') *v.* traduce; slander;—*a.* malicious.
MALIGNANT, *a.* malicious; dangerous to life.
MALINGERER, (ling') *n.* soldier who pretends
MALISON, (mal'e-zn) *n.* malediction. [sickness.
MALLEABLE, that can be extended by beating.
MALLOWS, MALLOW, *n.* emolient plant.
MALMSEY, (man'ze) *n.* sort of grape and wine.
MALPRACTICE, *n.* evil practice.
MALTHUSIANISM, *n.* that population, when un-
checked, grows faster than food can possibly
be produced. [and dried.
MALTSTER, *n.* maker of malt—barley steeped
MALTREATMENT, *n.* ill-treatment. [office of trust.
MALVERSATION, *n.* evil conduct—especially in
MAMMAL, *n.* animal that suckles its young.
MAMMOTH, *n.* huge quadruped now extinct.

MAMMILLARY, MAMMARY, *a.* (mam') belonging
MAMMON, *n.* riches; wealth. [to the breasts.
MANACLES, *n. pl.* chains for the hands.
MANAGEABLE, *a.* governable.
MANDAMUS, (da') *n.* command issued by a court.
MANDARIN,(ren) *n.* Chinese public official.[order.
MANDATORY, *a.* enjoining; giving mandate or
MANDIBULAR, *a.* belonging to the mandible or
MANDUCATION, *n.* act of chewing. [jaw.
MANEGE, (nazh) *n.* school for horsemanship.
MANES, (ma'nez) *n. pl.* departed souls.
MANGANESE, *n.* brittle metal.
MANGEL-WURZEL, *n.* kind of beet-root.
MANGER, (man'jer) *n.* eating-trough for cattle.
MANGO, *n.* pickled musk-melon.
MANGY, (manj'e) *a.* with mange or itch, as a beast.
MANIAC, *a.* raving with madness;—*n.* madman.
MANIACAL, (ni') *a.* raving; in mania or madness.
MANICHEES, *n.* Persian sect who held two supreme principles, one good and the other
MANIFESTO, *n.* public declaration. [evil.
MANIKIN, *n.* little man.
MANIPULAR, *a.* pertaining to a hand.
MANIPULATION, *n.* operating upon—especially to give a false appearance.
MANLINESS, *n.* bravery; qualities of a man.
MANNA, *n.* juice of a tree, used as a medicine.
MANNERISM, *n.* studied uniformity of manner.
MANŒUVRE, (noo'ver) *n.* evolution; stratagem; —*v.* manage with address. [of air or gas.
MANOMETER, *n.* instrument to measure density
MANORIAL, *a.* pertaining to manor.
MANOR, *n.* lord's estate in lands. [without malice.
MANSLAUGHTER, *n.* killing a person in passion
MANTEL, *n.* piece of timber or stone over fireplace.
MANTELET, *n.* small mantle or cloak for women.
MANUAL, *a.* performed by the hand; *n.* small book.
MANUFACTORY, *n.* place where goods are made.
MANUFACTURE, *v.* or *n.* make, or thing made.
MANUMISSION, *n.* act of freeing slaves. [by hand.
MANURE, (nūr) *n.* anything that fertilizes land.
MANUSCRIPT, *n.* any writing done by hand.
MANX, *n.* language of Isle of Man (Celtic). [atic.
MARABOUT, *n.* kind of stork; Mohammedan fan-
MARANATHA, (na) *n.* a curse. [cherries.
MARASCHINO, (ke') *n. liqueur* distilled from
MARASMUS, (ras') *n.* wasting of flesh without
MARAUD, *v.* rove for plunder. [fever.
MARCESCENT, *a.* withering.
MARCHES, *n. pl.* borders; confines.
MARCHIONESS, *n.* wife of a marquis.
MARCID, *a.* lean; withered. [hog's lard.
MARGARINE, *n.* pearl-like substance got from
MARGINAL, *a.* placed in the margin or border.
MARIGOLD, *n.* yellow flower. [in ship; navy.
MARINE,(rēn)*a.* of the sea;—*n.* soldier doing duty
MARIOLATRY, (ol') *n.* worship of Virgin Mary.
MARITAL, (mar') *a.* pertaining to a husband.
MARITIME, *a.* pertaining to commerce by sea.
MARK, *n.* German coin—a shilling.
MARKSMAN, *n.* man skilful in shooting.
MARLACEOUS, *a.* consisting in, like, or abounding with marl. [prevent rubbing.
MARLINE, (mar') *n.* small line of two strands to
MARMALADE, (mar') *n.* orange jam.
MARMOREAN, *a.* pertaining to marble.
MAROON, *n.* free black on West India mountains.
MARQUE, *n. letter of,* commission to make reprisal
MARQUEE, (kee) *n.* large tent. [on an enemy.
MARQUETRY, (mark') *n.* inlaid work of shells, &c
MARQUIS, *n.* title of nobility.
MARRIAGEABLE, *a.* of fit age to be married.
MARROW, *n.* soft substance in bones; essence.
MARS, *n.* god of war; planet. [public.
MARSEILLAISE, *n.* national song of French re-
MARSHAL, *n.* chief officer, civil or military;—*v.*
MARSUPIAL, *a.* having bag or pouch. [arrange.
MARTELLO, *n.* round tower. MARTEN, *n.* kind
MARTIAL, *a.* warlike; bold. [of weasel.
MARTIN, *n.* kind of swallow.
MARTINET, (mar') *n.* strict disciplinarian.
MARTINMAS, *n.* festival of St. Martin, 11th Nov.
MARTINGAL, (mar')*n.* strap to curb horse.[ember.
MARTYR, *n.* one put to death for the truth.
MARTYRDOM, *n.* death of a martyr.
MARTYROLOGY, *n.* history of martyrs.
MARVELLOUS, *a.* wonderful.
MASONIC, (son') *a.* pertaining to masonry.
MASONRY, (ma') *n.* work of mason; craft of freemasons. [Scriptures.
MASORA, (o') *n.* Rabbinic work on Hebrew
MASQUERADE, (ker-ād') *n.* nocturnal assembly of persons in disguise;—*v.* assemble in masks.
MASSACRE, *n.* promiscuous or cruel slaughter.
MASTERKEY, *n.* key that opens many locks.
MASTERLY, *a.* becoming a master.
MASTERPIECE, *n.* chief performance. [chew.
MASTERY, *n.* superiority over. MASTICATE, *v.*
MASTIC, MASTICH, *n.* resin from tree; mortar
MASTIFF, *n.* large dog. [mixed with oil.
MASTODON,(mas') *n.* extinct animal like elephant,
MASTOID, *a.* like breast or nipple. [but larger.
MATADORE, (mat') *n.* bull-fighter; card at games of ombre and quadrille.
MATERIAL, *a.* consisting of matter; important.
MATERIALIST, *n.* one denying existence of spiritual substances. [as medicines.
MATERIA MEDICA,*n.* science of substances used
MATERNAL, *a.* motherly.
MATERNITY, *a.* relation of mother.
MATHEMATICS, *n. pl.* science of quantity or of magnitude and number. [cert.
MATINEE, (te-nā') *n.* morning reception or con-
MATINS, *n. pl.* morning worship or service.
MATRASS, (mat') *n.* chemical vessel.
MATRICE, *n.* mould. MATRIX, *n.* womb.
MATRICIDE, *n.* murder or murderer of mother.
MATRICULATE, *v.* admit or enter into member-
MATRIMONY, *n.* marriage. [ship
MATRON, (mā') *n.* grave elderly woman; wife.
MATROS, (tros') *n.* artilleryman.
MATTOCK, *n.* pick-axe. MATTRESS, *n.* quilted
MATURITY, *n.* mature state; ripeness. [bed.
MATUTINAL, (tū) *a.* in the morning; early.
MAUDLIN, *a.* half-drunk.
MAUL-STICK, *n.* rod to steady painter's hand.
MAUSOLEUM, *n.* magnificent tomb or monument.
MAUVAISE HONTE, (mo-väz hongt) bashfulness.
MAW, *n.* stomach of beast.
MAWKISH, *a.* sickening; unmanly.
MAXILLARY, (max') *a.* pertaining to jawbone or
MAXIM, *n.* established principle; axiom.[maxilla.
MAXIMUM, *n.* greatest quantity.

MAYORALTY, *n.* office of mayor—chief magistrate
MAZARINE, *n.* deep blue colour. [of corporation.
MAZE, *n.* labyrinth; astonishment.
MEAD, *n.* liquor of honey and water; meadow.
MEAGRE, *a.* lean; thin. [in plain language.
MEALY-MOUTHED, *a.* unwilling to tell the truth
MEANDER, *n.* winding course;—*v.* run in wind-
MEASLES, *n.* eruptive disease. [ings.
MEASUREMENT, *n.* measuring; dimensions.
MECHANIC, *n.* artisan. [by physical power.
MECHANICAL, *a.* pertaining to machines; acting
MECHANICS, *n. pl.* science of motion and force.
MECHANISM, *n.* structure of a machine.
MECHANIST, (mek') one skilled in machines.
MEDAL, *n.* metal with device.
MEDALLION, *n.* large medal; imitation of medal.
MEDALLIST, *n.* person skilled in medals, or who
MEDDLER, *n.* busy-body. [gains a medal.
MEDDLESOME, *a.* apt to meddle or interpose.
MEDIAL, *a.* noting average.
MEDIATE, *v.* interpose;—*a.* middle.
MEDIATION, *n.* agency between parties.
MEDIATORIAL, *a.* belonging to mediator or in-
MEDICAL, *a.* pertaining to healing art.[tercessor.
MEDICAMENT, *n.* healing application.
MEDICINAL, *n.* healing.
MEDICINE, *n.* anything that cures; remedy.
MEDIETAS LINGUÆ, L. jury half foreign and
MEDIEVAL, *a.* of the middle ages. [half native
MEDIOCRE, *a.* of moderate degree.
MEDIOCRITY, *n.* middle state; moderate degree.
MEDITATIVE, *a.* given to contemplation or me-
MEDIUM, *n.* means or instrument. [ditation.
MEDLEY, *n.* mixture; miscellany.
MEDULLARY, (med' or dul') *a.* of or like marrow.
MEED, *n.* reward; recompense.
MEERSCHAUM, *n.* sea-scum; mineral; kind of
MEETLY, *ad.* fitly; suitably; duly. [tobacco-pipe.
MEGRIM, *n.* periodical headache; whim.
MELANCHOLY, *a.* dejected;—*n.* dejection of
MELEE, *n.* mixture; scuffle. [spirits.
MELIORATE, *v.* make better.
MELLIFEROUS, *a.* producing honey.
MELLIFLUOUS, *a.* sweetly flowing.
MELLOW, *a.* soft with ripeness;—*v.* ripen to soft-
MELODIZE, *v.* make melodious or musical. [ness.
MELODRAMA, *n.* play with musical interludes.
MELODY, *n.* agreeable succession of sounds.
MELPOMENE (po'me-ne) the tragic muse.
MEMBRANACEOUS, *a.* consisting of membranes or thin skins; membranous.
MEMENTO, *n.* that which reminds.
MEMENTO MORI, L. remember death.
MEMOIR, *n.* written account or history.
MEMORABILIA, *n. pl.* things to be remembered.
MEMORABLE, *a.* worthy of remembrance.
MEMORANDUM, *n.* note to help memory.
MEMORIAL, *a.* reserving remembrance;—*n.* that which preserves remembrance; statement with petition.
MEMORIALIZE, *v.* present memorial to.
MEMORIA TECHNICA, L. artificial memory.
MEMORITER, (or') L. from memory; by heart.
MEMORIZE, *v.* cause to be remembered.
MENACE, *v.* threaten;—*n.* threat.
MENAGERIE, *n.* collection of animals.
MENDACITY, *n.* falsehood. MENDICANT, *n.*
MENDICITY, *n.* state of beggary. [beggar.
MENIAL, *a.* low;—*n.* domestic.
MENSA ET THORO, L. from bed and board.
MENSTRUAL,*a.* monthly. MENSTRUOUS,*a.* with
MENSTRUUM,*n.* dissolving fluid.[monthly courses.
MENSURATION, *n.* act of measuring.
MENTOR, *n.* faithful counsellor.
MEPHISTOPHELEAN, *a.* diabolical; sardonic.
MEPHITIC, (fit') *a.* poisonous; noxious; foul.
MEPHITIS, (fit') *n.* noxious exhalations. [gain.
MERCENARY, *a.* that may be hired; greedy of
MERCERY, *n.* goods of mercers—dealers in silk,
MERCHANDISE,*n.* goods for sale; trade. [wool,&c.
MERCURIAL, *a.* composed of quicksilver; flighty.
MERCURY, *n.* quicksilver; planet.
MERETRICIOUS, *a.* lewd; gaudy. [noon.
MERIDIAN,*n.* great circle crossed by sun at noon;
MERINO, (re') *n.* variety of sheep or their wool.
MERITORIOUS, *a.* deserving reward.
MERLE, *n.* blackbird. [sea-woman.
MERLIN, *n.* kind of hawk. MERMAID, *n.* fabled
MEROVINGIAN, *n.* earliest Frankish kings of Gaul; succeeded by Carlovingians in 752.
MERRIMENT,*n.* gaiety with laughter; noisy sport.
MESENTERY, (mes'-) *n.* membrane in intestines.
MESH, *n.* space between threads in net;—*v.* catch in net. [hands over the body.
MESMERISM, *n.* producing sleep by passing the
MESNE, (men') *a.* middle; intervening. [binger.
MESSENGER, *n.* one who bears a message; har-
MESSUAGE,(mes'wāj)*n.* house and adjoining land.
METAL, *n.* simple, fixed, opaque substance, fusible by heat. [metals.
METALLURGY, *n.* art of separating and refining
METAMORPHOSE, (mor') *v.* change shape of.
METAMORPHOSIS, (mor') *n.* change of form.
METAPHORICAL, *a.* with a metaphor or similitude; figurative.
METHRASTIC, *a.* literal; rendered word for word.
METAPHYSICAL, *a.* according to metaphysics; abstract. [ing.
METAPHYSICS, *n. pl.* science of being or know-
METAYER, *n.* one who tills the soil for half pro-
METE, *v.* measure. [duce.
METEMPSYCHOSIS (o') *n.* that the soul passes at death into another animal.
METEOR, *n.* luminous body passing in air.
METEOROLITE, (or') *n.* meteoric stone.[weather.
METEOROLOGY, *n.* science of atmosphere and
METER, *n.* instrument for measuring. [water.
METHEGLIN, (theg') *n.* fermented honey and
METHODICAL, *a.* ranged or proceeding in order.
METHODISM, *n.* doctrines and worship of Methodists, founded by Wesley.
METOPE, *n.* interval between triglyphs.
METRE, (mētr) *n.* French measure, 39.3 inches.
METRICAL, *a.* in metre or poetic measure.
METROLOGY, *n.* history of weights and measures.
METROPOLITAN, *a.* pertaining to metropolis or
METTLE, *n.* courage. [chief city;—*n.* archbishop.
MEUM AND TUUM, L. *mine* and *thine.* [child.
MEW, *n.* or *v.* cage or coop. MEWL, *v.* cry as a
MEWS,*n.* royal stables in London; lane for stables.
MEZZOTINTO, *n.* engraving on copper, by scrap-
MIASMA, *n.* noxious effluvia. [ing and burnishing.
MICHAELMAS, *n.* feast of St. Michael, 29th Sept.
MICROCOSM, *n.* the little world—man.

MICROPHONE, *n.* instrument to magnify sounds.
MICROSCOPE, *n.* optical instrument for magnify-
MIDRIFF, *n.* diaphragm or breathing muscle.[ing.
MIDSHIPMAN, *n.* naval cadet or young officer.
MIDWIFERY, *n.* assistance in child-birth
MIEN, (mēn) *n.* look; air.
MIGNONETTE, (min-yo-net') *n.* fragrant plant.
MIGRATORY, *a.* disposed to migrate or remove.
MILCH, *a.* giving milk.
MILDEW, *n.* honey dew; spots on cloth or paper; —*v.* taint with mildew.
MILEAGE, *n.* fees per mile—1760 yards.
MILESIAN, *n.* native of Ireland, conquered by Milesius, king of Spain, 1300 years B.C.
MILITANT, *a.* engaged in warfare; fighting.
MILITATE, *v.* oppose.
MILITIA, *n.* national military force.
MILKYWAY, *n.* white track in heavens; galaxy.
MILL-COG, *n.* tooth of wheel.
MILLENARIAN, *n.* one who believes in the millen-
MILLENARY, *a* consisting of a thousand. [nium.
MILLENNIAL, *a.* of the millennium. [earth.
MILLENNIUM, *n.* 1000 years of Christ's reign on
MILLI, *n.* divides French weights and measures by 1000—*e.g.*, milligramme=·015 of a grain; millilitre=·061 of cubic inch; millimetre=·039
MILLIARD, *n.* 1000 millions. [of an inch.
MILLINER, *n.* one who makes millinery—ladies'
MILLION, *n.* ten hundred thousand. [head-dress.
MILLIONAIRE, *n.* one worth a million.
MILT, *n.* the spleen; roe of fishes.
MIMETIC, *a.* given to aping; mimical.
MIMIC, *v.* or *n.* imitate, or imitator, for sport.
MIMICRY, *n.* ludicrous imitation for sport.
MINARET, (min') *n.* small spire.
MINCINGLY, *ad.* with short steps; with affectation.
MINER, *n.* one who digs mines. [or in the earth.
MINERAL, *n.* substance not organic, existing on
MINERALOGY, (al') *n.* science of minerals.
MINERVA, *n.* goddess of wisdom and arts
MINIATURE, *n.* small likeness.
MINIM, *n.* dwarf; note in music; drop.
MINIMUM, *n.* the least quantity.
MINION, *n.* favourite; dependent; small type.
MINISTERIAL, *a.* of a minister; done under authority; sacerdotal. [tion; ministers of State.
MINISTRY, *n.* office; servant; ecclesiastical func-
MINNESINGER, (min-ne') *n.* German lyric poet (1100—1300, A.D.). [twenty-one.
MINOR, *a.* less; smaller;—*n.* person under age of
MINORITY, *n.* being under age; smaller number.
MINOTAUR, *n.* fabled monster, half man, half
MINSTER, *n.* cathedral. [bull.
MINSTREL, *n.* singer and player on instrument.
MINSTRELSY, *n.* company of musicians; body of
MINT, *n.* place where money is coined. [songs.
MINTAGE, *n.* that which is coined or stamped.
MINUET, (min') *n.* graceful dance.
MINUS, *a.* algebraic term denoting subtraction; less. [business of a meeting.
MINUTE-BOOK, (min'it) *n.* book for recording
MINUTE-GUN, *n.* gun fired every minute.
MINUTIAE, *n.* small particulars.
MINX, *n.* pert, wanton girl. [remains.
MIOCENE, (mi'o) *a.* less recent; with fewer
MIRABILE DICTU, L. wonderful to relate.
MIRACLE, *n.* act beyond human power.
MIRACULOUS, *a.* supernatural; wonderful.
MIRAGE, (razh') *n.* optical illusion, giving an image of water in sandy deserts, or elevating
MIS, as prefix, *wrongly.* [objects in the air.
MISADVENTURE, *n.* mischance; misfortune.
MISANTHROPIC, (throp') *a.* like a mis'anthrope.
MISANTHROPY, (an') *n.* hatred of mankind.
MISANTHROPIST, (an') *n.* hater of mankind.
MISAPPREHENSION, *n.* mistake.
MISBECOME, *v.* suit ill. MISBEHAVIOUR, *n.* ill
MISBELIEF, *n.* false belief. [conduct.
MISCALCULATION, *n.* wrong calculation.
MISCALL, *v.* call by a wrong name.
MISCARRIAGE, *n.* failure; abortion.
MISCEGENATION, (mis') *n.* mixture of races.
MISCELLANEOUS, *a.* mixed; of various kinds.
MISCELLANY, (mis') *n.* collection of writings;
MISCHANCE, *n.* misfortune. [mixture.
MISCHIEF, *n.* evil whether intended or not.
MISCHIEVOUS, *a.* injurious.
MISCIBLE, *a.* that can be mixed.
MISCONCEPTION, *n.* wrong conception.
MISCONDUCT, *n.* bad behaviour.
MISCREANT, (mis') *n.* vile wretch.
MISDEED, *n.* evil action; misdoing; offence.
MISDEMEANOUR, *n.* ill behaviour; offence.
MISDIRECT, *v.* direct to wrong person or place.
MISE, (meez) *n.* issue in real actions; cost.
MISEMPLOYMENT, *n.* improper application.
MISERABLE, *a.* wretched; unhappy; worthless.
MISERERE, (re're) L. have pity.
MISERLY, *a.* very covetous.
MISERY, *n.* wretchedness; distress; calamity.
MISFORTUNE, *n.* calamity.
MISGIVING, *n.* weakening of confidence; distrust.
MISGOVERNMENT, *n.* bad administration.
MISGUIDANCE, *n.* wrong direction.
MISHAP, *n.* ill chance or accident. [*Gemara.*
MISHNA, *n.* text of Talmud; the commentary is
MISINFORM, *v.* give erroneous information.
MISINTERPRET, *v.* explain erroneously; miscon-
MISJUDGE, *v.* judge amiss. [strue.
MISLAY, *v.* lay in wrong place; lose.
MISLEAD, *v.* lead into error.
MISLE, (miz'l) *v.* rain in minute drops.
MISMANAGEMENT, *n.* bad management.
MISNOMER, *n.* wrong name.
MISOGAMIST, (og') *n.* marriage hater.
MISOGYNIST, (og') *n.* woman hater.
MISPRINT, *v.* print wrong;—*n.* error in printing.
MISPRISION, *n.* high offence, below capital.
MISQUOTE, *v.* quote incorrectly.
MISREPRESENTATION, *n.* false account.
MISRULE, *n.* confusion; unjust domination.
MISSAL, *n.* Roman Catholic mass-book.
MISSHAPE, *v.* shape ill.
MISSILE, (mis'il) *n.* weapon to be thrown.
MISSION, *n.* sending; persons sent; errand.
MISSIONARY, *n.* one sent to spread religion;—*a.*
MISSIVE, *n.* message or letter sent. [of missions.
MISSTATEMENT, *n.* wrong statement.
MIST, *n.* rain in very fine drops.
MISTER, *n.* title of address, used for master.
MISTIME, *v.* not to time aright.
MISTLETOE, *n.* plant that grows on trees.
MISTRESS, *n.* woman who governs; term of ad-
MISTRUSTFUL, *a.* suspicious. [dress.

MISUNDERSTANDING, *a.* misconception; dis
MISUSAGE, *n.* bad treatment [agreement.
MISUSE, (ūs') bad use.
MITHRAS, *n.* great Persian deity—the sun.[leviate.
MITRE, *n.* bishop's cap. MITIGATE, *v.* lessen; al-
MITRAILLEUSE, *n.* gun firing several barrels at
MITTEN, *n.* cover for hand. [once.
MITTIMUS, *n.* warrant of commitment to prison.
MIZZENMAST, *n.* mast nearest the stern.
MNEMONICS, *n. pl.* art of memory.[ther of Muses.
MNEMOSYNE,(mos'i-ne)*n.* goddess of memory, mo-
MOAT, *n.* ditch round a castle, &c.
MOBILITY, *n.* activity; fickleness; the populace.
MOBILIZE, *v.* make ready for active service.
MOCASSIN,(moc')*n.* soleless shoe of leather; poison-
MOCKERY, *n.* derision; scorn.[ous water serpent.
MODAL, *a.* relating to form.
MODALITY, *n.* manner of conceiving relations.
MODEL, (mod'el) *n.* structure for imitation;—*v.*
MODERATOR, *n.* one who presides. [plan; shape.
MODERNIZE, *v.* make modern or of present time.
MODESTY, *n.* absence of conceit; chastity.
MODICUM, *n.* small portion.
MODIFICATION, *n.* modifying; changing form or
MODILLION, *n.* kind of bracket. [degree.
MODISH, *a.* fashionable.
MODISTE, (dēst) *n.* female artist in dress.
MODULATE, *v.* vary sounds.
MODULATOR, *n.* that which varies sounds.
MODULE, *n.* model; scale for building from.
MODULUS, (mod') *n.* constant multiplier.
MODUS OPERANDI, L. mode of working. [lect.
MOESO-GOTHIC, *n.* earliest written Teutonic dia-
MOGUL, (gul') *n.* formerly emperor of the Moguls
MOHAIR, *n.* stuff of goat's hair. [in Asia.
MOHAMMEDAN, *a.* or *n.* pertaining to, follower
MOIETY, *n.* half. [of, Mohammed.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, (mwar anteek) *n.* watered silk.
MOISTURE, *n.* slight wetness.
MOLAR, *a.* adapted to grind. [treacle.
MOLASSES, *n.* syrup which drains from sugar;
MOLE, *n.* natural spot; pier; mound; little animal.
MOLECULAR, (lec') *a.* of or like to molecules.
MOLECULE, *n.* small particle.
MOLESKIN, *n.* strong twilled fustian.
MOLESTATION, *n.* annoyance.
MOLINIST, *n.* follower of Molina—Spanish Jesuit;
MOLLIENT, *a.* soothing. [on grace and freewill
MOLLIFY, *v.* soften; assuage. [shell.
MOLLUSCOUS, *a.* soft-bodied; without bones or
MOLLY MAGUIRE, *n.* member of Irish secret
MOLOCH, *n.* god of the Phœnicians. [association.
MOMENTARY, *a.* lasting a moment only.
MOMENTOUS, *a.* important.
MOMENTUM, *n.* force of moving body.
MOMUS, *n.* god of raillery and ridicule.
MONACHISM, (mon') *n.* monastic life.
MONADIC, (ad') *a.* nature of monad or atom.
MONANDRIA, *n.* class with only one stamen.
MONARCHICAL, (ark') *a.* of monarch or monarchy
MONASTERY, *n.* house of monks. [—kingdom.
MONASTICISM, (as') *n.* monastic life.
MONETARY, (mun')*a.* relating to money.[coinage.
MONETIZE, *v.* give standard value to in a country's
MONGREL, *a.* *n.* of mixed breed. [universe.
MONISM, *n.* only one principle or element in the
MONITOR, *n.* one who warns; subordinate instruc-
MONITORY, *a.* giving warning. [tor.
MONKERY, *n.* practices of monks.
MONKEY, *n.* animal like the ape.
MONKISH, *a.* pertaining to monks.
MONODY, *n.* song by one person.
MONOGAMY, *n.* marriage to one wife. [interwoven.
MONOGRAM, (mon') *n.* cipher composed of letters
MONOGRAPH, *n.* account of a single thing.
MONOLITH, *n.* single large stone sculptured.
MONOLOGUE, *n.* speech by one person.
MONOMANIA, *n.* craziness on one subject only.
MONOMETALLISM, *n.* the one metal coinage
MONOPOLIZE, *v.* engross the whole. [standard.
MONOPOLY, *n.* entire control or appropriation.
MONOSYLLABLE, *n.* word of one syllable.
MONOTHEISM, (mon') *n.* belief in one God only.
MONOTONOUS, (ot') *a.* in a monotone; without variety.
MONOTONY, *n.* uniformity of tone; want of variety.
MONROE-DOCTRINE, *n.* America for Americans, without European meddling.
MONSEIGNEUR, *n.* French title for princes and
MONSOON, *n.* periodical wind. [bishops
MONSTER, *n.* something horrid or unnatural.
MONSTROSITY, *n.* being monstrous or unnatural.
MOODY, (a. governed by moods of feeling; ill-humoured.
MOONSHINE, *n.* show without substance or reality.
MOOR, *n.* black man; land for game.
MOORAGE, *n.* place for mooring ships.
MOORINGS, *n. pl.* anchors, chains, &c., to hold
MOOT, *v.* discuss or debate;—*a.* disputable. [ship.
MOPE, *v.* be dull or spiritless;—*n.* stupid person.
MOPISH, *a.* dull; spiritless. [glaciers.
MORAINE, *n.* stones or debris connected with
MORAL, *a.* pertaining to right and wrong; virtuous; —*n.* precept taught by a fable.
MORALITY, *n.* system or practice of moral duties.
MORALIZE, *v.* discourse on moral subjects; apply
MORASS, (ras') *n.* marsh; fen. [to moral purpose
MORBID, *a.* not sound or healthy.
MORCEAU, (so) *n.* morsel or small piece.
MORDACITY, *n.* quality of biting.
MORDANT, (mor') *n.* substance to fix colours in
MOREEN, *n.* damask curtain material. [cloth.
MORESQUE, *a.* after manner of Moors, as paintings. [ting of issue from inheritance.
MORGANATIC, (at') *a.* noting a mesalliance; cut-
MORIBUND, *a.* in a dying state. MORION, *n.*
MORMONISM, *n.* plurality of wives. [helmet.
MOROCCO, *n.* leather of goat or sheepskin dressed.
MOROSENESS, *n.* sulleness.
MORPHEW, *n.* scurf on the face.
MORPHEUS, *n.* god of dreams. [ful anodyne.
MORPHIA, *n.* alkali extracted from opium; power-
MORPHOLOGY, *n.* science of development of organs of plants and animals.
MORRIS, MORRICE, *a.* Moorish;—*n.* dance; play.
MORTALITY, *n.* subjection to, or rate of, death.
MORTAR, *n.* cement for building; vessel for pounding substances with a pestle; piece of ordnance for throwing bombs.
MORTGAGE, (mor'gaj) *n.* pledge of real estate.
MORTGAGEE, *n.* receiver of a mortgage.
MORTGAGER, *n.* giver of a mortgage.
MORTIFICATION, *n.* process of corrupting; humiliation; mortmain.

MORTIFYING, *n.* tending to humble; humiliating.
MORTISE, *n.* opening or cut to receive a tenon.
MORTMAIN, *n.* inalienable estate. [house.
MORTUARY, *a.* connected with funerals; *n.* dead-
MOSAIC, (za') *n.* work variegated by shells and stones of various colours.
MOSLEM, *n.* Mussulman; Mohammedan.
MOSQUE, *n.* Mohammedan house of worship.
MOSQUITO, (kē') *n.* stinging gnat or fly, in tropi-
MOT, (mo) *n.* word; smart saying. [cal countries.
MOTHERY, *a.* concreted; slimy.
MOTHERWIT, *n.* native wit. [action.
MOTIVE, *a.* causing to move;—*n.* what leads to
MOTLEY, *a.* variegated in colour.
MOTOR, *n.* moving power.
MOTTO, *n.* short sentence showing character or
MOULDER, *v.* decay. [contents.
MOULDY, *a.* covered with mould or soft earth.
MOULT, *v.* shed hair, feathers, horns, &c.
MOUNTAINOUS, *a.* abounding with mountains.
MOUNTEBANK, *n.* pretender; quack.
MOUNTING, *n.* ascent; ornament.
MOURNFUL, *a.* sorrowful; lamentable.
MOVABLES, *n. pl.* goods, furniture, &c.
MOVINGLY, *ad.* with feeling. [cut with a scythe.
MOW, *n.* pile of hay in barn;—*v.* heap up in barn;
MUCILAGE, *n.* mucid or viscous mass or body
MUCILAGINOUS, (laj') *a.* slimy; ropy.
MUCK, *n.* moist dung; anything filthy.
MUCUS, (mū') *n.* mucous or slimy fluid.
MUDDLE, *v.* make muddy or confused.
MUFFIN, *n.* light cake. MUFFLE, *v.* cover close.
MUFTI, *n.* Mohammedan high priest.
MUGGY, *a.* damp and close.
MULATTO, *n.* child of a black and a white person.
MULBERRY, *n.* tree and its fruit.
MULCH, (mulsh) *n.* half rotten straw.
MULCT, *n.* pecuniary penalty;—*v.* punish by fine.
MULETEER, *n.* driver of mules.
MULISH, *a.* like a mule; stubborn; perverse.
MUL, *v.* spice and sweeten wine.
MULLAGATAWNY, *n.* high seasoned East India
MULLER, *n.* stone for grinding colours. [soup.
MULLION, *n.* bar in window frame.
MULSE, *n.* wine boiled and mingled with honey.
MULTIFARIOUS, *a.* having great variety.
MULTINOMIAL, *a.* having many names.
MULTIPED, *n.* insect with many feet.
MULTIPLE, *n.* number exactly divisible by an-
MULTIPLEX, *a.* many-fold. [other.
MULTIPLICITY, *n.* great variety.
MULTIPLY, *v.* increase in numbers.
MULTUM IN PARVO, L. much in little.
MUM, *n.* malt liquor. MUMBLE, *v.* mutter.
MUMBO JUMBO, *n.* silly popular idol.
MUMMERY, *n.* sport in masks; foolery.
MUMMY, *n.* dead human body embalmed.
MUMPISH, *a.* grum; sullen. [ness.
MUMPS, *n.* inflammation of parotid glands; sullen-
MUMPSIMUS, *n.* obstinate error; prejudice.
MUNDANE, *a.* belonging to this world.
MUNICIPAL, *a.* belonging to a city.
MUNICIPALITY, *n.* community with local self-
MUNIFICENCE, *n.* liberality. [government.
MUNIMENT, *n.* fortification.
MUNITION, *n.* materials for war.
MUNNION, *n.* upright division of Gothic window.
MURAL, *a.* pertaining to a wall.
MURDER, *n.* killing human being with premedi-
MURIATIC, *a.* having nature of brine. [tated malice.
MURKY, *a.* dark; gloomy. [cattle.
MURRAIN, (mur') *n.* infectious disease among
MUSCLE, *n.* fleshy fibre in animals; shell-fish
MUSCOID, *a.* like moss. [(latter, also MUSSEL).
MUSCOLOGY, *n.* description of mosses.
MUSCOVADO, (vä') *n.* unrefined sugar.
MUSCULAR, *a.* relating to muscles; strong.
MUSES, *n. pl.* the nine goddesses presiding over poetry and the arts.
MUSEUM, *n.* repository or cabinet of curiosities.
MUSIC, *n.* science of harmonical sounds; melody or harmony. [procured from it.
MUSK, *n.* an animal, and strong-scented substance
MUSLIN, *n.* fine cotton cloth. [Mussulmans.
MUSSULMAN, *n.* believer in the Koran;—*pl.*
MUST, *v.* grow mouldy;—*n.* new unfermented
MUSTACHE, *n.* long hair on upper lip. [wine.
MUSTER, *v.* assemble;—*n.* review of troops; re-
gister of forces. [or mould.
MUSTY, *a.* affected with mould; spoiled by damp
MUTABLE, *a.* subject or given to change.
MUTATIS MUTANDIS, L. with necessary changes made. [silent.
MUTE, *a.* silent; speechless;—*n.* one who is
MUTILATE, *v.* cut off, as a limb.
MUTINEER, *n.* one who joins in a mutiny.
MUTINOUS, *a.* seditious; disorderly.
MUTINY, *n.* insurrection of soldiers or seamen;—
MUTTON, *n.* flesh of sheep. [also *v.*
MUTUAL, *a.* reciprocal; acting in return.
MUZZLE, *v.* fasten mouth of animal;—*n.* mouth.
MYCOLOGY, *n.* description of the fungi.
MYOLOGY, *n.* description of the muscles.
MYOPY, (mī') *n.* short-sightedness.
MYRIA, *n.* multiplies French weights and measures by 10,000; *e.g.*, myriagramme=about 22 lbs.; myriametre=6 1-5th miles; myriare=100,000 sq. metres; myrialitre=10,000 litres.
MYRIAD, *n.* 10,000; large number.
MYRMIDON, (mer') *n.* rough soldier; ruffian.
MYRRH, *n.* inspissated sap in drops.
MYRTLE, *n.* a shrub. [who shows church relics.
MYSTAGOGUE, *n.* interpreter of mysteries; one
MYSTERIOUS, *a.* full of mystery; obscure.
MYSTERY, *n.* secret; enigma; trade or calling.
MYSTIC, *n.* one who professes to have direct intercourse with God.
MYSTICAL, *a.* obscure; secret; hid. [of mystics.
MYSTICISM, *n.* obscurity of doctrine; doctrines
MYSTIFY, *v.* render obscure or complex.
MYTH, *n.* fable. MYTHICAL, *a.* fabulous.
MYTHOLOGY, *n.* interpretation of myths; system of beliefs respecting heathen deities.

N

NABOB, *n.* prince in India. NACRE, *n.* mother of
NACREOUS, *a.* having an iridescent lustre. [pearl.
NADIR, *n.* point directly opposite the zenith.
NAG, *n.* small horse. NAIAD, *n.* water nymph.
NAIVETE, (naēv-ta) *n.* native simplicity.
NAMBY-PAMBY, *a.* silly; weakly sentimental.
NAMESAKE, *n.* person of the same name.
NANKEEN, *n.* buff-coloured cotton cloth.
NAP *n.* short sleep; woolly substance on cloth.
NAPE, *n.* joint of the neck behind.
NAPERY, *n.* domestic linen.
NAPHTHA, (nap' or naf') *n.* bituminous and inflammable liquid which exudes from the earth.
NARCOTIC, *a.* inducing sleep;—*n.* an opiate.
NARRATIVE, *n.* reciting of particulars; story.
NARROWS, *n. pl.* narrow passage.
NASAL, *a.* pertaining to nose;—*n.* sound uttered
NASCENT, *a.* beginning to exist. [through nose.
NATAL, *a.* relating to nativity.
NATATORY, (nat') *a.* adapted for swimming.
NATION, *n.* people living under one government.
NATIONALITY, *n.* what constitutes a nation; race.
NATIVE, *a.* produced by nature; pertaining to place of one's birth;—*a.* one born in a place.
NATIVITY, *n.* birth; time, manner, &c., of birth.
NATURAL, *a.* relating to nature; not revealed; unaffected;—*n.* idiot; fool. [supernatural.
NATURALISM, *n.* natural religion; denial of the
NATURALIST, *n.* one versed in natural history.
NATURALIZE, *v.* admit to natives' privileges.
NATURE, *n.* whatever is made; essential qualities; constitution; regular course; natural affection; sort; kind. [rupt.
NAUGHT, *n.* nothing. NAUGHTY, *a.* bad; cor-
NAUSEA, *n.* sickness at stomach; loathing.
NAUSEATE, *v.* affect with disgust; loathe.
NAUSEOUS, *a.* loathsome.
NAUTICAL, *a.* pertaining to seamen or navigation.
NAVAL, *a.* belonging to ships.
NAVE, *n.* hub; principal aisle or passage.
NAVEL, *n.* middle of abdomen.
NAVIGABLE, *a.* passable for ships.
NAVY, *n.* fleet of ships.
NAVVY, *a.* labourer at digging.
NAZARITE, *n.* Jew who professed extraordinary
NEAP-TIDE, *n.* low tide. [purity of life.
NEAT-CATTLE, *n. pl.* oxen; cows. [in the eye.
NEBULA, (neb') *n.* dark spot among stars; film
NEBULOSITY, *n.* being nebulous—cloudy or hazy.
NECESSARIANISM, *n.* necessary action of the
NECESSARY, *a.* that must be. [will by motives.
NECESSITATE, *v.* compel.
NECESSITOUS, *a.* very needy.
NECROLOGY, *n.* register of dead, or of deaths.
NECROMANCER, *n.* conjurer.
NECROMANCY, *n.* conjuring.
NECROPOLIS, *n.* burying place or city of dead.
NECROSIS, (o') death in the bone.
NECTAR, *n.* fabled drink of the gods.
NECTARIAL, *a.* pertaining to nectary or honey-
NECTARINE, *n.* fruit of plum kind. [cup of plant.
NE'E, Fr. born, to show lady's maiden name.
NEEDS, *ad.* indispensably. NEEDY, *a.* necessitous.
NEFARIOUS, *a.* abominably wicked; iniquitous.
NEGATIVE, *a.* implying denial;—*n.* word indicating denial, as *not*; a photographic plate;—*v.* prove contrary; deny. [ought to be done.
NEGLIGENCE, *n.* habitual omission of that which
NEGOTIATE, *v.* trade; treat with.
NEGRESS, *n.* female black African.
NEGRO, *n.* African by birth, or descendant of one.
NEGROID, *a.* with negro characteristics.
NEGUS, *n.* wine, water, sugar, and lemon-juice
NEIGH, *v.* whinny;—*n.* voice of horse. [mixed.
NEIGHBOURHOOD, *n.* a place near.
NEMATOID, NEMALINE, *a.* thread-like.
NEM. CON. (*nemine contradicente*), unanimously.
NEMESIS, *n.* goddess personifying anger of the
NEOLOGISM, *n.* new phrase, or doctrine. [gods.
NEOLOGY, *n.* rationalistic theological views.
NEON, *n.* an inert gas in air.
NEOPHYTE, *n.* new convert; novice.
NEO-PLATONISM, *n.* Plato's doctrines mixed with Christianity and Eastern theosophy (200-400 A.D.)
NEPHRITIC, *a.* pertaining to the kidneys.
NE PLUS ULTRA, L. nothing more beyond; per-
NEPOTISM, *n.* favouritism to relations. [fection.
NEPTUNIAN, *a.* pertaining to Neptune or ocean.
NEREID, (ne'-re-id) *n.* sea-nymph.
NERVE, *n.* organ of sensation and motion in animals; firmness; strength; *v.* give vigour to.
NERVINE, *a.* good for the nerves.
NERVOUS, *a.* strong; nervy; easily agitated.
NESCIENCE, *n.* ignorance. [Christ.
NESTORIANISM, *n.* heresy regarding person of
NET, *a.* clear of all charges and deductions; *v.* pro-
NETHER, *a.* lower; infernal. [duce in clear profit.
NETTLE, *n.* prickly plant;—*v.* sting; vex.
NEURALGIC, *a.* pertaining to neuralgia—pain in
NEUROLOGY, *n.* description of nerves. [nerves.
NEUTRALITY, *n.* being neutral, or on neither
NEUTRALIZATION, *n.* rendering neuter. [side.
NEWFANGLED, *a.* newly formed.
NEW STYLE, *n.* Gregorian correction of dates for excess of Julian over tropical year.
NIBBLE, *n.* little bit;—*n.* eat slowly. [of Christ.
NICENE, *a.* made at Nicæa; orthodox on divinity
NICETY, *n.* accuracy; minuteness; delicacy.
NICHE, *n.* small recess in wall for statue.
NICK, *n.* notch; score; exact point.
NICK-NACKS, *n. pl.* small wares; trifles.
NICKNAME, *n.* or *v.* name in sport or contempt.
NICTATE, *v.* wink.
NIDIFICATION, *n.* forming nests and hatching.
NIDULATION, *n.* time of remaining in the nest.
NIECE, *n.* daughter of brother or sister. [person.
NIGGARDLY, *a.* sordid; like a niggard or stingy
NIGHTMARE, *n.* sensation of weight about breast
NIGRESCENT, *a.* becoming black. [in sleep.
NIHILISM, *n.* nothingness, social, political, and religious. [spaired of.
NIL DESPERANDUM, L. nothing is to be de-
NIMBLE, *a.* brisk; light and quick in motion.
NIMBUS, *n.* circle of rays.
NINCOMPOOP, *n.* ninny; simpleton.
NIPPERS, *n.* small pincers.
NIPPLE, *n.* teat. [Buddhism.
NIRVANA, (va') *n.* highest state of perfection in
NISI PRIUS, *n.* court to try matters of fact.
NIT, *n.* egg of insect. NITID, *a.* shining.
NITRATE, *n.* salt formed of nitric acid and a
NITRE, *n.* nitrate of potash. [base.
NITRIC, *a.* containing nitre. NITROGEN, *n.* ele-
NITROUS, *a.* pertaining to nitre. [ment of nitre.
NOBLESSE, (bles') *n.* body of nobles.
NOCTAMBULIST, *n.* one who walks in sleep.
NOCTURN, *n.* religious song for worship by night.
NOCTURNAL, *a.* nightly. [now part of matins.
NOCUOUS, *a.* noxious; hurtful.
NODDLE, *n.* the head. NODATED, *a.* knotted.
NODDY, *n.* simpleton; sea-fowl easily taken.
NODE, *n.* point where planet's orbit intersects
NODOSE, *a.* knotty. [ecliptic.
NODULAR, *a.* knot-formed. NODULE, *n.* small knot
NOETIC, *a.* performed by the intellect. [or lump.
NOGGIN, *n.* wooden cup. NOISOME, *a.* offensive.
NOISY, *a.* making noise.
NOLENS VOLENS, L. willing or unwilling.
NOLI ME TANGERE, L. touch me not; lip-cancer.
NOLLE PROSEQUI, L. withdrawing a suit.
NOMAD, *n.* one who leads wandering and pastoral
NO MAN'S LAND, *n.* debateable land. [life.
NOM DE GUERRE, Fr. name assumed for business.
NOM DE PLUME, Fr. name assumed as an author.
NOMENCLATURE, *n.* names used in any art or
NOMINAL, *a.* in name only; not real. [science.
NOMINALISM, *n.* that general notions (*e.g. tree*) exist only as names, and have no corresponding realities; opposite of *Realism*.
NOMINEE, *n.* one designated by another.
NON, *n.* in composition, *not*.
NONAGE, *n.* minority in age.
NONAGENARIAN, *n.* one 90 years old.
NONCE, *n.* purpose; design.
NONCHALANCE, *n.* indifference; coolness.
NON COMPOS MENTIS, L. not sound in mind.
NONCONDUCTOR, *n.* substance that does not transmit electricity.
NONCONFORMITY, *n.* want of conformity.
NONDESCRIPT, *a.* that has not been described.
NONENTITY, *n.* thing not existing.
NONES, *n. pl.* in *Rome*, 7th of March, May, July, and October, and 5th of other months.
NONJUROR, *n.* one who refuses to swear allegiance.
NONPAREIL, (non-pa-rel') *n.* small printing type.
NONPLUS, *n.* puzzle;—*v.* put to a stand; puzzle.
NONSENSE, *n.* words without meaning.
NONSENSICAL, *n.* inconclusive inference;—*a.* un-
NON SEQUITUR, L. it does not follow. [meaning.
NONSUIT, *n.* stoppage of suit at law;—*v.* adjudge
NOOK, *n.* corner. [that plaintiff drops his suit.
NOOLOGY, *n.* science of mental phenomena.
NOOSE, *n.* running knot.
NORMAL, *a.* according to rule.
NORMAN, *n.* of Normandy; style o. architecture.
NORNS, *n. pl.* the Three Fates, *past, present*, and *future* (Scandinavian).
NORSE, *n.* Norwegian language.
NOSEGAY, *n.* bunch of flowers.
NOSOLOGY, *n.* classification of diseases.
NOSTALGIA, *n.* home sickness.
NOSTRIL, *n.* passage through the nose.
NOSTRUM, *n.* medicine whose ingredients are not
NOTA BENE, L. mark well (N.B.). [made public.
NOTABILIA, L. things worthy of notice.
NOTABLE, *a.* remarkable; *n.* person of distinction.
NOTARIAL, *a.* relating to or done by a notary.
NOTARY, *n.* officer who attests writings.
NOTATION, *n.* noting by marks, figures, or char-
NOTCH, *n.* cut or nick [acters.
NOTHINGNESS, *n.* non-existence; no value
NOTICEABLE, *a.* worthy of observation.
NOTIFY, *v.* declare; make known.
NOTORIETY, *n.* public knowledge or exposure.
NOTORIOUS, *a.* publicly known; usually, as known
NOURISHMENT, *n.* food. [to disadvantage.
NOUS, *n.* the mind.
NOVATIANISM, *n.* second marriage unlawful and non-readmission of lapsed to Church commu-
NOVELIST, *n.* writer of novels; innovator. [nion.
NOVELTY, *n.* newness. NOVICE, *n.* beginner.
NOVITIATE, *n.* time of learning or trial.
NOXIOUS, *a.* hurtful; destructive.
NOYADE, (nwa-yad) *n.* putting to death by drown-
NOZZLE, *n.* nose; snout. [ing.
NUANCE, *n.* Fr. gradations of colour from lightest
NUBILE, *a.* marriageable. [to darkest.
NUCLEUS, *n.* body about which anything is col-
NUDITY, *n.* nakedness. [lected; body of a comet.
NUDUM PACTUM, *n.* null agreement.
NUGATORY, *a.* of no force; trifling; futile.
NUGGET, *n.* lump of metal or ore.
NUISANCE, *n.* something annoying or offensive.
NULLIFY, *v.* make void; deprive of force.
NULLITY, *n.* want of force. [feeling.
NUMB, *a.* torpid; void of feeling;—*v.* deprive of
NUMERAL, *a.* of number;—*n.* letter for a number.
NUMERATION, *n.* act or art of numbering.
NUMERATOR, *n.* number that shows how many
NUMERICAL, *a.* denoting number. [parts are taken.
NUMISMATICS, (mat') *n. pl.* science of coins and medals. [to history.
NUMISMATOLOGY, *n.* relation of coins and medals
NUMSKULL, *n.* blockhead.
NUN, *n.* secluded woman, vowed to chastity and
NUNCIO, *n.* ambassador of the Pope. [religion.
NUNCUPATIVE, (cū') *a.* verbally pronounced, not
NUNNERY, *n.* house for nuns; convent. [written.
NUPTIAL, *a.* pertaining to marriage or nuptials.
NURSERY, *n.* room for young children; plantation of young trees. [*v.* feed; educate.
NURTURE, *a.* that which nurtures; education;—
NUTATION, *n.* apparent vibratory motion of the
NUTGALL, *n.* excrescence of oak. [earth's axis.
NUTMEG, *n.* kind of aromatic nut.
NUTRIMENT, *n.* that which nourishes.
NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE, *a.* nourishing.
NUZZLE, *v.* lie snug. NYE, *n.* brood of pheasants.
NYMPH, *n.* goddess; lady.
NYMPHA, *n.* chrysalis of an insect. [in females.
NYMPHOMANIA, *n.* uncontrollable sexual desire

O

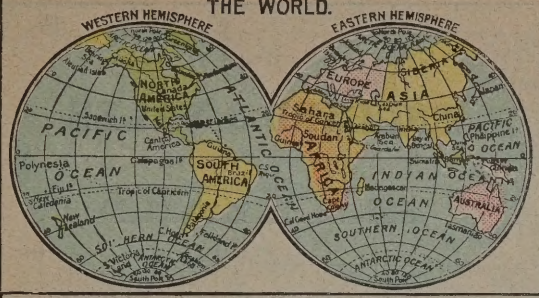
OAKEN, *a.* made of oak. OAKUM, *n.* old rope un-
OASIS, (o' or a') *n.* fertile spot in a desert. [twisted.
OATEN, *a.* of oats.
OATH, *n.* solemn affirmation, with appeal to God
OBDURACY, *n.* hardness of heart. [for its truth.
OBEISANCE, *n.* act of reverence; bow.
OBELISK, *n.* quadrangular pyramid.
OBELIZE, *v.* mark with obelus (—); mark as spu-
OBERON, *n.* king of fairies. [rious or suspected.
OBESITY, *n.* fatness; corpulence.
OBITER DICTUM, L. incidental opinion. [deaths.
OBITUARY, *n.* register of deaths;—*a.* relating to
OBJECT, *n.* that on which we are employed.
OBJECT, *v.* oppose by words or reasons.
OBJECTIONABLE, *a.* liable to objections.
OBJECTION, *n.* adverse reason. [thinker's mind.
OBJECTIVE, *a.* contained in the object, not in
OBLATE, *a.* broad or flattened at the poles.
OBLATION, *n.* offering. [duty; bond.
OBLIGATION, *n.* binding force of vow, law or
OBLIGATORY, *a.* imposing an obligation; bind-
OBLIGE, *v.* constrain; bind; gratify. [ing.
OBLIVIOUS, *a.* causing forgetfulness or oblivion.
OBLONG, *a.* longer than broad.
OBLIQUE, *a.* deviating from a right line.
OBLIQUITY, *n.* deviation from a right line, or
OBLITERATE, *v.* blot out. [from moral rectitude.
OBLOQUY, *n.* calumnious language.
OBNOXIOUS, *a.* liable; exposed.
OBOLUS, (ob') *n.* ancient Greek coin, about 1½d.
OBSCENE, *a.* grossly indelicate and disgusting.
OBSCURANTISM, *n.* opposing the progress of knowledge.
OBSCURE, *n.* dark; not easily understood; not much
OBSECRATION, *n.* entreaty. [known;—*v.* darken.
OBSEQUIES, *n. pl.* funeral solemnities.
OBSEQUIOUS, *a.* submissive.
OBSERVABLE, *a.* that may be observed; remark-
OBSERVANCE, *n.* attention. [able.
OBSERVANDA, L. things to be noticed.
OBSERVANT, *a.* regardful.
OBSERVATION, *n.* remark; notice.
OBSERVATORY, *n.* place for astronomical observa-
OBSIDIAN, *n.* vitreous lava or volcanic glass. [tions.
OBSOLESCENT, *a.* going out of use.
OBSOLETE, *a.* gone into disuse; out of date.
OBSTACLE, *n.* that which hinders; obstruction.
OBSTA PRINCIPIIS, L. resist the beginnings.
OBSTETRIC, *a.* pertaining to midwifery.
OBSTINACY, *n.* stubbornness; being obstinate.
OBSTREPEROUS, *a.* clamorous; turbulent. [ders.
OBSTRUCTION, *n.* that which obstructs or hin-
OBSTRUENT, *a.* stopping up, as natural passages.
OBTRUDE, *v.* force in or on, though unwelcome.
OBTRUSIVE, *a.* apt to obtrude.
OBTUSE, *a.* not acute; dull. OBUMBRATE, *v.* shade.
OBVERSE, *a.* having base narrower than top.
OBVERSE, *n.* face of a coin.
OBVIATE, *v.* meet; prevent; remove.
OBVIOUS, *a.* open; evident.
OCCASIONAL, *a.* occurring at times.
OCCIDENTAL, *a.* western.
OCCIPITAL, (ok-sip') *a.* pertaining to occiput or
OCCULT, *a.* secret; hidden. [back part of head.
OCCUPANT, *n.* one in occupancy or possession.
OCCURRENCE, *n.* any event.
OCHRE, (ō'ker) *n.* clay used as a pigment.
OCTAGON, *n.* figure of eight sides and angles.
OCTANT, *n.* eighth of a circle.
OCTAVE, *n.* an eighth in music.
OCTAVO, *n.* book with eight leaves to a sheet.
OCTENNIAL, *a* coming once in eight years.
OCTOGENARIAN, *n.* person 80 years of age.
OCTOPUS, (oc') cuttle fish with eight arms. [son.
OCTOROON, *n.* child of quadroon and white per-
OCTROI, (trwaw) *n.* town dues, paid at the gates.
OCULIST, *n.* one skilled in eye diseases. [ish harem.
ODALISK, ODALISQUE, *n.* female slave in Turk-
ODDITY, *n.* singularity; singular person.
ODDS, *n pl.* inequality; excess; advantage.
ODE, *n.* short poem. ODIN, WODEN, *n.* chief god of
ODIOUS, *a.* very offensive. [Northern mythology.
ODIUM, *n.* quality of provoking hate.
ODONTOLOGY, *n.* anatomy of teeth. [ous; fragrant.
ODOROUS, *a.* sweet of scent or odour; odorifer-
ŒSOPHAGUS, (sof) *n.* food passage down the
OFFAL, *n.* refuse; entrails. [throat.
OFFENSIVE, *a.* displeasing.
OFFERTORY, (of') *n.* service during collection; offering. [business.
OFFICE, *n.* public employment; function; place of
OFFICIAL, *a.* derived from office;—*n.* one hold-
OFFICIATE, *v.* perform an office. [ing public office.
OFFICIOUS, *a.* doing kind offices; forward.
OFFING, *n.* the sea at distance from shore.
OFFSCOURING, *n.* refuse or rejected matter.
OFFSET, *n.* shoot or sprout; equivalent.
OGEE, *n.* moulding formed like letter S.
OGHAM, *n.* ancient Irish writing.
OGIVE, (jiv) *n.* Gothic pointed arch.
OGLE, *v.* look with side glances;—*n.* side glance.
OGRE, *n.* frightful monster. [electrical resistance.
OHM, OHMAD, *n.* British Association unit of
OIL-CLOTH, *n.* cloth oiled for floors, &c.
OILY, *a.* like oil; smooth.
OINTMENT, *n.* any soft unctuous matter.
OLEAGINOUS, *a.* oily.
OLEASTER, *n.* wild olive. [pared from animal fat.
OLEOMARGARINE, *n.* substitute for butter pre-
OLFACTORY, *a.* having sense of smelling.
OLIGARCHY, *n.* government in the hands of a
OLIO, *n.* medley. [few men.
OLITORY, *a.* belonging to kitchen garden.
OLIVE, *n.* tree yielding oil; emblem of peace.
OLLA PODRIDA, Sp. any odd mixture. [history.
OLYMPIAD, *n.* period of four years in Grecian
OLYMPIC, *a.* pertaining to Olympia and its games.
OMEGA, *n.* last Greek letter; last.
OMELET, *n.* fritter of eggs. OMEN, *n.* prognostic;
OMINOUS, *a.* foreboding ill. [sign.
OMISSION, *n.* neglect; failure.
OMNIPOTENCE, *n.* unlimited or infinite power.
OMNIPRESENCE, *n.* presence in every place.
OMNISCIENCE, *n.* infinite wisdom.
OMNIVOROUS, *a.* all-devouring.
ONANISM, *n.* self-pollution. [miner's wages.
ONCOST, *n.* mineral labour charges other than
ON DIT, (ong dee) Fr. they say; a report.
ONEIROLOGY, *n.* science of dreams.
ONEROUS, *a.* comprising a burden.
ONION, (un'yun) *n.* plant with bulbous root.
ONOMATOPŒIA, (pee') *n.* agreement between
ONSET, *n.* attack. [sense and sound of words.
ONTOLOGY, *n.* science of being.
ONYX, *n.* gem. ONUS, *n.* burden.
ONUS PROBANDI, L. duty or burden of proving.
OOLITE, *n.* limestone, of globules clustered together without visible base.
OOLOGY, (o-ol') *n.* history of eggs.
OPACITY, *n.* being opaque or not transparent.
OPAL, *n.* stone of changeable colours.
OPALINE, *a.* like opal.
OPERA, *n.* dramatic composition set to music.
OPERATIC, (at') *a.* of the opera. [labouring person.
OPERATIVE, *a.* acting; with power to act;—*n.*
OPERCULAR, (per') *a.* having lid or gill-cover.
OPEROSE, *a.* laborious.
OPHICLEIDE, *n.* large brass wind instrument.
OPHIDIAN, *a.* relating to serpents.
OPHIOLOGY, *n.* history and description of ser-
OPHTHALMIC, *a.* relating to the eye. [pents.
OPHTHALMIA, *n.* disease of the eyes.
OPIATE, *n.* medicine causing sleep.
OPINE, *v.* think; be of opinion.
OPINIONATIVE, *a.* stiff in opinion.
OPIUM, *n.* inspissated juice of the poppy.
OPOSSUM, *n.* American quadruped.
OPPONENT, *a.* that opposes;—*n.* opposer.
OPPORTUNE, *a.* timely; seasonable.

OPPOSITE, *a.* contrary in position; adverse.
OPPOSITION, *a.* resistance; an opposing party.
OPPRESSIVE, *a.* burdensome; unjust.
OPPROBRIUM, *n.* scornful reproach; infamy.
OPTATIVE, *a.* expressing desire or wish.
OPTICAL, *a.* pertaining to vision or optics.[vision.
OPTICS, *n. pl.* science of the nature and laws of
OPTIMISM, *n.* the doctrine that everything is for
OPTIONAL, *a.* left to choice or option. [the best.
OPULENCE, *n.* wealth; riches.
ORACLE, *n.* opinion deemed infallible; wise man.
ORACULAR, *a.* uttering oracles; authoritative.
ORAL, delivered by the mouth.
ORANGEMAN, *n.* upholder of Protestant ascend-
ORANGERY, *n.* plantation of orange trees. [ancy.
ORANG-OUTANG, *n.* great ape, having deformed resemblance to man.
ORATORIO, *n.* sacred drama set to music: chapel.
ORATORY, *n.* art of public speaking; small chapel.
ORBICULAR, *a.* circular; spherical.
ORBIT, *n.* path of a planet or comet; cavity of
ORCADIAN, *a.* belonging to Orkney. [the eye.
ORCHARD, *n.* assemblage or garden of fruit trees.
ORCHESTRA, (or'kes) *n.* part of theatre for musicians; the musicians.
ORDEAL, *n.* trial by fire or water; severe scrutiny.
ORDERLY, *a.* regular;—*ad.* methodically;—*n.* officer's messenger.
ORDINAL, *a.* noting order;—*n.* book of rites.
ORDINANCE, *n.* rule; law; rite. [public table.
ORDINARY, *a.* usual; inferior;—*n.* church judge;
ORDINATE, *n.* straight line from any point in abscissa to any point in curve.
ORDNANCE, *n.* heavy artillery; cannon.
ORDONNANCE, *n.* proper disposition of parts in
ORDURE, *n.* dung; filth. [pictures, buildings, &c.
ORE, *n.* compound of metal and other matter.
OREAD, *n.* mountain nymph.
ORGAN, *n.* instrument of action or motion; wind instrument of music. [taining organs.
ORGANISM, *n.* organic structure or structure con-
ORGANIZE, *v.* form with organs; form in due order.
ORGANON, *n.* instrument; book of scientific
ORGIES, (or'jez) *n. pl.* frantic revels. [methods.
ORIEL, *n.* bay window.
ORIENTAL, *a.* eastern. ORIFICE, *n.* opening.
ORIFLAMME, *n.* ancient French royal standard.
ORIGENISM, *n.* Neo-platonic christianity.
ORIGIN, *n.* beginning; source. [things.
ORIGINALITY, *n.* being original or producing new
ORIGINATE, *v.* bring into existence; take rise;
ORION, (ri) *n.* southern constellation. [begin.
ORISON, (or') *n.* prayer.
ORMOLU, (or') *n.* brass or copper gilt.
ORMUZD, *n.* chief deity of ancient Persians—Parsees; the good principle opposed to *Ahriman* the evil principle.
ORNAMENTAL, *a.* tending to adorn or embellish.
ORNATE, *a.* adorned; decorated.
ORNITHOLITE, *n.* petrified bird.
ORNITHOLOGY, *n.* science which treats of birds.
OROLOGY, *n.* science of mountains
ORPHAN, *n.* fatherless or motherless child.
ORPHANAGE, *n.* state of, home for, orphans.
ORPHEAN,(fē')*a.*of Orpheus; melodious.[planets.
ORRERY, *n.* instrument to show revolutions of
ORRA, *a.* odd; left over; occasional (Scotch).
ORTHODOXY, *n.* soundness in doctrine.
ORTHOEPY, *n.* correct pronunciation of words.
ORTHOGRAPHY, *n.* correct spelling.
ORTHOPAEDIC, *a.* relating to orthopaedy or cur-
OSCILLATE, *v.* swing; vibrate.[ing of deformities.
OSCILLATORY, (os') *a.* moving as a pendulum.
OSCITATION, *n.* act of gaping.
OSCULATE, *v.* kiss; coincide, as two curves.
OSIER, *n.* willow. [Isis.
OSIRIS, (si') *n.* chief Egyptian deity, husband of
OSMANLI, *n.* official functionary; placeman
OSSEOUS, *a.* bony; like bone. [(Turkish).
OSSIANIC, *a.* relating to Ossian, Celtic poet.
OSSICLE,*n.*small bone. OSSIFY,*v.*change to bone.
OSSIVOROUS, *a.* feeding on bones.
OSTENSIBLE, *a.* apparent.
OSTENSIVE, *a.* tending to show; exhibiting.
OSTENTATIOUS, *a.* affectedly showy; gaudy.
OSTEOLOGY, *n.* description of bones.
OSTIARY, *n.* mouth of a river.
OSTRACISE, *v.* inflict ostracism. [ancient Athens.
OSTRACISM, *n.* banishment by popular vote in
OSTRICH, *n.* large bird with very short wings.
OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE, L. dignified ease
OTOLOGY, *n.* description of the ear.
OTTAVA RIMA, (ta') *n.* verse of two triplet rhymes and a couplet (e.g., *Don Juan*).
OTTER, *n.* amphibious quadruped.
OTTO, OTTAR, *n.* essential oil of roses.
OTTOMAN, *n.* stuffed seat; Turk;—*a.* of Turkey.
OUBLIETTE, *n.* dungeon for life-imprisonment.
OUROLOGY, *n.* judging of diseases by urine.
OUST, *v.* eject with force. [*sure*, &c.
OUT, as prefix, means *distance, in greater mea-*
OUTDO, *v.* surpass.
OUTFIT, *n.* equipment for a voyage.
OUTHEROD, *v.* exceed in cruelty or absurdity.
OUTHOUSE, *n.* appendage to the mansion.
OUTING, *n.* excursion; airing.
OUTLANDISH, *a.* foreign; rustic. [fit of law.
OUTLAW, *v.n.* deprive, or one deprived, of bene-
OUTLAWRY, *n.* making or being an outlaw.
OUTLAY, *n.* expenditure.
OUTLINE, *n.* exterior line of a figure; sketch.
OUTPOST, *n.* station without a camp.
OUTRAGE, *n.* insult;—*n.* violence; insult.
OUTRAGEOUS, *a.* beyond reason, decency, &c.
OUTRANCE, (ootrongs) *n.* the last extremity.
OUTRE (tre') *a.* overstrained; exaggerated.
OUTRIDE, *v.* ride faster than.
OUTRIDER, *n.* attending servant on horseback.
OUTRIGHT, *ad.* immediately; completely.
OUTSET, *n.* beginning; opening.
OUTSKIRT, *n.* border; suburb.
OUTSTRIP, *v.* outgo; exceed; leave behind.
OUTWIT, *v.* overcome by stratagem.
OUTWORK, *n.* fortification.
OVAL, *a.* egg-shaped; ovate; oblong;—*n.* egg-
OVARIOUS, *a.* consisting of eggs. [shaped body.
OVARY, *n.* place where eggs are formed.
OVATION, *n.* inferior or less formal triumph.
OVEN, *n.* arched cavity for baking.
OVER, as prefix, means *excess* or *superiority*.
OVERALLS, *n.* kind of long trousers.
OVERBEARING, *a.* haughty and dogmatical.
OVERCAST, *a.* overspread with gloom; sewed
OVERCHARGE, *n.* excessive load or price. [over.
OVERDRAW, *v.* draw orders beyond the credit.
OVERGROWTH, *n.* exuberant or excessive growth.
OVERHAUL, *v.* turn over and examine; overtake.
OVERHEAR, *v.* hear by accident.
OVERLOOK, *v.* inspect; neglect; excuse.
OVERPOISE, *n.* preponderant weight.
OVERREACH, *v.* deceive.
OVERRUN, *v.* spread over; ravage; overflow.
OVERSEER, *n.* supervisor.
OVERSHOT, *a.* receiving water over a wheel.
OVERSIGHT, *n.* mistake; superintendence.
OVERT, *a.* open; public.
OVERTAKE, *v.* come up with.
OVERTURE, *n.* opening; proposal; introductory
OVERWEENING, *a.* conceited. [piece of music.
OVERWHELM, *v.* overpower and crush.
OVICULAR, *a.* pertaining to an egg.
OVIFORM, *a.* egg-shaped. OVINE, *a.* relating to
OVIPAROUS, *a.* producing eggs. [sheep.
OVULE, *n.* rudimentary seed or egg.
OWING, *a.* due; imputable to. [to sorrel.
OWN, *v.* avow; possess. OXALIC, (al') *a.* relating
OXYDE, *n.* compound of oxygen and a base.
OXYDATION, *n.* converting into an oxyde.
OXYDIZE, *v.* convert into an oxyde. [part of air.
OXYGEN, *n.* gas which generates acids; respirable
OXYGENATE, *v.* cause to combine with oxygen;
OXYGENOUS, *a.* pertaining to oxygen. [oxydize.
OXYMEL, *n.* mixture of vinegar and honey.
OXYMORON, (mo') *n.* words of opposite meanings
OYER, *n.* hearing or trial of causes. [connected.
OYSTER, *n.* bivalvular shell-fish.
OZONE, *n.* peculiar principle in the atmosphere.

P

PABULAR, *a.* pertaining to food or pabulum.
PACHALIC, (shaw') *n.* jurisdiction of pacha.
PACHA, *n.* Turkish viceroy. [thick-skinned.
PACHYDERM, *n.* non-ruminant hoofed animal;
PACIFIC, *a.* conciliatory; pacificatory.
PACIFY, *v.* appease; allay. [gain.
PACKMAN, *n.* peddler. PACT, *n.* covenant; bar-
PACTOLIAN, *a.* relating to Pactolus, river with
PADDOCK, *n.* small inclosure; toad.[golden sands.
PADLOCK, *n.* movable lock for a staple.
PÆAN, *n.* song of triumph or joy.
PAGANISM, *n.* heathenism.
PAGEANT, PAGEANTRY, *n.* pompous show.
PAGODA, (gō') *n.* Indian idol, temple, and coin.
PAIDEUTICS, *n.* science of education.
PAILLASSE, *n.* straw bed.
PAINTER, *n.* one who paints; rope to fasten a
PAL, PALL, *n.* accomplice. [boat.
PALADIN, *n.* knight-errant. [the shoulders.
PALANQUIN, (kēn') *n.* covered carriage borne on
PALATABLE, *a.* pleasing to the taste or palate.
PALATAL, (pal') *n.* letter uttered by tongue and
PALATIAL,*a.*like a palace.[palate or roof of mouth.
PALATINE, (pal') *a.* or *n.* with, or one with, royal
PALAVER,*v.* flatter; *n.* deceptive talk.[privileges.
PALE, *n.* fence, as *pale* of the church.
PALEACEOUS, *a.* like chaff. [ively.
PALEOGRAPHY, (og') *n.* ancient writings collect-
PALEOLITHIC, *a.* of earlier stone period of prehistoric times.
PALEOLOGY, *n.* treatise on antiquities.
PALEONTOLOGY, *n.* natural history of ancient
[animals and plants; fossil geological remains.
PALESTRA, *n.* wrestling-place or gymnasium.
PALETOT, (to) *n.* loose, thin coat.
PALETTE, PALLET, *n.* painter's colour board;
PALFREY,*n.*small horse.[nut of watch; straw bed.
PALIMPSEST, *n.* parchment with one writing be-
PALING, *n.* fence work. [low another.
PALINGENESIS, *n.* regeneration; insect changes.
PALINODE, *n.* recantation in verse.
PALISADE, *n.*fortification of pales or stakes.[cloy.
PALL, *n.* coffin covering;—*v.* make vapid; cloak;
PALLADIUM, *n.*statue of Pallas; effective defence.
PALLIATIVE,*n.*that which palliates or extenuates;
PALLID, *a.* pale; wan. [—*a.* mitigating.
PALL-MALL, *n.* game with ball, mallet, and ring;
gave name to Pall-Mall in London.
PALM, *n.* tree; inner part of hand; *v.*impose upon.
PALMER,*n.*pilgrim from H. Land with palmstaff.
PALM-OIL, oil got from palms
PALMY, *a.* flourishing.
PALMETTO, *n.* palm tree.
PALMY, *a.* flourishing.
PALMISTRY, *n.* telling fortunes by the hand.
PALM-SUNDAY, *n.* Sunday next before Easter
PALPABLE, *a.* that may be felt.
PALPEBRAL, *a.* relating to the eyelids.
PALPITATE, *v.* throb or beat, as the heart.
PALSY, *n.* loss of power of voluntary muscular
PALTER, *v.* fail; shift; play tricks; balk. [motion.
PALTRY, *a.* mean; pitiful; insignificant.
PAMPAS, *n.* South American prairies.
PAMPER, *v.* feed to the full.
PAMPHLET, *n.* sheets stitched but not bound.
PAN, *n.* fabled god of flocks and herds.
PANACEA, (sē') *n.* universal remedy. [games.
PANCRATIUM, *n.* boxing and wrestling at Greek
PANCREAS, (pan') *n.* soft gland of the body;
sweet-bread. [books, authorised by Justinian.
PANDECTS, *n. pl.* digest of Roman civil law in 50
PANDEMONIUM, *n.* council-hall of evil spirits.
PANDER, *n.* pimp; mean wretch.
PANE, *n.* sheet of glass.
PANEGYRIC, *a.* or *n.* laudatory, or laudatory
PANEL, *n.* square of wainscot; jury roll. [speech
PANIC, *n.* sudden fright without good cause.
PANNEL, *n.* rustic saddle; legal term for jury; in Scotland, prisoner at the bar.
PANNIER, *n.* basket to be carried on horses.
PANOPLY, *n.* complete armour.
PANORAMA, *n.* complete view. [races.
PANSLAVISM, *n.* scheme to unite all the Slavic
PANTALOON, *n.* breeches and stockings in one piece; clown.
PANTHEISM, *n.* that the universe is God.
PANTHEON, *n.* temple in Rome to all gods. [ing.
PANTOGRAPH, *n.* instrument to copy any draw-
PANTOMIME, *n.* representing in dumb show.
PAPACY, *n.* office and dignity of the pope.
PAPAL, *a.* belonging to the pope.
PAPAVEROUS, *a.* resembling the poppy.
PAPIER-MACHE, (pap-yā-ma'-shā) *n.*articles made of paper pulp japanned.
PAPILIONACEOUS, *a.* resembling a butterfly.
PAPILLARY, *a.* resembling nipples.
PAPIST, *n.* Roman Catholic.
PAPPOUS, *a.* downy. PAPPY, *a.* succulent.
PAPULOUS, *a.* covered with little vesicles.
PAPYRUS, (pī') *n.* Egyptian plant and paper made
PAR, *n.* state of equality; equal value. [from it.
PARABLE, *n.* illustrative story.
PARABOLA, (ab') *n.* conic section. [similitude.
PARABOLIC, (bol') *a.* expressed by parable or
PARACHUTE, (par'a-shoot) *n.* instrument to ease descent in a balloon.
PARACLETE, *n.* Holy Ghost; advocate.
PARADE, *n.* pompous exhibition; military display.
PARADIGM, (dim) *n.* example; model.
PARADISAICAL, (sā") *a.* pertaining to paradise.
PARADISE, *n.* garden of Eden; heaven.
PARADOX, *n.* tenet seemingly absurd, yet true.
PARAFFIN,*n.*substance got from Boghead cannel-
PARAGON, *n.* pattern of excellence. [coal.
PARAGRAPH, *n.* distinct part of a discourse.
PARALLAX, *n.* change of place in a heavenly body as viewed from different points.
PARALLEL, *a.* equally distant;—*n.* line equally distant from another at all points;—*v.* compare.
PARALLELISM, *n.* likeness in important particu-
PARALOGISM, (al'ō-jizm) *n.* false reasoning. [lars.
PARALYTIC,*n.*one affected with paralysis or palsy.
PARALYZE, *v.* strike with palsy; destroy action.
PARAMOUNT, *a.* chief; superior to all others.
PARAMOUR, *n.* lover; mistress, *in a bad sense.*
PARAPET, *n.* wall for defence.
PARAPHERNALIA, *n. pl.* apparel and ornaments
PARAPHRASE, *n.* copious explanation. [moon.
PARASELENE, *n.* circle round the moon; mock
PARASITE, *n.* hanger on; plant growing on an-
PARBOIL, *v.* boil partly. [other.
PARCAE, *n.* the Fates.
PARCEL, *n.* small bundle; portion.
PARCENARY, *n.* being parceners or joint heirs.
PARCHMENT, *n.* skin of sheep or goat dressed for
PARE, *v.* gradually diminish. [writing on.
PAREGORIC,(gor') *n.*medicine that mitigates pain.
PARENTHESIS, (ren') *n.* sentence or part of it, included in curved lines, thus ( ).
PARERGON, (er') *n.* side work; not one's main
PARGET, (par'jet) *n.* gypsum; plaster-stone. [duty.
PARHELION, *n.* mock sun; *pl.* Parhelia.
PARIAH, (pā're-a) *n.* lowest caste in Hindostan.
PARIETAL, (rī') *a.* pertaining to or forming a wall.
PARI PASSU, L. with equal pace.
PARISH, *n.* unit in local government.
PARISHIONER, *n.* one belonging to a parish.
PARISIAN, *n.* inhabitant of Paris.
PARITY, *n.* equality of number, likeness, quantity.
PARLANCE, *n.* talk; conversation. [&c.
PARLEY, *n.* conference; oral treaty;—*v.* dally.
PARLIAMENT, *n.* the legislature of Great Britain.
PAROCHIAL, *a.* belonging to a parish.
PARODY, *n.* different application of words;—*v.* apply differently; give burlesque imitation.
PAROLE, *n.* word of honour; verbal promise.
PAROQUET, (par'o-ket) *n.* small parrot.
PAROTID, (rot') *a.* noting glands near the ears.
PAROXYSM, *n.* violent fit of pain.
PARQUETRY, *n.* inlaid floor forming figure.
PARRICIDE, *n.* murder, or murderer, of parent.
PARRY, *v.* ward off.
PARSEE, *n.* Persian immigrant into Hindostan.
PARSIMONIOUS, *a.* frugal to excess.
PARSIMONY, *n.* excessive economy.
PARSONAGE,*n.*house of parson or parish minister.
PARTERRE, *n.* level plot of ground.
PARTHENON, *n.* temple of Minerva at Athens.
PARTIAL, *a.* including a part; not general; biased.
PARTIALITY, *n.* undue bias.
PARTICEPS CRIMINIS, L. sharer in a crime.
PARTICIPANT, *a.* sharing; partaking; *n.* partaker.
PARTICIPLE,*n.*a word partlynoun and partlyverb.
PARTICLE, *n.* minute portion of matter; atom.
PARTICULARITY, *n.* minuteness of detail.
PARTICULARIZE, *v.* name particulars or details.
PARTISAN, *n.* adherent to a party.
PARTITION, *v.* or *n.* separate, or that which sepa-
PARTNER, *n.* associate in business; sharer. [rates.
PARTRIDGE, *n.* well-known bird of game.
PARTURITION, *n.* act of giving birth.
PARVENU, *n.* upstart.
PASCHAL, *a.* pertaining to the passover.
PASQUINADE, *n.* satirical writing.
PASSABLE, *a.* that may be passed; tolerable.
PASS-BOOK, *n.* book to enter articles bought on
PASSE, (sā') Fr. past prime; out of use. [credit.
PASSENGER, *n.* one that travels in some public
PASSERINE, *a.* relating to sparrows. [conveyance.
PASSIBLE, *a.* susceptible of impressions.
PASSIM, *ad.* everywhere.
PASSION, *n.* suffering; strong emotion.
PASSIONATE, *a.* easily excited.
PASSION-PLAY,*n.*play showing sufferings of Christ held every ten years in Bavaria.
PASSIVE, *a.* receiving impressions; unresisting.
PASSOVER, *n.* Jewish feast commemorating the
PASSPORT, *n.* permission to pass; license.[exodus.
PASTEBOARD,*n.* species of thick paper.
PASTERN, *n.* horse's joint next the foot.
PASTILLE, *n.* roll of paste; kind of perfume.
PASTIME, *n.* diversion; sport. [scribing rural life.
PASTORAL, *a.* rural; of a pastor;—*n.* poem de-
PASTORATE, *n.* office of pastor or minister.
PASTRY, *n.* pies; tarts; cakes.
PASTURAGE,*n.*lands grazed by cattle: grass; pas-
PASTY, *a.* like paste or dough;—*n.* pie. [ture.
PATCHWORK, *n.* bits of cloth sewed together;
PATE,*n.*head; skin of calf's head [bungling work.
PATEN, *n.* small plate for the eucharist.[—*a.* open.
PATENT, *n.* *v* grant of, or grant, exclusive right;
PATENTEE, *n.* holder of a patent.
PATERNAL, *a.* fatherly; hereditary.
PATERNITY, *n.* relation of a father.
PATERNOSTER, *n.* Lord's prayer.
PATHETIC, *a.* affecting; with pathos—warmth,
PATHIC, *n.* male who submits to sodomy.[passion.
PATHOGNOMY, *n.* expression of the passions and their signs. [of diseases.
PATHOLOGY, *n.* science of causes and symptoms
PATIBULARY, *a.* relating to gallows or cross.
PATIENCE, *n.* power of suffering; perseverance.
PATOIS, (twa) *n.* language of lower classes.
PATRIARCH, *n.* head of family or church.
PATRICIAN, *n. a.* nobleman, or of noble family.
PATRIMONY, *n.* estate derived by inheritance.
PATRIOTISM, *n.* love of country. [fathers.
PATRISTIC, *a.* pertaining to the ancient Christian
PATROL, *n.* guard that goes round a camp at
PATRONAGE, *n.* support; protection. [night.
PATRONIZE, *v.* act as patron or protector; countenance. [ancestor.
PATRONYMIC, *n.* name derived from parent or
PATTEN, *n.* base of column; wooden shoe with
PATTER, *v.* strike as drops of rain. [iron ring.
PATTERN, *n.* model for imitation.
PAUCITY, *n.* fewness. PAUNCH, *n.* belly.
PAUPER, *n.* poor person; one who receives alms.
PAVILION, *n.* tent; building with dome.
PAVONINE, (pav') *a.* brilliant, like peacock's tail.
PAWNBROKER,*n.*onewho lends money on pledge.
PAYEE, *n.* one to whom money is to be paid.
PAZEND, *n.* religious dialect of Parsees.
PEACEABLE,*a.* disposed to peace; quiet.
PEACEFUL, *a.* quiet in mind; undisturbed.
PEARL, *n.* white substance found in oyster.
PEARLASH, *n.* refined potash.
PEASE, *n. pl.* peas collectively. PEAT, *n.* turf use I
PEASANTRY, *n.* rustics; rural workers. [as fuel.
PEBBLY, *a.* full of pebbles—roundish stones.
PECCABLE, *a.* liable to sin. [nal; faulty.
PECCADILLO, *n.* slight fault. PECCANT, *a.* crimi-
PECCAVI, L. I have sinned or offended.
PECK, *n.* ¼ bushel;—*v.* strike with beak.
PECTINAL, *a.* like a comb. [cine for the breast.
PECTORAL, *a.* of the breast;—*n.*breastplate; medi-
PECULATE, *v.* defraud the public.
PECULIAR, *a.* appropriate; singular.
PECUNIARY, *a.* consisting in money.
PEDAGOGICS, *n. pl.* science of teaching.
PEDAGOGUE, *n.* schoolmaster.
PEDAL,*a.*pertaining to foot;—*n.*foot lever or key.
PEDANT, *n.* one making display of his learning.
PEDANTIC, *a.* displaying pedantry
PEDANTRY, *n.* ostentation of learning.
PEDDLER, *n.* travelling trader in small wares.
PEDDLING, *a.* trifling.
PEDESTAL, *n.* base of column, statue, &c.
PEDESTRIAN, *a.* on foot;—*n.* one who walks.
PEDICULAR, *a.* infested with lice.
PEDIGREE, *n.* genealogy; lineage. [building.
PEDIMENT, *n.* ornamental crowning of front of
PEDOBAPTIST, *n.* one holding infant baptism.
PEDUNCLE, *n.* stem of flower or fruit.
PEERAGE, *n.* body of peers or nobles.
PEERLESS, *a.* without a peer or equal.
PEEVISH, *a.* easily vexed; fretful.
PEGASUS, *n.* winged horse; northern star-cluster.
PELAGIAN, *a.* pertaining to the sea;—*n.* one who denies original sin, and trusts to good works.
PELERINE, *n.* cape with ends hanging in front.
PELF, *n.* money, in an *odious* sense.
PELISSE, (lēs) *n.* silk habit for female.
PELLET, *n.* little ball.
PELLICLE, *n.* thin external skin; film.
PELL-MELL, *ad.* confusedly.
PELLUCID, *a.* clear; transparent. [thrown.
PELT,*n.*raw hide; skin;—*v.* strike with something
PELT-ROT, *n.* disease in which wool falls off.
PELTRY, *n.* skins; furs.
PELVIS, *n.* bony cavity forming lower part of belly. [with raisins and fat.
PEMMICAN, *n.* dried meat pounded and mixed
PENAL, *a.* denouncing or incurring punishment.
PENALTY, *n.* punishment.
PENANCE, *n.* suffering expressive of repentance.
PENANG-LAWYER, *n.* large walking-stick.
PENATES, (a'-tes) L. household gods.
PENCHANT, (pan-shan') *n.* inclination.
PENDANT, *n.* jewel; flag.
PENDENCY, *n.* suspense; delay of decision.
PENDENT, *a.* hanging. PENDING, *a.* undecided.
PENDICLE, *n.* thing attached to another.
PENDULUM, *n.* body suspended and vibrating.
PENETRATE, *v.* pierce; enter.
PENETRATION, *n.* act of entering; sagacity.
PENINSULA, *n.* land nearly surrounded by water.
PENETRALIA, *n.* interior part; sanctuary.
PENITENTIAL, *a.* expressing penitence—sorrow for sin. [house of correction; prison.
PENITENTIARY, *a.* relating to penitence;—*n.*
PENNANT, PENNON, *n.* long flag; hoisting tackle.
PENNATE, *a.* winged.
PENNYWEIGHT, *n.* troy weight of 24 grains.
PENNYWISE, *a.* saving small sums at risk of
PENSILE, *a.* hanging. [larger.
PENSION,*n.*settled yearly allowance;(pang-si-ong) boarding house on the Continent.
PENSIVE, *a.* thoughtful; sad. PENT, *a.* closely
PENTAGON, *n.* figure of five angles. [confined.
PENTAMETER, *n.* poetic verse of five feet.
PENTATEUCH,*n.*first five books of Old Testament.
PENTECOST, *n.* Jewish festival fifty days after
PENT-HOUSE,*n.*shed sloping from wall.[Passover.
PENULT, *n.* last syllable but one.
PENUMBRA, *n.* partial shade in an eclipse.
PENURIOUS, *a.* niggardly.
PENURY, *n.* poverty; indigence.
PEONY, PIONY, *n.* perennial plant and flowers.
PEPTIC, *a.* aiding digestion.
PERAMBULATE, *v.* walk round or over.
PER CAPITA, L. by heads or polls
PERCENTAGE, *n.* allowance per 100.
PERCEIVE, *v.* feel; observe.
PERCEPTION, *n.* act or power of perceiving.
PROLIXITY, *n.* great length; tediousness.
PERCH, *n.* fish; 5½ yards;—*v.* light; roost.
PERCOLATE, *v.* strain through; filter.
PERCUSSION, *n.* act or effect of striking; stroke.
PERDITION, *n.* ruin; loss of the soul.
PERDU, *ad.* lost; in concealment.
PEREGRINATION, *n.* travelling; wandering.
PEREMPTORY, *a.* positive; absolute.
PERENNIAL, *a.* durable; lasting perpetually.
PER FAS ET NEFAS, L. through right and wrong.
PERFECTIBILITY, *n.* capacity of reaching perfection—being perfect—complete, finished.
PERFIDIOUS, *a.* with perfidy—violation of faith.
PERFORATE, *v.* bore or pierce through.
PERFORCE, *ad.* by force.
PERFUME, (per' or fume') *n. v.* scent.
PERFUMERY, *n.* perfumes in general.
PERFUNCTORY, *a.* done to get rid of the duty
PERI, (pē're) *n.* fairy.
PERICARDIUM, *n.* membrane inclosing heart.
PERICRANIUM, *n.* membrane covering skull.
PERIGEE, *n.* point in moon's orbit nearest earth.
PERIHELION, *n.* point in planet's orbit nearest
PERILOUS, *a.* full of danger or peril. [sun.
PERIMETER, *n.* outer boundary of a figure.
PERIODICAL, *a.* regularly returning; *n.*magazine.
PERIODICITY, *n.* return at regular times.
PERIPATETIC, *a.* walking about; Aristotelian.
PERIPHERY, *n.* circumference of circle.
PERIPHRASTIC, *a.* expressing or expressed in
PERIPLUS, *n.* voyage round. [many words.
PERIPNEUMONIA, *n.* inflammation of lungs.

PERISHABLE, *a.* liable to perish.
PERISPHERIC, *a.* ball-shaped.
PERISTALTIC, *a.* spiral; worm-like.
PERISTYLE, *n.* range of columns round edifice.
PERIWIG, *n.* small wig. PERIWINKLE, *n.* small
PERJURY, *n.* wilfully taking false oath.[shell-fish.
PERK, *a.* lively.
PERMANENCE, *n.* continuance. [through.
PERMEABLE,*a.*that may be permeated or passed
PERMIAN, *a.* of rocks just above carboniferous
PERMISSIBLE, *a.* that may be allowed. [system.
PERMISSIVE, *a.* granting; that *may* be acted on
PERMIT, (mit′) *v.* allow; (per′) *n.* warrant.[or not.
PERNICIOUS, *a.* tending to injure.
PERORATION, *n.* closing part of speech.
PERPENDICULAR, *a.* upright; at right angles;—*n.* anything at right angles. [mits a crime.
PERPETRATOR, *n.* one who perpetrates or com-
PERPETUATE, *v.* make perpetual or never ceas-
PERPETUITY, *n.* endless duration. [ing.
PERPLEXITY, *n.*′intricacy; embarrassment.
PERQUISITE,*n.*something besides regular wages.
PERRY, *n.* drink made of pears.
PER SALTUM, L. at a leap. [with malignity.
PERSECUTOR, *n.* one who persecutes or pursues
PERSEVERANCE, *n.* persisting in what is under-
PERSIFLAGE, (flazh) *n.* raillery; ridicule. [taken.
PERSISTENCE, *n.* perseverance against opposi-
PERSONABLE, *a.* having well-formed body.[tion.
PERSONAGE, *n.* person of distinction.
PERSONAL, *a.* belonging to a person; movable.
PERSONALITY, *n.* direct application to a person.
PERSONALTY, *n.* personal estate.
PERSONATOR, *n.* one who personates or assumes another's character.[though they were persons.
PERSONIFY,*v.*speak of inanimate beings, &c., as
PERSONNEL, (el′) *n.* persons forming public body, opposed to *material.* [on plain surface.
PERSPECTIVE, *a.* relating to vision;—*n.* drawing
PERSPICACITY, *n.* acuteness of discernment.
PERSPICUITY, *n.* clearness. [sweat.
PERSPIRATION, *n.* excretion through the pores;
PERSUASIVE, *a* tending to persuade or induce.
PERT, *a.* smart; brisk; saucy.
PERTINACITY, *n.* obstinacy in adherence.
PERTINENT, *a.* appropriate to the case.
PERTURBATION, *n.* disturbance of mind or pas-
PERUKE, *n.* artificial cap of hair.[sions; disquiet.
PERUSAL,*n.*reading. PERVADE,*v.*pass through.
PERVERSE, *a.* obstinate in wrong; froward.
PERVERSION, *n.* diverting from proper use.
PERVERSITY, *n.* cross disposition.
PERVERSIVE, *a.* tending to pervert or turn from
PERVERT, (per′) *n.* one turned to error. [truth.
PERVIOUS, *a.* that may be penetrated.
PESHITO, *n.* Syriac translation of Scriptures.
PESKY,*a.*troublesome [things; opposed to *optimist.*
PESSIMIST, *n.* one who takes the darkest view of
PESTER, *v.* harass with little vexations; annoy.
PESTILENT, *a.* noxious to health, morals, society, &c. [plague or pestilence; pestiferous.
PESTILENTIAL, *a.* containing, or tending to, the
PESTLE, *n.* pounder for a mortar.
PETALOUS, *a.* having petals or flower-leaves.
PETARD, (tard′)*n.*ordnance for blowing up works.
PETECCHIAL, (tek′) *a.* spotted, as in fevers.
PETERPENCE, *n.* penny a house paid to the Pope.
PETIOLE, *n.* leaf-stalk.
PETITION, *n. v.* request; prayer. [requires proof.
PETITIO PRINCIPII, L. taking for granted what
PETITMAITRE, (pet-te-mā′tr) *n.* dangler about fe-
PETRIFY, *v.* convert into or become stone.[males.
PETROLEUM, *n.* liquid bitumen; rock oil.
PETTICOAT, *n.* woman's under garment.
PETTIFOGGER, *n.* petty lawyer.
PETTISH, *a.* fretful; peevish.
PETTY, *a.* small; trifling. PETTITOES, (pet′) *n.*
PETULANCE, *n.* ill-humour. [*pl.* pig's toes.
PEWIT, *n.* water-fowl; the lapwing.
PEWTER, *n.* compound of tin and lead.
PHAETON, *n.* open four-wheeled carriage.
PHALANX, *n.* compact body of soldiers.
PHALLIC,*a.*connected with worship of the generative principle in nature.
PHANTASM, *n.* image of an object; spectre.
PHANTASMAGORIA,*n.*mixed gathering of figures;
PHANTOM, *n.* apparition. [illusive images.
PHARISAICAL, *a.* like the Pharisees; formal.
PHARMACEUTIC, *a.* pertaining to pharmacy.
PHARMACY, *n.* preparation of medicines.
PHARMACOPŒIA, *n.* book of authorized medici-
PHAROS,*n.* lighthouse. [nal recipes.
PHASE, PHASIS, *n.* appearance.
PHENIX, *n.* fabulous bird.
PHIAL, *n.* glass vessel. [able;—*pl.* Phenomena.
PHENOMENON, *n.* appearance; anything remark-
PHILANDER, *v.* make love sentimentally; flirt.
PHILANTHROPY, (an′) *n.* love of mankind at
PHILHARMONIC, *a.* fond of music. [large.
PHILIPPIC, *n.* any invective declamation. [views.
PHILISTINE, *n.* one of utilitarian and narrow
PHILOLOGY, *n.* science of origin, and history of
PHILOMEL, *n.* the nightingale. [language.
PHILOPROGENITIVENESS, *n.* love of offspring.
PHILOSOPHER, *n.* one skilled in philosophy—principles of nature and morality.
PHILOSOPHICAL,*a.*of or by philosophy; rational;
PHILOSOPHIZE,*v.*reason like a philosopher.[cool.
PHILTER, *n.* love potion. PHIZ, *n.* face; visage.
PHLEBOTOMY, *n.* act or art of opening a vein.
PHLEGM, (flem) *n.* cold animal fluid.
PHLEGMATIC,(mat′)*a.*like phlegm; cold; sluggish.
PHONETIC, *a.* representing sounds by characters.
PHONOGRAPHY, *n.* improved shorthand writing.
PHONOLOGY, *n.* science of vocal elementary
PHOSPHATE, *n.* salt of phosphoric acid. [sounds.
PHOSPHORESCENCE, *n.* faint light without heat.
PHOSPHORUS, *n.* substance giving a faint light in
PHOTOGENIC, *a.* causing light. [the dark.
PHOTOGRAPH, *n.* picture obtained by light on chemically prepared surfaces.
PHOTOSPHERE, *n.* luminous envelope round the
PHRASEOLOGY, *n.* mode of speech, [sun.
PHRENETIC, (et′) *a.* mad; frantic.
PHRENOLOGY, *n.* science of character from developments on the skull.
PHRENZY, *n.* wild or erratic madness.
PHTHISICAL, (tiz) *a.* wasting the flesh.
PHTHISIS, (thī′sis) *n.* consumption of the lungs.
PHYCOLOGY, *n.* botany of sea-weeds.
PHYLACTERY, *n.* parchment with a passage of Scripture written on it. [the bowels.
PHYSIC, *n.* art of healing; medicine;—*v.* evacuate
PHYSICAL, *a.* pertaining to nature; external.
PHYSICIAN, *n.* one who practices physic.
PHYSICIST, *n.* natural philosopher. [jects.
PHYSICS, *n. pl.* science of nature or natural ob-
PHYSIOGNOMY,*n.*art of discerning character from the face; cast of countenance.
PHYSIOGRAPHY,*n.*description of natural objects.
PHYSIOLOGY, *n.* science of living beings.
PHYSIQUE, (eek′) *n.*bodily structure and strength.
PHYTOLOGY, *n.* doctrine of plants.
PIACULAR, *a.* expiatory. PIANISSIMO, *in music,*
PIANIST, *n.* player on the pianoforte. [very soft.
PIAZZA, *n.* open square.
PIBROCH, *n.* wild, irregular Highland music.
PICAYUNE, *n.* sixpence (New York colloq.).
PICKANINNY, *n.* negro or mulatto infant. [brine.
PICKLE, *n.* brine; thing pickled;—*v.* preserve in
PICKTHANK, *n.* parasite; flatterer.
PICNIC, *n.* festive excursion to the country.
PICTORIAL, *a.* pertaining to or illustrated by
PICTURESQUE, *a.* beautiful to the eye. [pictures.
PIEBALD, *a.* of various colours.
PIECEMEAL, *a.* single;—*ad.* in or by parts.
PIED, (pid) *a.* party-coloured.
PIER-GLASS, *n.* glass between windows.
PIERCING, *a.* keen; sharp.
PIERIAN, *a.* relating to the Pierides or muses.
PIETISM, *n.* German Methodism.
PIETY, *n.* veneration with love of God; filial duty.
PIGMENT, *n.* colour for painting.
PIGMY, *n.* dwarf. PILASTER, *n.* square column.
PILEOUS, PILOSE, *a.* hairy. [come down outside.
PILES, *n. pl.* swelling of veins of rectum so as to
PILFER, *v.* steal trifles [disease; forsaken wretch.
PIL-GARLICK, *n.* one whose hair has fallen off by
PILGRIMAGE,*n.*journey to a place deemed sacred.
PILLAGE, *n.* or *v.* plunder.
PILLION, *n.* cushion for a female to ride on.
PILLORY, *n.* frame to confine criminals by neck and head—abolished in 1837.
PILOT, *n.* one who steers ship;—*v.* steer; guide.
PIMPERNEL, *n.* small red-flowered annual.
PINAFORE, *n.* little apron. [—*a.* sham.
PINCHBECK, *n.* alloy—80 parts copper and 20 zinc;
PINCHERS, PINCERS, *n.* tool for drawing nails.
PINEAL, *n.* small gland in the brain, supposed seat of the soul.
PINE-APPLE, *n.* fruit like a pine-cone. [*v.* bind.
PINION, *n.* quill; small toothed wheel; fetters;—
PINK, *n.* flower; small eye; reddish colour.
PINMONEY, *n.* wife's pocket-money. [summit.
PINNACE, *n.* small boat. PINNACLE, *n.* turret;
PIONEER, *n.* one who goes before to clear the
PIPKIN, *n.* small earthen boiler. [way.
PIPPIN, *n.* species of apple.
PIQUANCY, *n.* sharpness; severity.
PIQUE, *n.* offence taken;—*v.* offend; nettle; stimu-
PIQUET, *n.* game at cards; outpost. [late.
PIRATICAL, *a.* practising piracy.
PIRACY, *n.* robbery at sea; literary theft.
PIROGUE, *n.* ferry boat with two masts. [leg.
PIROUETTE, *n.* whirling; turning rapidly on one
PISCATORIAL, PISCATORY, *a.* relating to fish or
PISCICULTURE, *n.* rearing of fish. [fishing.
PISTIL, *n.* seed-bearing organ of a plant.
PISTOL, *n.* smallest of firearms.
PISTOLE, *n.* Spanish gold coin, about 10s.
PISTON, *n.* short cylinder fitted to a hollow one within which it moves.
PITCH, *n.* substance which exudes from pine.
PITCHBLENDE, *n.* grey or black ore of uranium.
PITCHPIPE, *n.* instrument to give key-note.
PITEOUS, *a.* that may excite pity; sorrowful.
PITFALL, *n.* pit slightly covered, as a trap.
PITHY, *a.* with pith or force; energetic. [sionate.
PITIABLE, *a.* deserving pity. PITIFUL,*a.* compas-
PITSAW, *n.* large saw to be used by two men.
PITTANCE, *n.* small allowance.
PITUITOUS, *a.* consisting of mucus.
PIVOT, *n.* pin on which anything turns.
PLACABLE, *a.* willing to forgive. [place.
PLACARD, *n.* printed paper posted in a public
PLACEMAN, *n.* one holding office under govern-
PLACID, *a.* calm; quiet; mild. [ment.
PLAGIARISM, *n.* literary theft. [trouble; vex.
PLAGUE, *n.* contagious disease; vexation;—*v.*
PLAGUY, *a.* vexatious. PLAICE, *n.* flat fish.
PLAID, *n.* long loose woollen garment.
PLAIN, *a.* flat; evident; homely;—*n.* level ground.
PLAINT, *n.* complaint; cry of distress.
PLAINTIFF, *n.* he who commences a lawsuit.
PLAINTIVE, *a.* mournful.
PLAIT, *n.* fold, as of cloth;—*v.* fold; braid.
PLANE, *n.* level surface; joiner's tool.
PLANET,*n.* celestial body revolving about another.
PLANISPHERE, *n.* sphere projected on a plane.
PLANTAIN, *n.* West India tree and its fruit.
PLANTATION,*n.* place planted with trees; colony.
PLANTER, *n.* owner of a plantation or cultivated
PLANTOCRACY, *n.* body of planters. [estate.
PLASM, *n.* mould for metals. [part of the blood.
PLASMA, *n.* formless elementary matter; the fluid
PLASTER, *n.* lime, sand, and water mixed; adhe-
PLASTIC, PLASMATIC, *a.* giving form. [sive salve.
PLAT, *v.* interweave;—*n.* level piece of ground.
PLATEAU, (tō′) *n.* elevated plain. [Peru, 1741.
PLATINUM, *n.* heaviest known metal, found in
PLATITUDE, *n.* big phrase with little in it. [fined.
PLATONIC, *a.* relating to Plato; intellectually re-
PLATONISM, *n.* philosophy of Plato. [fined.
PLATOON, *n.* small body of soldiers.
PLAUDIT, *n.* praise bestowed.
PLAUSIBLE, *a.* adapted to satisfy or convince.
PLAYFUL, *a.* full of play; sportive.
PLEA, *n.* what is advanced in support of a cause.
PLEASANTRY, *n.* cheerfulness; sprightly talk.
PLEASURABLE, *a.* giving delight. [people.
PLEBEIAN, *a.* vulgar;—*n.* one of the common
PLEBISCITE, *n.* vote of a country by universal
PLEDGE, *n.* or *v.* pawn; deposit. [suffrage.
PLEDGET, *n.* small flat mass of lint.
PLEIADES, *n.pl.* cluster of seven stars in Taurus.
PLEISTOCENE, *a.* recent secondary formations.
PLENARY, *a.* full; complete.
PLENIPOTENTIARY, *n.* one having full power.
PLENITUDE, *n.* fulness.
PLENTEOUS, *a.* abundant; plentiful. [of words.
PLEONASTIC, *a.* having pleonasm—redundancy
PLETHORA, (pleth′) *n.* fulness of blood; repletion.
PLETHORIC, (or′) *a.* having a full habit of body.
PLEURA, *n.* membrane covering inside of thorax.
PLEURISY, *n.* inflammation of the pleura.
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA,*n.*pleurisy and pneumonia.
PLIABLE, PLIANT, *a.* easily yielding; flexible.
PLIERS, *n. pl.* instrument to bend small things.
PLIGHT, *v.* pledge, as faith;—*n.* condition.
PLINTH, *n.* the square member at base of column.
PLIOCENE, *n.* most modern division of tertiary
PLOUGHSHARE, *n.* the iron of a plough. [strata.
PLUM, *n.* £100,000; a kind of play.
PLUMAGE, *n.* feathers of a bird. [cular.
PLUMB, *n.* leaden weight on a line;—*a.* perpendi-
PLUMBERY, (plum′er-e) *n.*work done by plumber.
PLUMBER, *n.* worker in lead.
PLUMBLINE, *n.* perpendicular line.
PLUME, *n.* feather; token of honour; pride;—*v.* adjust feathers; pride; value.
PLUMIPED, *n.* bird with feathers on its feet.
PLUMMET, *n.* lead to sound or draw lines with.
PLUMOUS, PLUMOSE, *a.* feathery. [sudden fall.
PLUMP, *a.* fat; sleek; full; round;—*ad.* with a
PLURALIST, *n.* one holding more than one bene-
PLURALITY, *n.* more than one; majority. [fice.
PLUS, this sign +, noting addition.
PLUSH, *n.* shaggy cloth.
PLUTO, *n.* god of the infernal regions.
PLUTOCRACY, *n.* government by the wealthy.
PLUTONIAN, *n.* one who holds that the world was
PLUVIAL, *a.* rainy. [formed by the action of fire.
PNEUMATICS, *n. pl.* science of the air.
PNEUMATOLOGY, *n.* science of gaseous fluids or of spiritual existence. [monitis.
PNEUMONIA, *n.* inflammation of the lungs: pneu-
PNYX, *n.* place for popular assemblies in Athens.
POACH, *v.* boil slightly; steal game.
POACHY, *a.* soft; wet.
POCK, *n.* pustule on the skin in small pox.
PODAGRA, (dag′) *n.* gout. PODAGRIC, *a.* gouty.
PODESTA, *n.* mediæval Italian republican magis-
POEM, *n.* composition in verse. [trate.
POET, *n.* one who writes poetry.
POETASTER, *n.* pitiful rhymer.
POETICAL, *a.* written in verse; suitable to poetry.
POET-LAUREATE, *n.* poet appointed by the king—since George III., a sinecure post.
POETRY, POESY, *n.* compositions of poets; language of excited imagination.
POIGNANT, *a.* sharp; satirical; severe. [warrant.
POIND, *v.* seize and sell debtor's goods under
POINTAL, *n.* pistil of plant.
POINT D'APPUI,(pwong d'ap-we)*n.*rallying point.
POINTER, *n.* index; dog.[*v.* balance for weighing.
POISE, *n.* tendency downward; balancing weight.
POISON, *n.* anything infectious or malignant.
POLARITY, *n.* tendency towards poles.
POLARIZATION, *n.* giving light the appearance of having poles with different properties.
POLE, *n.* rod; 5½ yards; centre of attractive or repulsive energy.
POLE-AXE, *n.* hatchet fixed on a pole. [mical.
POLEMIC, *n.* disputant;—*a.* controversial; pole-
POLEMICS, *n. pl.* controversy on religious sub-
POLE-STAR,*n.*star vertical to pole of earth.[jects.
POLICE, *n.* government of city.
POLICY,*n.*art or system of government; prudence; contract of insurance; grounds round mansion.
POLITE, *a.* polished; refined.
POLITIC, *a.* calculating; shrewd.
POLITICAL, *a.* relating to politics; public.
POLITICS, *n. pl.* science of government.
POLITY, *n.* civil constitution. [voters.
POLL, *n.* head; election;—*v.* lop; clip; register
POLLARD, *n.* tree lopped. POLLEN, *n.* fecunda-
POLTROON, *n.* coward. [ting dust of plants.
POLYGAMY, *n.* plurality of wives at same time.
POLYGLOT, *n.* book containing many languages.
POLYGON, *n.* figure of many angles and sides.
POLYGRAPH, *n.* copying instrument.[characters.
POLYGRAPHY, *n.* writing and deciphering secret
POLYHISTOR, *n.* person of great learning.
POLYHYMNIA, *n.* muse of lyrical poetry.[echoes.
POLYPHONOUS, *a.* having many sounds, as
POLYPUS, *n.* many-footed animal; tumour.[three
POLYSYLLABLE, *n.* word of more syllables than
POLYTECHNIC, *a.* comprehending many arts.
POLYTHEISM, *n.* doctrine of plurality of gods.
POMACE, *n.* substance of apples crushed.
POMATUM, *n.* unguent for hair; pomade.
POMEGRANATE, *n.* tree and its fruit.
POMMEL, (pum′) *n.* knob; protuberance; *v.* beat;
POMOLOGY, *n.* art of raising fruit. [thump.
POMONA, (mo′) fabled goddess of fruits.
POMPOSITY, *n.* ostentation; exterior show.
PONDEROUS, *a.* heavy; massy.
PONE, *n.* pancake of Indian meal instead of flour.
PONIARD, *n.* small dagger.
PONS ASINORUM, L. asses' bridge (Eucl. I. 5).
PONTAGE, *n.* tax to build and keep up bridges.
PONTIFF, *n.* high priest; Pope. [rites and forms.
PONTIFICAL, *a.* belonging to pontiff;—*n.* book of
PONTIFICATE, *n.* office of high-priest. [bridges.
PONTOON, *n.* boat used by armies for making
POOL, *n.* stagnant water; stakes at billiards.
POODLE, *n.* lap-dog. POOP, *n.* ship's stern.
POPEDOM,*n.*office of Pope—head of R.C. church.
POPERY, *n.* Roman Catholic religion.
POPE'S EYE,*n* fat gland in leg of mutton or beef.
POPINJAY, *n.* parrot; woodpecker; fop.
POPLIN, *n.* stuff of silk and worsted.
POPPY, *n.* soporific plant. [vailing; plain.
POPULAR,*a.*pleasing to populace or people; pre-
POPULARITY, *n.* public favour.
POPULARIZE, *v.* fit to common understanding.
POPULATE, *v.* furnish with inhabitants or popula-
POPULOUS, *a.* full of people. [tion.
PORCELAIN, *n.* finest species of earthenware.
PORCINE, *a.* pertaining to swine. [to a problem.
PORISM, *n.* proposition assigning many solutions
POROUS, *a.* having pores—very minute openings.
PORPHYRY, *n.* fine speckled marble.
PORRIDGE, *n.* meal or flour boiled in water.
PORRINGER, *n.* porridge dish.
PORTABLE, *a.* that may be carried.
PORTAGE, *n.* price of carriage; porterage.
PORTAL, *n.* imposing gate or entrance.
PORTCULLIS, *n.* frame-work of crossed timbers for obstructing a passage.
PORTE, (pōrt) *n.* the Ottoman court.
PORTEND, *v.* foretoken.
PORTENTOUS, *a.* ominous.
PORTFOLIO, *n.* portable case for papers.
PORTHOLE, *n.* opening in ship's side for cannon.
PORTICO, *n.* piazza or covered walk.
PORTLY, *a.* large and full; of noble appearance.
PORTMANTEAU, *n.* bag to carry clothes in.
PORTRAYAL, *n.* portraying or depicting.
POSSE, (pos′sā) *n.* body of men.
POSSESSOR, *n.* one who holds or occupies.
POSSET,*n.* milk curdled with wine or other liquors.
POSITIVE, *a.* certain; real; confident; absolute.
POSITIVISM, *n.* the positive philosophy founded by Comte (1798—1857)—that every branch of knowledge passes through the theological and the metaphysical to the positive stage.
POST, as prefix, *after, behind.* [liquors.
POSTAGE, *n.* money paid for conveying letters.
POSTAL, *a.* belonging to the post-office.
POST-CHAISE, *n.* travelling carriage.
POST-DATE, *v.* date after true time.
POSTDILUVIAN, *a.* being after the deluge.
POSTE-RESTANTE, *n.* place in post-office where letters lie till called for.
POSTERIOR,*a.*later in time or action; subsequent.
POSTERITY, *n.* descendants. POSTERN, *n.* small
POST-HASTE, *ad.* as fast as possible. [back gate.
POSTHUMOUS, *a.* being after one's decease.
POSTIL, *n.* marginal note.
POSTILLION, *n.* one who rides coach horse.
POSTMERIDIAN, *a.* in the afternoon (P.M.).
POST-MORTEM, L. after death.
POST-OBIT, *n.* bond given for money lent on security of expectations from the death of some
POSTPONE, *v.* put off; delay. [specified person.
POST-PRANDIAL, *a.* after dinner.
POSTSCRIPT, *n.* part added to a writing.
POSTULATE, *n.* anything assumed without proof;
POSTURE, *n.* attitude; position. [*v.* assume.
POSY, *n.* motto on ring; nosegay.
POTASH, *n.* alkaline salt from plant ashes.
POTATION, *n.* drinking; excessive draught.
POTEEN, *n.* Irish whisky.
POTENCY, *n.* power, strength, or efficacy.
POTENT, POTENTIAL, *a.* with great power or
POTENTATE, *n.* monarch. [authority.
POTHER, *n.* confusion; stir.
POTION, *n.* draught; liquid medicine.
POTSHERD, *n.* piece of broken dish.
POTTAGE, *n.* porridge; meat boiled soft in water.
POTTERY, *n.* earthenware; place where it is
POULTICE,*n.*soothing application for sores.[made.
POULTRY, *n.* domestic fowls. POUND, *n.* pen for
POUNDAGE, *n.* duty on the pound. [stray cattle.
POUTING, *n.* childish sullenness.
POWDER, *n.* fine dust; composition for firing guns.
POWERFUL, *a.* having power; strong.
POX, *n.* eruptive disease.
PRACTICABLE, *a.* that can be done.
PRACTICAL, *a.* suited to use; not speculative.
PRACTICE, *n.* customary use; habit; performance.
PRACTISE, *v.* do frequently or habitually.
PRACTITIONER, *n.* one engaged in a profession.
PRÆMUNIRE, *n.* writ placing one beyond the Crown's protection.
PRAGMATICAL, *a.* very positive or dictatorial.
PRAIRIE, *n.*extensive tract of land with few trees.
PRAKRIT, *n.* Hindu dialects which grew as San-
PRANCE, *v.* spring; leap. [scrit declined.
PRANK, *v.* adorn;—*n.* frolic.
PRASINOUS, *a.* light green yellowish colour.
PRATIQUE, *n.* license to trade after quarantine.
PRAWN, *n.* small crustaceous fish.
PRAYERFUL, *a.* given to prayer.
PRE, as prefix, *before.* [ject.
PREACH, *v.* discourse publicly on a religious sub-
PREAMBLE, *n.* introductory writing; something
PREAUDIENCE,*n.*precedence at the bar.[previous.
PREBEND, (preb′) *n.* stipend in cathedral church.
PREBENDARY,(preb′)*n.* stipendiary of cathedral.
PRECARIOUS, *a.* held by a doubtful tenure.
PRECAUTION, *n.* previous care.
PRECAUTIONARY, *a.*with precaution; preventive.
PRECEDENCE, (ceed′) *n.* priority of time or rank.
PRECEDENT, (ced′) *n.* going before; anterior.
PRECEDENT, (pres′) *n.* something that serves as an example;—*a.* authorized by example.
PRECENTOR, *n.* leader of psalmody in church.
PRECEPT, *n.* commandment; order.
PRECINCT, *n.* outward limit; territorial district
PRECIOUS, *a.* of great price or value.
PRECIPICE, *n.* steep descent of land or rock.
PRECIPITANCE, *n.* great or rash haste; precipitation. [precipitate.
PRECIPITANT, *a.* rushing hastily or headlong;
PRECIPITATE, *v.* throw headlong; hasten; cast
PRECIPITOUS, *a.* very steep. [to the bottom.
PRECIS, (prā-sē) *n.* abstract; summary.
PRECISE, *a.* exact; overnice; strict; stiff.
PRECISIAN, *n.* exact observer of rules and cere-
PRECISION, *n.* exactness; accuracy. [monies.
PRECLUSION, *n.* precluding or preventing. [ripe.
PRECOCITY, *n.* being precocious or prematurely
PRECOGNITION, *n.* previous knowledge; preliminary examination.
PRECONCEIVE, *v.* conceive beforehand.
PRECONCEPTION, *n.* previous thought.
PRECONCERTED, *a.* previously planned.
PRECURSOR, *n.* he or that which precedes an
PREDACEOUS, *a.* living by plunder. [event.
PREDATORY, *a.* plundering.
PREDECESSOR, *n.* one who has gone before.
PREDESTINARIAN,*n.*one holding predestination
PREDESTINATION, *n.* foreordination by God.
PREDIAL, *a.* belonging to land or farms.
PREDICABLE, *a.* that may be affirmed of or attributed to;—*n.* one of these five—genus, species, difference, property, accident. [condition.
PREDICAMENT, (dik′) *n.* class; state; particular
PREDICATE, *n.* what is affirmed or denied.
PREDICATION,*n.*affirmation concerning anything.
PREDICT, *v.* foretell. PREDICTION, *n.* prophecy.
PREDILECTION, *n.* previous liking.
PREDISPOSITION, *n.* previous propensity.
PREDOMINANCE, *n.* ascendancy; superiority.
PREDOMINATE, *v.* be superior; rule over.
PRE-EMINENCE, *n.* superiority; priority. [hand.
PRE-EMPTION, *n.* act or right of buying before-
PREEN, *n.* forked instrument;—*v.* clean and adjust the feathers, as birds.
PREFACE, *n.* introductory speech or writing.
PREFATORY, *a.* introductory.
PREFECT, *n.* governor or chief officer.
PREFER, *v.* esteem above others; offer.
PREFERABLE, *a.* worthy of preference.
PREFERENCE, *n.* choice before another.
PREFERENTIAL, *a.* with a preference attached.
PREFERMENT, (fer′) *n.* advancement to office.
PREFIGURE, *v.* show by figure beforehand.
PREFIX, (fix′) *v.* place before.
PREFIX, (pre′) *n.* syllable prefixed. [power.
PREGNANCY, *n.* being with young; inventive
PREHENSILE, *a.* grasping; adapted to clasp.
PREJUDICE, *n.* previous judgment; bent or bias;
PREJUDICIAL, *a.* likely to injure; hurtful. [injury.



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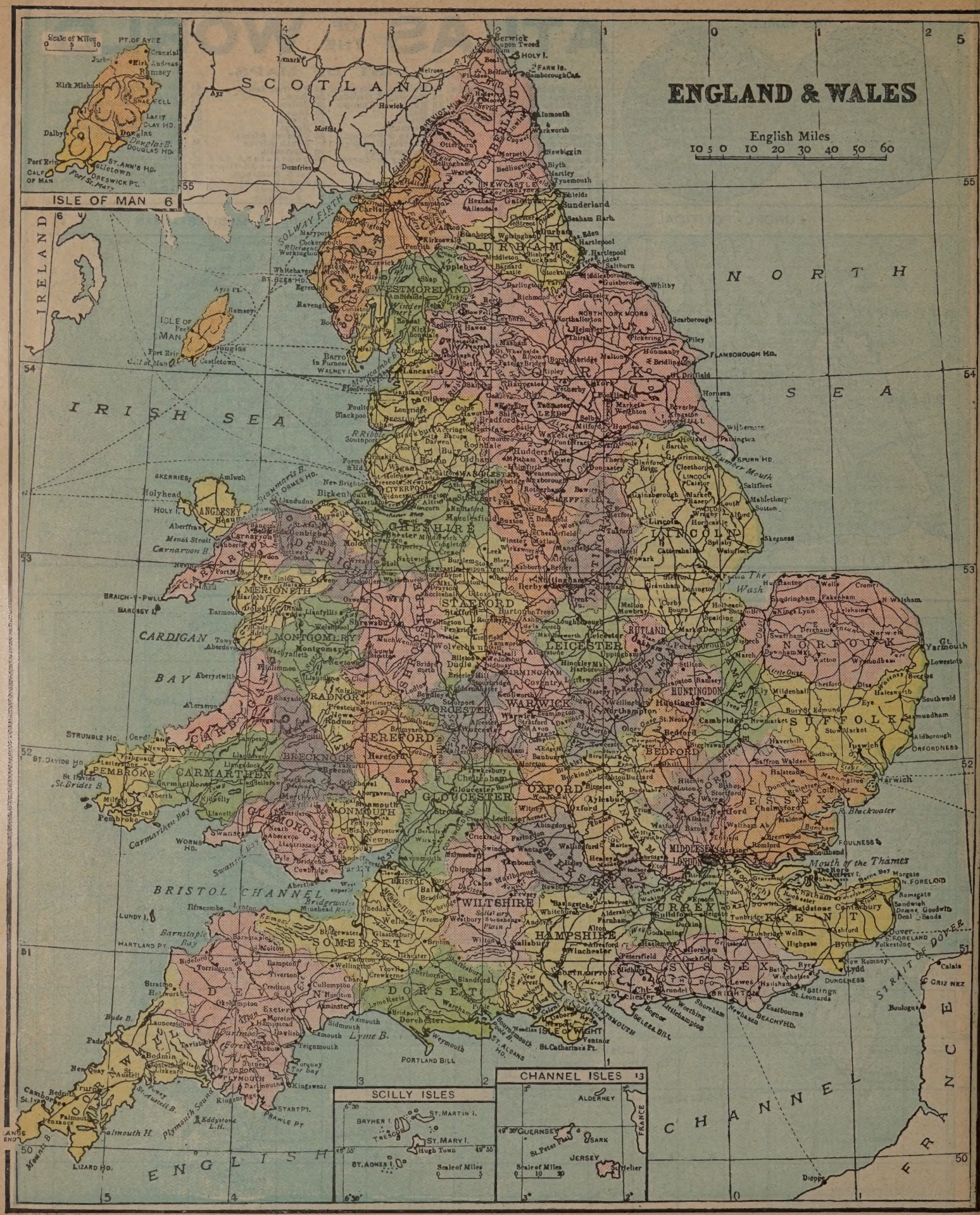
ENGLAND & WALES
English Miles
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WILTSHIRE
HAMPSHIRE
SURREY
SUSSEX
KENT
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BEDFORD
HERTFORD
MIDDLESEX
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WORCESTER
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LINCOLN
STAFFORD
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FLINT
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Scale of Miles

LONDON

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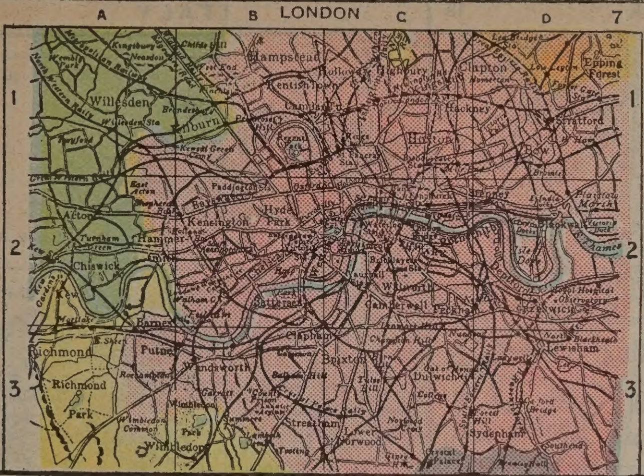

THE BRITISH ISLES:- IN RELATION TO THE CONTINENT.

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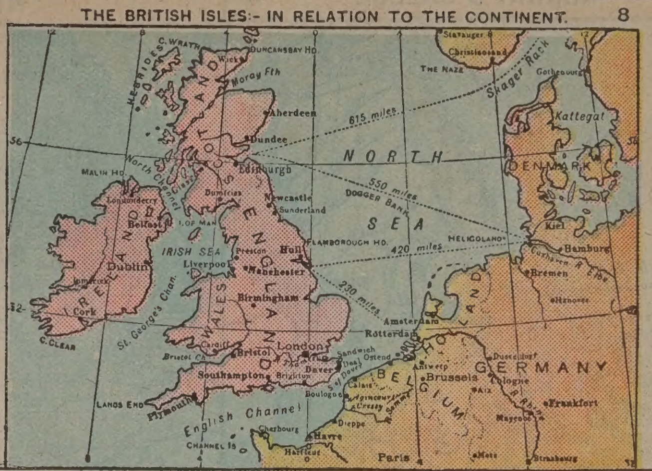

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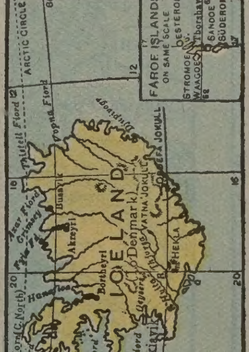

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THOROUGHBRED ENTIRE

OUTLINES OF THE POINTS OF THE HORSE.

The Shire. This heavy variety of draught-horse has long been extremely popular, more especially amongst brewers, railway contractors, etc., in fact, wherever the work of heavy haulage has to be performed. The origin of the breed owes much to one Mr. Bakewell of Dishley, who crossed selected mares of the heavier type with Flemish stallions, and from this the excellent qualities of the present-day Shire have been derived. A typical Shire must have a stoutly built, compact body set upon short, strong big-boned, broad-jointed limbs, with well-formed, proportionate, sound feet. A thin skin, fine hair, with long silky hair proceeding from the backs of the limbs below the knee, behind the limbs, and down below the hock to the pasterns, are typical of the well-bred Shire. A Roman nose is considered a characteristic of high breeding. The chest should be broad, neck of medium length, powerful, and have a well-developed crest. Any tendency towards weediness in this direction is fatal to type. The shoulders should be heavily muscled; ribs well sprung;—back of medium length; loins broad and powerful; croup a good shape, —broader in the mare—quarters heavily clothed with muscle; and first and second thighs the same. The hocks must be clean and free from disease, whilst the knees should be broad, and from here down to the pastern one should feel nothing but skin, bone and tendon; in other words the horse must be 'clean-legged.' Height from 16.2 h. to 17 h. Colour, bay, brown, grey, black, chestnut, with or without white.

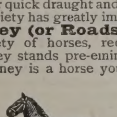
SHIRE ENTIRE

Action—most important—a good Shire must have a free, all-round movement; quick at the walk, and carry himself gaily at the trot.

Clydesdale. This useful variety of the Scottish horse originated in the Vale of the Clyde, and since the formation of the Clydesdale Horse Society much has been done towards improving the breed and bringing it into popular use amongst agriculturalists and contractors. It is somewhat lighter in the body than the Shire, and on this account has not been selected where the heaviest class of haulage has to be performed. Its points are allied to those of the Shire, but it has certain distinctive features, such as colour; all Clydesdale breeders preferring either a dappled brown or black, with or without white on the legs. A ratch or blaze, *i.e.* a white strip up the front of the face, is regarded as one of the points of beauty, but this same mark is seen in many Shires. The first and second thighs are lighter in build than in the Shire, the limbs are longer, and altogether the Clydesdale has not that compact conformation so desirable in a well-built Shire. In action the Clydesdale is quicker than the Shire and probably more durable in constitution. Height, 16½ h. to 17 h.

The Suffolk. This is a very useful variety of horse, the breed being formerly known under the title of the "Suffolk Punch," derived from their rounded or Punch-like appearance. Chestnut is the typical colour, and this may be either light or dark—preferably the former—white markings being frequent. A typical Suffolk, once seen, even though out-crossed, readily reveals some characteristics of the breed, so easily recognised are they. The short, thick-set neck, the remarkably powerful shoulders, broad chest, well-sprung ribs, strong back, loins and quarters, short, clean broad-jointed limbs, and quick active movements stand prominently out in the Suffolk. No day too long, no work too hard, no load too heavy, for this sturdy animal to perform. Most Suffolks are good-tempered and are specially useful for quick draught and heavy loads. The Suffolk Horse Society has greatly improved the breed.

The Hackney (or Roadster). Probably amongst all variety of horses, required for lighter work, the Hackney stands pre-eminent. It has been said that a Hackney is a horse you should not ride,



HACKNEY HORSE

but at the present time this breed is as useful for saddle as for harness purposes. Under ordinary circumstances the term "Hackney" is an ambiguous one, knowing that it is applicable to any kind of cross-bred horse from that of the worst used to an out-cross into a thoroughbred. In colour a typical Hackney may be bay (light or dark), black, brown, chestnut (light or dark), roan (strawberry or blue), grey (light or dark), etc., etc. As to height the classification at the Hackney Shows varies from the Hackney pony of 12½ h. up to the full-sized Hackney of 16½ h.

The present Hackneys have been derived from the Norfolk trotters, though they go back to the Darley Arabian foaled in 1702. The Norfolk trotters were smaller than the present type of Hackney. The chief points are as follows:

Skin thin; hair fine; facial expression docile, yet with a degree of fieryness about the eyes. The head should be well chiselled, its contour being indicated by the various prominences on the skull. Any tendency towards heaviness of head is fatal to type, and the writer advises that particular attention be paid to this. Neck of medium length, free from weediness, and shoulders oblique. Back and loins strong, and the latter also rather long, passing into gracefully sloping quarters ending below in well-formed, well-placed, clean hocks, pasterns, etc. The feet should be well directed, because so many Hackneys have the objectionable habit of brushing or interfering—a defect influenced by the direction of the feet as well as by that of the shoeing. The fore limbs must be clean, more especially at the cannon and the joints, and free from splint, bursal enlargements, thickened, or sprained tendons, etc.

Action. A good Hackney must have free shoulder and hock movements. For saddle purposes, extravagant knee-action is objectionable; not so, however, for harness work. Harmony of action is what should be sought for. Horses for victoria, brougham, and landau work should either be classical Hackneys or bred upon Hackney lines.

Cobs, Ponies, etc., etc. A Cob may be defined as a horse over 13 hands, but under 15.2 h.; the average height being 14.3 h. As the name implies

ARAB ENTIRE

the conformation must be cobby, *i.e.* short body and short stout legs. There is the so-called Covert Cob, as used in country places, on the moors, etc., by sportsmen. The Park Cob, on the other hand, is usually a better bred animal, and as such—more especially those capable of carrying heavy weights—are in great demand; there is a ready market for them. Good manners, good temper, freedom from vice, an all-round quality, are necessary for the latter purposes. Ponies are divisible into Rum, Galloway, Shetland, Welsh, Iceland, New Forest, Connemara, Exmoor, Dartmoor, etc. Although these different varieties have some characteristics which serve to distinguish them from one another, all ponies must conform to a certain general type as regards action, manners, build, etc. The Shetland varies from 32 inches (this being an unusually small size) up to 10 or 11 hands. As regards the colour of ponies, this is not of much importance, but white is rather objectionable. The action must come from the shoulders, knees, and hocks, all of which should be flexed and extended to their utmost limits. If for saddle purposes, a flat side is an advantage, more especially for a child's pony; but if for harness purposes, the ribs should be well sprung and rounded, back and loins short and strong, shoulders oblique, well muscled; neck a medium length, and crest well developed. A heavy head is objectionable. Fore and hind limbs free from disease, and clean throughout.

BUYING A HORSE.

MANY are the channels through which an intending buyer may elect to purchase, but when only one or two horses have to be bought it is a safe and excellent procedure to advertise one's wants in either a local newspaper, or in some of the weekly journals devoted to Stock and Agriculture.

The 'wording' of an advertisement has an important influence in determining the class of those responding to it. In other words, the advertiser's weakness in matters equine is discoverable through the advertisement, and sharp ones may endeavour to make the most of an indifferent or otherwise useless horse.

For the sake of example let us suppose that it is a brougham horse that it is desirable to advertise for:

> Required a dark Bay Brougham Gelding about 16.2 Hands, 5 off. Must be stylish: have good all-round action: the best of manners, and absolutely free from any form of vice in or out of harness. Trial and Veterinary examination necessary.

In every instance it is advisable to state the height of horse required; nature of the work; age; sex; colour (if any preference); freedom from vice; soundness and trial (if convenient).

A second method of purchase is by writing or visiting dealers of repute, trying in harness, saddle, etc., such as appear to be suitable.

Many dealers sell horses with a warranty—and this should preferably be a written one in which the specific[1] qualifications are duly set forth thereon—or with this and a week or two's trial. Nothing more reasonable can be expected, and the time allowed is sufficient to discover the majority of faults to which equine flesh is heir.

We wish to emphasize the fact that a 'written' is preferable to a 'verbal' warranty, as it is sometimes difficult, in the event of litigation, to substantiate the terms of warranty.

In London, more especially in the West End, there are numerous large dealers, and from the yards of these many first-class, though high-priced horses are purchased. For park hacks and well-matched pairs, more are obtained from this than any other source.

Where price is not limited, and a high-class pair is required, the intending purchaser is recommended to visit these establishments, taking the precaution to submit the selection to professional examination.

Purchasing horses at auction is always attended with a considerable amount of risk, more especially the repositories or cities and large towns, many diseased and worthless animals being got rid of through these mediums.

Prior examination, even to the expert, cannot detect certain latent morbid conditions, whilst the Auction Mart regulations, though useful, are not a safeguard against making an unfortunate purchase.

If the expert is liable to err, it follows that the non-professional buyer must be doing something more, as the saying goes, than 'taking all risks.'

Judging from the purchases at some of these horse repositories—and from private sources as well—the author has often wondered whether the buyer was *compos mentis*. No opinion need be expressed as to the seller's state of mind.

As in other businesses, horse marts are first, second, third, or fourth rate, and patronised by those seeking the same class of animal.

[1] Warranties are sometimes spoken of as (*a*) General; (*b*) Specific.

The former includes all faults known and 'unknown' to the seller, whereas the latter has the faults specifically mentioned and excepted in the warranty.

COLOUR, HEIGHT, SEX, AND BREED.

The Colour. The colour of a horse has not an important bearing on the quality of the animal. It is an old maxim that a good horse can be any colour.

Individual preference has more to do with it than anything else.

For a cart horse serviceable colours are dark and light bay, blue roan, brown, black, red roan, chestnut and iron-grey. For a park hack, bay, chestnut, black or brown.

Roadsters.—Bay light or dark; chestnut, light or dark; black grey; roan (red or blue); dun; brown.

Ponies.—Bay, roan, brown, piebald or skewbald, chestnut, grey, black, etc.

Black points are preferable to white ones. The principal colours of horses are as follows:

White, skewbald, piebald, cream, black or white points. Black, black-brown, grey roan, chestnut, of the following shades:

Red, liver, black, light. Light and dark bay, and bay roan; strawberry roan, iron grey, dapple grey, brown, dun, mouse colour, spotted and in zebras striped.

After clipping the colour appears different to the unclipped state.

The best way of determining the proper colour is to refer to the nose and roots of the ears.

A light chestnut with the so-called 'mealy' legs does not, in the writer's opinion, ever look really smart.

Height. For measuring the exact height a standard is necessary.

It consists of a perpendicular flattened piece of wood, with figures marked upon it.

Sliding upon this at right angles to it is a cross bar, into which a spirit level has been sunk.

Each mark across the long stick indicates one inch, four of these constituting 'a hand.'

To measure a horse correctly it must be placed on level ground—as indicated by the spirit level—and the measuring taken from a point immediately behind the fore-heel to the highest point of the withers. The height at hind quarters should also be measured.

A dealer can make a horse measure one or two inches, more or less, by placing him in certain positions in his establishment. A pony may measure anything from 8 hands to 14 hands. A nice size to select one is between 12 and 13½ hands.

A Cob should not measure less than 13 or more than 14.3 or 15 hands.

Victoria horses 15 to 15.2 hands.

Brougham horses 16 to 16½ or 16.3 hands.

Heavy draught horses 16 to 17½ hands.

The height for a Hack will necessarily depend upon the height of the rider. The same remark applies as regards build for weight.

Sex. Geldings are preferred, no matter for what purpose (breeding excepted) required.

Entires, as a rule—though with many exceptions—are untrustworthy for work. Rigs are even more troublesome still, and frequently exceedingly vicious.

Most rigs have had one testicle removed, but both may still be hidden, yet removable by operation.

Many Shetland ponies are left entire, and they do their work very satisfactorily, in most instances.

Given a good class of horse for ordinary purposes, sex need not be allowed to interfere with the purchase, many mares being preferable to geldings, though, excepting well-matched pairs, it is general for geldings to fetch higher prices.

Breed. When selecting a horse for everyday use buyers pay far too little attention to the quality and breeding of the animal. So long as the horse seems to suit in a general way, and appears to be sound, the intending purchaser is satisfied.

There is a well-known axiom that '*Blood will tell.*'

In no animal is this more applicable than to the horse. It will tell, and depend upon it, markedly so, upon his future utility.

Our advice is, select a horse with a bit of breeding about it, provided that it is suitable and usefully sound. The author has often had to reject horses on account of some trifling defect because the would-be buyer must have a horse *absolutely sound*. Many a worthless slug can fulfil this condition, but it pleases the proprietor to know that he has got a *sound* horse, possibly the only qualification.

Of course the reader must not be misled into the idea that a good horse cannot be sound. This would be an incorrect supposition. It is a fact, however, that veterinary surgeons have commonly to reject first-class horses owing to some unimportant disease, yet to pass such an animal as sound would place the onus upon the examiner.

The best breed of horse to select for heavy haulage is either a Shire Clydesdale, or a cross between the two. These horses are big pullers, good stayers and sharp workers.

For single or double harness in brewers' drays, ploughing, etc., the writer recommends the purchase of a Suffolk gelding.

The typical colour is chestnut. They are very powerful, active, and, as a rule, good-tempered animals.

Hackneys make the best of roadsters, and are useful for general light work. From 40 to 70 guineas should purchase a fair class of Hackney. Most vanners are cross-breds, usually between a Shire or Clydesdale and a half-bred Hackney, the produce being suitable for heavy van work.

Good hunters vary greatly in price, more especially weight-carriers. Blemishes are unimportant, provided the animal is clever and cool at his work.

Sight, wind, joints, and back must be sound.

Heavy-weight horses, more especially those working upon the land in the North of Scotland, are usually of the cross-bred type, largely of Clydesdale blood. They are powerful horses, hardy and somewhat slack in the body; long legged, though many are light in bone, and poor in flesh. It would appear, however, that this class of horse meets the farmer's wants better than either a pure-bred Clydesdale or a Shire.

Fifty and 60 guineas are the average prices paid for these animals, and from 25 to 45 for a colt varying from 2 to 4 years. Most farmers take a great pride in their farm horses, and he who does so indifferently is not a typical representative of the Scottish farmer.

For ponies suitable for children, the Shetland stands first, then the Welsh. Russian or Orkney cobs are very useful, when properly broken, for greengrocers, etc., and their price is not prohibitive.

Thoroughbred ponies make excellent boys' hunters, provided the boy is game enough horseman to ride one. Half-bred ponies are suitable for the same purpose, more especially when a quiet temperament is a desirable qualification.

Iceland, Norwegian, and other hardy varieties of ponies are brought over to this country by the ship-load and sold at very low prices, though these animals are altogether unbroken, and often not much use even when they have been properly broken. On the other hand, many make most useful animals.

THE AGE OF HORSES.

Age. Every buyer of horse-flesh should endeavour to make himself acquainted with the method of telling the animal's age.

It is one matter to profess knowledge, but quite another when put to a practical test. The only way of ascertaining a horse's age is by the inspection of the upper surface of the *lower incisors or nippers*. There is a vast difference between foals' teeth, or those that are only *temporary*, and the *permanent* ones replacing the last named before the animal arrives at 5 years.

A temporary tooth is very much smaller than a permanent one, and running down the front face of the latter is a distinct groove.

The differences are very marked when the teeth are placed side by side. The nipping surfaces of the incisors are called the tables, in the centre of which a black 'mark' will be seen. It is surrounded by a ring of enamel, so is the table of the tooth, forming in the latter case a sort of encasing sheath. (Inner and outer enamel rings.)

Before the tables of the upper and lower teeth come together, in other words, begin to wear, the 'mark' already alluded to extends across the table. The tusks or canines are found in the 'male,' and generally make their appearance about 4 years of age.

In cases of dispute the expert sometimes refers to the molars, but only at certain periods.

The horse has 12 *incisor* teeth, 6 *above* and 6 *below*, all being *temporary*, and replaced by the *permanent* ones. It has, when dentition is completed, 24 molars or grinding teeth, 6 on each side of upper and lower jaw, 12 incisors, and in the male 4 tusks.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth, *i.e.* those teeth towards the back of the jaw, are permanent from the time they spring up, but the first, second, and third, *i.e.* those molars in front of the jaw, are temporary and replaceable. A horse must have turned 2 years before he can have any permanent incisors. About 2¼ years the *central* incisors are replaced by *permanent* ones, and the four new teeth are touching one another by their *tables* at 3 years.

About 3½ years the same change takes place in the next pair or 'laterals' (sometimes called the middles), and their tables are in contact at 4 years, or a couple of months before. Soon after 4¼ years, the *corner* incisors are replaced by permanent ones, so that a 5-year old is easily told by the wear on the centrals and laterals, with the *recently cut comers*, whose tables are hardly in wear.

At 6 years the front edges of the *corner* teeth are well in wear, but the hinder edge not yet on a level.

Many horses have the corner incisors of a 6-year-old throughout life (shell mouth).

The hinder edge never runs to a level of the front one. This is a shell tooth.

In a *seven*-year-old horse the whole of the surface of the table of the corner teeth is well in wear, and the 'mark' very shallow.

The tusks are also blunted. At eight years the 'mark' is very small, and in the *central* teeth it is *triangular* in shape. At seven it was elongated.

After eight it is usual to speak of the animal as 'aged.' The teeth now begin to increase in length (due to shrinkage of the gums), assuming when the horse is over twenty a long oblique position.

In crib biters, sometimes, the front edge is very much worn away.

Instances of only 5 incisor teeth in the upper and lower jaws are not unknown, but quite exceptional.

FAULTS, AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.

Faults. If buying a heavy horse pay particular attention to the back, legs, and feet, and to its action.

Splint is not of great importance, and if the animal is good in most other respects we should recommend purchase.

Sidebone, it present—and it certainly is very common—requires discretion as to whether the horse should or should not be bought.

Many horses go very lame through this disease, whereas others remain sound.

If the heels are well open, the feet strong and good, and the animal sound, buy at a slightly reduced price.

In sidebone, the cartilages at the upper and back part

of the hoof become calcified, hence when pressed lose their elastic feel.

What is known as an 'indurated' lateral cartilage may be regarded as a modified form of sidebone, or perhaps the beginning of it.

Either the inner, outer, or both, cartilages of the fore feet—sometimes the hind, though rarely—can be affected, therefore all four should be felt.

Ringbone occurs on both fore and hind pasterns, though more frequently behind. Many horses go sound, but don't buy. False-quarter, quitter, sand-crack and seedy toe are sufficient, individually, or collectively, to condemn any horse.

Flat sole (dropped sole) and corn are decidedly objectionable.

Navicular disease requires care for its detection. Sometimes an unnerved horse is offered for sale.

The hind limbs require carefully looking at. If the animal has stringhalt, *i.e.* catches up his leg suddenly every now and then—avoid him.

Bone-spavin in a horse with big strong hocks, going sound and over 5 years (though not old), it will be fairly safe to buy.

General enlargement of hock, rendering its action defective, should preclude purchase.

Curb (in heavy horses) does not always produce lameness, but is very liable to do so under any exciting cause. If a light horse has a curb it is hardly advisable to purchase unless arrangements can be made as to reduction in price, etc. Look at feet for canker or for thrush.

Shivering must condemn the horse. It can often be found out by 'backing' or turning it round.

Examine the eyes and try the horse's wind well. A good stiff load up a stout hill at a smart pace and note any abnormal sounds, such as roaring or whistling. Broken wind and chronic cough render the market value practically nil.

Broken-winded horses have been palmed off as sound ones. Shot and grease are frequently mixed together to obscure the signs during sale. Cough the horse and look at breathing.

Hackneys, cobs, ponies, etc., ought to be ridden, driven, etc., to test their wind.

If any roaring or whistling sounds be heard, don't buy.

Don't buy a light horse with splint unless there is a bit off the price: the animal going sound and the splints well down the leg—not close to the knee.

Bone-spavin must condemn the horse; so must ringbone, sidebone, curb, corn, flat sole, seedy toe, bad thrush, and sandcrack, the last named being seen usually at the inner quarter on *front* feet and at *toe on hind*.

Speedy cutting is a dangerous habit, and brushing or interfering equally annoying, though of the two, less dangerous.

If the horse 'speedy cuts,' one or more small scars can generally be found just below the knee on the inner side.

Navicular disease—indicated by the short, cat-like step and lameness when brought out of stable—is fatal to the value of any horse. Buyers must be careful not to get one that has been unnerved.

Horses that have had much wear show this by thickening of the *tendons* and *puffy swellings* in proximity to the joints.

The author does not advise the purchase of such, although the animal may be sound enough.

Slipped shoulder, capped hock, and capped elbow are objectionable.

The sight ought to be looked at carefully, so should action, pace, and general manners.

Crib-biting, wind-sucking, and weaving, are decidedly objectionable.

Trying before purchase. Buying at fairs, markets, and auctions is practically a barrier to trying a horse before buying it.

It would hardly be reasonable for everyone looking at a horse in these places to be allowed to try it. When purchasing from a private source always insist upon trying the animal at the time, or having it on a few days' trial. If a hunter, jump it in cold blood and afterwards with hounds if convenient. If for an elderly rider, select a well-seasoned (age about 8 or 9) hunter.

The best age to buy a heavy horse, more especially if required for town work, is 6 years, certainly not more than 7 or less than 5 years. Sellers are very fond of calling a horse 6 when it is rising 7, and will sell a horse as being 7 though he may be 12 years or more. Hence the necessity for studying the teeth as an indicator of a horse's age.

If a harness horse, try in harness, and drive where there is plenty of traffic, more especially motors, a road-roller, etc.

Horses intended for double harness should be driven on both near and off sides of the pole, likewise in single harness.

A child's pony, either for riding or driving, ought to be well proved as to its safety and absolute freedom from any bad tricks in or out of stable.

The extreme liberties that children are apt to take with a pony necessitates that the animal be very docile.

WARRANTY.

WHEN purchasing a horse with a 'warranty,' either verbal or written, preferably the latter, the purchaser should see that the terms of such 'warranty' are general.

It is an easy matter to give a 'warranty,' but this may not cover the animal's faults. Let us take an example so as to serve for a guide and reference.

Glebe Farm,
Southend-on-Sea, April 1, 190—

Received

From Mr. Johnson, the sum of 60 guineas sterling for Clydesdale gelding, Donald, age 6 years, absolutely sound in every way; free from vice in and out of harness; good in all gears.

RICHARD CROFT.

Identification Markings. These should always be carefully noted on the warranty.

(*N.B.*—Stamp required for receipt.)

A 'warranty' worded after this fashion keeps the buyer safe in the event of the purchase not being correct.

Care should be taken to buy off a party of means so that in the event of any litigation arising, the buyer may be able to get his money back.

Auction warranties are not as a rule of a general kind, being limited to the good qualities—if the animal has any—so that buyers must be careful.

If any faults are discovered, the animal should be taken to a veterinary surgeon and his certificate handed in with the return of the horse, as soon as possible after purchase.

All auctions specify a time.

To drug a horse before sale with the object of masking either vice or disease renders the seller liable to be charged with fraud, and rightly so.

To prove a breach of 'warranty' the buyer must be in a position to prove that the faults were or had been in existence at the time *of* or *prior to* sale.

Injuries, disease, and even vice can be brought on very suddenly. Veterinary evidence will have to be relied upon for this purpose.

A 'warranty' given 'before' or 'after' sale is useless.

If a party buys a horse with a 'warranty,' subsequently reselling him with such 'warranty,' and the second buyer finds that the animal is disconform to the 'warranty,' returning him to the seller, the latter can claim upon the party that sold the animal to him, together with the expenses and the difference in price if the horse has been re-sold.

To prove a 'verbal warranty,' one or more witnesses must have been present at the utterance of the words, otherwise the seller will have a loop-hole.

STABLE MANAGEMENT.

WHEN selecting a site for a stable, if possible fix upon an elevated ground so as to be capable of easy drainage. Many stables are built of wood, but, if possible, brick or stone should be selected. Windows and doors should be arranged so as to face south, or south-west. The floor should be composed of some impermeable material, such as cement, vitrified paving. If cement is used the surface should be roughened, otherwise it gets very slippery for horses. If bricks are used they should be well cemented in the interstices. Surface drainage is preferable if this can be arranged, and an efficient trap-grid drain should be at least three feet from the stable door. The inlet for pure air is preferable in the form of Sherringham windows, and the outlet a tube or extractor in the roof.

Cleanliness. During the summer the stable floor should be washed down every day, and the drains flushed, adding some disinfectant fluid to the water. A cheap and efficient disinfectant for this purpose comprises two or three ounces of copperas, and three or four ounces of crude carbolic acid to a couple of pail-fuls of water.

Bedding. Particular attention should be paid to this. Some horse owners seem to think that anything is good enough for a horse to lie upon; it does not matter what bedding material is used, so long as it is kept thoroughly dry beneath. Probably the cheapest material is sawdust, but its manurial value is very small compared with that of straw. Shavings are used, also bracken ferns, but horses will sometimes eat the latter, to their disadvantage. Peat moss litter is most extensively employed, and, being a powerful absorbent, it is very useful where the drainage is faulty, or where there is, as frequently happens, no drainage at all. Oat and wheat straw are the cleanest, warmest, and most economical bedding materials that can be used. The bedding should be lifted during the day time, all the soiled portions removed, and the other part exposed to the air. When bedding a horse down particular care should be taken to place none of the straw beneath the manger, because this practice encourages the animal to eat its bedding, and once horses acquire this habit, they are exceedingly difficult to wean off it, frequently resulting in indigestion and colic, etc. A horse that has acquired this pernicious habit should be bedded on moss litter, or else muzzled at night.

Grooming. As soon as a horse comes in from exercise or work, he should be cleaned. Many proprietors prefer to leave the mud on to dry, and then remove it with a dandy brush and curry comb. Others prefer to wash the mud off, but unless the weather is suitable, this practice is not to be recommended, without the horse is vigorously shampooed afterwards. It is a common practice to wash the mud off the lower parts of the limbs; but there is an objection to wetting the heels, unless they are particularly well dried, because it predisposes a horse to suffer from cracked heels. Every horse should have its feet washed after coming in from work. During summer it is an excellent plan to sponge all the sweat off a horse with cold water, and then dry it thoroughly. When a horse is warm after work, the clothing should not be put on until the body has become perfectly cool. It is advisable to leave the collar and saddle on for about an hour after the animal has been at work; in this way, sore shoulders, saddle galls may be prevented. A chamois leather, dandy brush, curry comb, and mane comb, along with a soft brush, should be in every well-regulated stable, and a careful groom will keep these and all other appliances in proper order, and know where to put his hands on them when he requires them for use. The legitimate use of the curry comb is for cleaning the dandy brush, and not the horse; nevertheless, for cart horses and others with much hair about their legs, it is a very useful appliance for removing the mud.

Bandages and Clothing. A groom should be supplied with two sets of bandages, namely, a flannel set and a linen one. The latter to be used in the day time and the former at night. The value of bandaging a harness or saddle horse's legs can hardly be overestimated, provided that the bandages are properly adjusted. They should not be applied too tightly, otherwise the circulation of the foot is interfered with, neither should their removal show evidence upon the leg, more especially where they have been fastened off. For their accurate adjustment it is necessary to roll the bandage up very tightly, and when applying begin at the pastern, going up to the top of the cannon. In good stables the horses are provided with day and night clothing, also clothing suitable for summer and winter. In summer a linen rug is preferable, but to keep the coat down a heavier one is necessary. Woollen rugs for winter are desirable for comfort. Some horses have a bad habit of tearing their clothing; if so, the best plan is to put on a box muzzle at night, and keep them tied up short in the day time. In the morning the clothing should be removed, shaken, exposed to the air, and put on again after grooming operations have been completed.

Clipping. Under ordinary circumstances a horse casts its coat twice a year, namely, spring and autumn, their winter coat being long and thick, and the summer one short and fine. Horses that are regularly groomed, kept in a warm stable and clothed, maintain the same condition of coat all the year round, so that clipping is not so necessary as horses placed under less fortunate circumstances. If a horse has a long coat it is expedient to remove it, because it thrives much better, and saves a lot of labour. Some horses have a particular aversion to being clipped, and in certain instances it has been found necessary to throw the animal, a practice not to be recommended. Machine clipping is now largely employed, and a horse can be clipped in this manner in a much shorter time, and for less money. From half-a-crown to half-a-guinea are the prices usually charged for clipping a horse, and from what little experience the writer has had of clipping horses he would consider that the job was well worth the last named sum. Some horse owners clip their animals all over, but if this is done during the cold weather the horse must be well rugged up afterwards. Others clip the body only, leaving the hair upon the legs, believing that it protects the latter from cracked heels, mud rash, etc.; again, other horse owners clip the whole of the limbs, belly, brisket, and quarters, up to a level of the shoulders. Sometimes a patch under the saddle of long hair is left, because the proprietor thinks that it is a preventive against sore back. The chief difficulty so often experienced in clipping horses is the dislike the animal has to having the hair removed about the face, more especially on the ears. It is a general custom to singe the long hair from under the belly, thighs, inside the ears, under the jaw, etc. It certainly gives a finish not obtainable by any other means, though some owners object to singeing.

Watering. Theoretically, a horse should be watered before it is fed; but in practice it is the custom to water after feeding. Modern stables have a constant supply of fresh water at the head of the stall so that the animal can drink whenever it likes. A very pernicious practice is that of allowing horses to drink at public watering troughs, as there are very good reasons for believing that disease, notably glanders, is easily contracted in this manner. Water should never be given in unlimited quantity to a horse that is overheated through exercise or work; a small amount, however, say a couple of quarts, is rather beneficial than otherwise. A general practice amongst horse keepers, coachmen, etc., is that of giving tepid water to a horse that is out of sorts, more especially if it is fevered. There is no advantage; in fact, if a horse has a high temperature, one of the speediest means of reducing this is by allowing it to drink copiously of cold water, and sponging the body lightly over with the same liquid. It is essential to give horses perfectly clean and pure water, because many of them have been brought into serious illness through supplying them with water contaminated with sewage, etc., and in which nitrates are commonly present.

Foods and Feeding. In order to keep a horse in good condition, it is indispensable to supply it with the best of food, given in moderate amount and at regular intervals. The nose-bag system of feeding horses is about the worst practice that can be employed, because to work a horse with its stomach gorged with food is one of the most certain methods of inducing disease. The amount of food, and the nature of it, will necessarily depend upon the work the animal has to perform; for instance, a pony doing a journey once or twice a week does not require that for a horse working every day. Different opinions prevail in different parts of the country as to the most suitable dietary for a horse. In Scotland, for instance, most of the farmers feed their horses upon oats, hay, or oat straw, and it is the rule for Scottish farmers' horses to perform heavy work, have long days, and yet maintain an excellent standard of condition. In Perthshire horses are largely fed on maize, but this food is too stimulating and too fattening. A mixed diet is probably the best that can be used, such as oats, bran, bruised beans, split peas, and chaff, along with a proportionate amount of hay of the best quality. English and Scottish hay is the best, much of that coming from abroad being far too coarse, and innutritious in other respects. Good hay should contain such grasses as the meadow foxtail, smooth stalk meadow grass, rye grass, crested dog's-tail, rough cock's-foot grass, etc. Hay containing an admixture of clovers has its advantages, and horses certainly prefer it. Hay that is well saved—being best for use at one year old—should have a sweet, pleasant odour, be succulent when chewed, though neither too dry nor too moist. Mow-burned hay is extremely bad for horses, and will easily provoke excessive urination (diabetes). Equally pernicious is musty or dusty hay, either of these being very liable to induce broken wind, more especially if a horse be watered and driven immediately after feeding on this injurious fodder. The amount of hay given to a horse per diem should average 12 lbs., but, of course, many heavy horses are allowed considerably more than this; but it is not advisable to stuff them up with so much bulky food, and when the hay is given it is preferable to give the hay first and the cereals afterwards, so that the latter shall be properly acted upon by the gastric juices before being driven out of the stomach. The allowance for thoroughbreds of hay is usually exceedingly small, and this fodder should not be given to hunters on the day that they are required for work. About 12 lbs. of oats, a couple of lbs. of beans, and 6 lbs. of hay constitutes the average amount of food for a hunter per day. For old horses crushed oats are preferable, but for young ones whole oats, because the latter provoke the necessity of better mastication, inducing a freer supply of saliva in the mouth. Bran constitutes a useful adjunct to the fodder, provided that too much of it is not given; if it is used in excessive quantities it would appear that it is favourable towards the production of intestinal concretions—a frequent cause of death in horses. The best bran should have a pleasant odour, its flakes large, and when rubbed upon the hand leave a mealy mark. Wet bran is a mechanical laxative; on this account it is commonly given to a horse preparatory to the administration of a dose of physic, the action of which it materially facilitates.

Green Foods. During the spring and summer a small amount of fresh grass, tares, vetches, clover, etc., is beneficial, but too much should not be given, otherwise the horse gets into soft condition. That celebrated sportsman, "Nimrod," in his work on the condition of hunters, was strongly opposed to summering hunters, preferring the soiling system. There is no doubt that a prolonged run at grass puts on a large amount of flesh, but at the same time a horse fed up in this manner is incapable of performing even a moderate amount of work. If a hunter is allowed to run at grass, say until August, there is not time between that and the commencement of the hunting season to get the animal into hard condition, no matter however good the horse's constitution, or how expert the groom may be, in conditioning members of his stud.

Feeding of Sick Horses. There is a vast difference in the management and feeding of horses in health, and horses in disease. To supply a horse with a large amount of food is the surest means of satiating it. Whatever food is given should be small in amount, and taken away from the horse if it refuses it. Scalded oats, linseed tea, scalded bran, oats, and the latter, scalded hay, with a little treacle poured over it, or some molassine meal, added to it are all excellent. Carrots cut up, a swede (preferably given whole), a few tares, or some green meat, constitutes the general foods for sick horses. In some diseases, more especially those of an exhausting type, *e.g.* influenza, purpura-hæmorrhagica, etc., it is advisable to supply the animal with such liquids as milk, eggs and milk, oatmeal gruel, cornflour gruel, and so forth. In certain instances it is necessary to administer these, either by the mouth, or, in exceptional cases, per rectum.

The Cause of Disease. Most diseases have usually what is called *predisposing* and *exciting* causes; for instance, some horses are *predisposed* to roaring, either because they have some peculiarity in the formation of their necks, or some other inherent, ill-understood factor towards this. If such an animal is attacked with a severe form of influenza, strangles, etc., the chances are that the legacy of this disease will be roaring. In this case the *exciting* cause was either strangles or influenza. Many diseases affecting the horse, notably spavin, splint, ringbone, curb, etc., are believed to be influenced in their appearance through *hereditary predisposition*.

GENERAL SIGNS OF HEALTH AND DISEASE.

The Pulse. The pulse in health normally beats from 36 to 45 times per minute, but in disease this number may be increased or diminished. The number of pulsations in a given time is of less significance than the character of it. In most fevers the pulse is considerably increased, sometimes 80, 90, or 100 or more per minute, but correspondingly small in its volume. It is usual to speak of the pulse as being hard, soft, full, oppressed, double, and so forth. In most instances of brain complaint the pulse is very slow. Sometimes a pulse can be seen in the veins, more especially in the large jugular vein; this is due to regurgitation of blood into the vein, but it is not a normal condition. Each pulsation corresponds to contraction of the heart, and the best place to take the horse's pulse is upon the artery beneath the jaw, *i.e.* the submaxillary. A good deal depends upon the manner in which the fingers are applied to the wall of the vessel, and considerable practice is necessary for accuracy, regarding volume, tone, etc., of pulse. In inflammation of serous membranes, such as the peritoneum and pleura, the pulse is generally hard, at least in the early stages of disease.

The Breathing. When the horse is at rest, and in a cool stable, the normal number of respirations per minute is about 14, but during exercise, and in certain diseases, *e.g.* congestion of the lungs, the number may be more than trebled. In normal breathing the whole of the chest wall rises at each inspiration, and falls during the expiratory effort. It is important to note this, because in a horse that is broken-winded the expiratory efforts are double—the so-called double lift, *i.e.* half the air is expelled during the first phase of the expiratory effort, and the remainder appears to be gradually squeezed out of the lung. In most lung complaints the flanks are used as aids, compensating for the work that is normally performed by the thoracic muscles.

Temperature. The normal temperature of the horse is 100 to 101 Fahr., but after exercise it rises several degrees, and in all febrile conditions the internal temperature is elevated. The instrument used for taking the temperature is a clinical thermometer, consisting of a bulb and stem: on the stem figures indicate 95, 100, 105, and 110 degrees Fahr. Between each of these numbers are other long strokes, thus we have 96, 97, 98, 99, each of these being a degree. Between each whole number there is a series of short strokes, each stroke having the value of two-tenths of a degree. Supposing that a horse has a temperature of 100, and the detached piece of mercury rises to the *second* short stroke after 100, one would say that the animal had a temperature of 100.4; if it rose to the third short stroke 100.6, the fourth 100.8, the next stroke being a long one, namely, 101. Before using the clinical thermometer, always shake the detached piece of mercury called the *index* down to about 95, and then insert the bulb of the thermometer into the rectum with the right hand, holding it here whilst the left hand elevates the tail. When the temperature falls below 100, it is called subnormal, and is indicative of collapse. Common temperatures for the horse are 103 and 104, the fever is then said to be slight, 105 a moderate degree of fever, 106, 7, and 8, a high degree of fever, if higher than this, the condition cannot long be endured, and is spoken of as *hyperpyrexia*. The temperature affords a valuable means of ascertaining the progress of certain diseases, such as influenza, acute rheumatism, pleuro-pneumonia, etc.; and it should be taken night and morning, being noted down at the time for reference.

Mucous Membranes. Veterinary surgeons make a practice of examining the visible mucous membranes, such as those lining in the eyelids, nose, etc. Normally these are of a bright pink colour, but in departure from health they are altered; in anaemic conditions they become exceedingly pale. In the early stages of inflammatory disorders they are very dry, subsequently excessively moist, and the minute vessels ramifying over their surfaces, appear to be injected. In vitiated conditions of the blood, blood spots frequently appear upon them, as in purpura-haemorrhagica: blueness of these membranes indicating imperfect aeration of the blood.

Attitude of the Horse. The position assumed by the horse in certain diseases is of considerable diagnostic value; for instance, when a horse is foundered, say in the fore feet, the hind limbs are brought as far under the belly as possible, in order to relieve pressure upon the fore ones, the latter being thrown forwards: again, in tetanus (lockjaw), directly the horse is touched beneath the chin, the head is thrown upwards, and the white membrane (membrana nictitans) is shot out over the eye: in most lung complaints the horse persistently stands, whereas whenever the pain in the belly is severe it will be found lying and rising alternately, rolling, etc.

Urinary and Generative Organs. Diseases of these organs are of common occurrence, and, as a rule, diagnosis and treatment should be left to the professional man: difficulty of urination may proceed from stone in the bladder, or some part of the urinary tract. Sometimes blood is passed along with the urine as blood, and may proceed from the kidneys, bladder, or an injury to other portions of the passage. In a disease called *azoturia*, the urine contains blood, but in a dissolved state, causing the urine to have a coffee colour. A discharge from the female generative passage may arise from the womb, vagina, etc., and be due to a multiplicity of diseased conditions.

ADMINISTERING MEDICINE, BLISTERING, FIRING, ETC.

Administering Medicine. To administer a draught to a horse in a thoroughly satisfactory manner requires considerable practice, and even then patience is an indispensable factor, because however experienced one may be, certain horses are exceedingly difficult to give medicine to, no matter whether it be liquids or solids. The writer's experience teaches him that very few horse keepers know how to administer a draught or ball correctly, unless in theory. If a draught is to be given, the head should be drawn well up with a loop placed inside the mouth, and the free end thrown across a beam and there held, but not tied, so that if the horse begins to struggle it may be at once liberated, or a twitch placed on the nose, and the liquid put into a large soda-water bottle, the attendant place himself on the left side, with the bottle in his *right* hand. The neck of the bottle is now inserted between the molar and incisor teeth, and the fluid allowed to trickle slowly down the throat, taking particular care to allow plenty of time, so that the horse, and not the ground, gets the benefit of the medicine. If the animal begins to cough, the head should be at once lowered. To give a ball, the latter should be taken between the first, second, and third fingers, the sleeves rolled up, and the ball placed at the extreme back part of the mouth, the left hand grasping and withdrawing the tongue meanwhile. Some dexterity is necessary, the main thing being to *place the ball as far back* as can be done in a speedy manner. Balling guns are

sold for the purpose, but they are not equal to delivery by the hand. Powders may be mixed with the food: dissolved in water, or given in the form of an electuary, the last-named being an invaluable means for the administration of medicine in cases of sore throat, etc.

Blistering, bleeding, firing, and physicking, many years ago, constituted the sheet anchor in the treatment of animal diseases, frequently ending in the subjugation of the animal, and not the disease: judiciously employed, however, all these agencies have proved themselves to be of considerable value, more especially blistering or *counter-irritation*, the chief of these being cantharides ointment or liniment, red blistering ointment, mustard, turpentine, ammonia, hot water, etc. Hot water is an excellent medium for the relief of pain, either within or without the body. In diseases of the chest and belly, blankets should be steeped in boiling water, then wrung out and applied, and over all a macintosh sheet, so as to keep the heat in; continuous application, say from one half to one hour at a time, is necessary for its beneficial effects. Mustard paste is a convenient means for affording the animal relief from internal pain, but many object to it on the ground that it increases the animal's discomfiture. This it unquestionably does, but such is a secondary matter considering it is unquestionably of benefit. The mustard should be made into a paste and applied directly to the skin, mixed with or without linseed, in accordance with the action it is desirable to produce. Many veterinary surgeons allow the mustard to remain on for about half an hour, wash it off, and then re-apply it, but the writer believes in a single application of pure mustard paste, without washing it off.

Physicking. The best physic for a horse is Barbados aloes, given in the form of a ball, and this is the drug universally administered to produce purgation in the horse. From 3 to 7 drachms of aloes may be given, in accordance with age, breed, condition, constitution, and effects it is desirable to produce. If the horse is not prepared with a bran mash, a larger dose is necessary, but it is always advisable to do so. It takes about 24 hours for the physic to reach its climax of activity, so that during this time the animal should be kept in the stable. To work a horse when it is purging is an exceedingly pernicious practice, and must be condemned. During the time the physic is operative, give a limited supply of water, and feed sparingly.

Clysters or Enemas. These are usually employed for relieving the lower end of the bowel, but their frequent use is not desirable, because their action is purely palliative. To empty the lower end of the bowel, from one to several gallons of water should be used, and to this a few handfuls of salt may be added, or some soft soap, linseed oil, etc. As a tonic to the lower end of the bowel, daily injections of about a pint of cold water are useful, and for constipation in the foal, 2 or 3 ounces of glycerine may be injected. For the removal of pin worms in the rectum, daily injections of salt and water, infusion of quassia, or turpentine soap and water, may be employed. These parasites sometimes cause a good deal of irritation, and are believed to occasionally provoke kicking in harness.

Firing. This is largely practised by veterinary surgeons for the relief of lameness, arising through sprained tendons, puffy swelling in the neighbourhood of joints, chronic enlargements of joints, and other diseased conditions not amenable to blister, etc. Line firing is common, but point firing is the most useful for such diseases as splint, spavin, and other bony exostoses.

CATARRHAL AND SPECIFIC DISEASES.

UNDER this heading, the writer proposes to give some of the leading features of those diseases that are either due to common causes, such as cold, or else the entrance of germs into the system. Some of these diseases have a preference for attacking certain organs, whereas others invade the system to a greater or lesser extent. The following are the principal ones:

Catarrh or Cold. This is a comparatively mild complaint, due to exposure to dampness, and is chiefly seen amongst horses that are neglected as regards their housing, etc. There is also a chronic form known as nasal gleet, or chronic catarrh, but this is due to totally different causes, and merely symptomatic of various maladies, such as glanders, strangles, disease of the molar teeth, pus in the guttural pouches, etc.

SYMPTOMS OF SIMPLE CATARRH.—The horse appears to be out of sorts, does not feed as usual, has a slight discharge from the nose and eyes, probably a cough, and is easily done up on exertion.

TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT.—As being a benign malady, it usually runs its course in a few days, ending in complete restoration to health. Little in the way of medicine is required unless the animal shows evidence of fever; if so, half-an-ounce of chlorate of potash may be added to the drinking water night and morning. Clothe body, keep horse in a warm house, apply bandages to the limbs, and, if necessary, give inhalations of steam, that is, pour boiling water over hay contained in a nose bag; feed on soft, warm food, such as scalded oats, bran, hay, etc.

Chronic Catarrh. This is indicated by a continuous or an intermittent discharge from one or both nostrils, either pus-like in character, or of a more watery nature. If from the left nostril and accompanied by a swelling beneath the jaw, it is fairly good evidence of glanders, or, at anyrate, should arouse suspicion; and the adoption of precautionary measures against infection, not only of other animals, but also to man. Most cases of chronic catarrh are matters for professional treatment, because operative interference is frequently required.

Inflammation of the Larynx. Laryngitis, or acute inflammation of the larynx, is not an uncommon complaint in the horse. It is generally accompanied by catarrhal signs (see catarrh), though by no means always so.

SYMPTOMS.—A horse with sore throat is easily recognised by the difficulty it has in swallowing, refusing solids, or even liquids. When the throat is manipulated externally it is found to be swollen, and the animal resents handling it. There is usually two or three degrees of fever, and other signs accompanying ill-health. The cough is at first hard and suppressed, but subsequently becomes a moist one, and it is just about this time when there is a free discharge from the nostrils—the best indication of the onset of convalescence.

TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT.—House well, clothe body, apply mustard paste, turpentine liniment, or some mild counter-irritant over the larynx, and a few inches along the course of the trachea. The writer does not recommend blistering the throat, as the folds in the skin over the larynx after blistering cause the animal a good deal of discomfiture. Give inhalations of steam, and use that useful Australian product, oil of eucalyptus, by adding it to the water. No liquid medicine should be given, otherwise the animal may be choked, but an electuary for inhalation used in its place. For this purpose, mix 2 ounces of powdered myrrh, 2 ounces of chlorate of potash, an ounce of oil of eucalyptus, 2 ounces of liquorice, and make into an electuary with honey or treacle. A teaspoonful of this should be smeared inside the cheek three or four times a day. If in the course of two or three weeks the breathing is accompanied by a roaring sound, a fly blister may be applied to the throat. A horse that is predisposed to become a roarer, may develop the latter complaint as a sequel to acute inflammation of the larynx.

Tuberculosis or Consumption. This is a specific disease affecting man, the horse, ox, sheep, pig, dog, fowls, etc. It is due to Koch's bacillus getting an entrance into the system, either through the respiratory tract, or ingestion. It is not an uncommon disease in the horse, but the symptoms in this animal are exceedingly obscure, and the diagnosis rests upon reaction to the tuberculin test. In the horse, the lungs are affected, but to a much less extent than in cattle, man, etc. The most significant lesions in this animal being in the form of tumour-like growths in connection with the spleen, with cough, and perhaps excessive urination, the chief indications of its existence is the steady loss of condition.

Pleuro-Pneumonia. Although pleurisy and pneumonia occur as independent affections in man and animals, it is usual to find inflammatory action proceeding in both lungs and pleura at the same time. Both these diseases are common in horses, more especially as part and parcel of influenza. Pleurisy is a painful affliction, indicated by a quick and hard pulse, elevation of internal temperature probably to 104° F.; a short suppressed cough, but the most significant sign of all to the veterinary surgeon is the, so-called, pleuritic furrow, *i.e.* depression running along the floor of the ribs and belly. The worst results of pleurisy is its tendency towards effusion, in other words, to end in dropsy of the chest. When this happens, a different train of symptoms are ushered in, leading the inexperienced to believe that the animal is better, whereas it is very much worse. If the amount of fluid thrown out is small, say a quart or two, it may be absorbed, but when it amounts to several gallons, the chances of recovery taking place are remote. The temperature may be less, the pulse softer, and the friction murmur—so audible on auscultation during the early stages of attack—has now become obscured; the animal seems afraid to move, the breathing is quickened, nostrils dilated. This is followed shortly by dropsical swellings of the most dependent parts of the body, such as beneath the jaw, between the fore limbs, and along the floor of the belly, and death in due course. In pneumonia, like pleurisy, the disease may be on one side of the chest, or on both, with a proportionate increase in its gravity. In the horse there is a special form of pneumonia, or rather pleuro-pneumonia, known as septic, or contagious pleuro-pneumonia. It is a very fatal form of disease, and once it appears amongst a stud of horses, as the writer has experienced, it usually clears out a considerable number of members constituting the stud. To speak of it as septic pneumonia, as differentiated from 'pneumonia,' is hardly correct, because it would appear that all forms of pneumonia are of a septic nature, *i.e.* due to the entrance of micro-organisms into the lungs *via* the bronchial tubes.

TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT. If professional aid can be had, the sooner it is acquired the better, owing to the gravity of these maladies. If it is not convenient, the amateur must do the best he can under the circumstances. The horse should be kept in an equable temperature, have a free supply of pure air, and, if the weather is suitable, say 60 degrees Fahr., it may be kept in the open air. Bandages should be put on the limbs, and the animal allowed cold water to drink, but no food must be left before it. Stimulants, such as whisky, etc., or carbonate of ammonia (2 drachms), sufficiently diluted with water, may be given twice daily. A teacup full of whisky, half-a-dozen eggs beaten up with a pint of milk may be given three times per day. If the temperature is high, say 106, give a couple of drachms of salicylate of soda along with each of the draughts previously alluded to. Hot water rugs should be continuously applied to the side, but if this does not appeal to the amateur as a practical and easily adoptable means of stimulation, then the best plan is to rouse up the side with mustard paste. In addition to this, half an ounce of nitrate of potash can be added to the drinking water night and morning. As to food, the probabilities are that the animal will not be inclined to look for much in this direction, and the stimulant prescribed will, to some extent, take the place of this. Linseed tea, scalded oats, carrots, and green food may be allowed. If pleurisy appears to be the predominant feature of the animal's ailment, and it seems to make little progress towards recovery, a drachm of iodide of potash may be administered in the form of a ball night and morning. Impregnation of the surrounding atmosphere with oil of eucalyptus suggests itself as being a salutary influence, and one that should be employed whenever it is possible.

Glanders and Farcy. Amongst all animal diseases, glanders is probably the worst plague that they can suffer from. It is essentially an equine malady, though communicable to man, and through it a number of deaths occur in London and other cities every year, chiefly because legislative measures for suppression of this deadly malady are left in the hands of those who know very little about it. Farcy is simply glanders manifesting itself in lesions of the skin, and absorbent vessels. Like glanders it assumes both acute and chronic forms, and its chronic form is one of the vilest diseases that a horse can be affected with. For thousands of years glanders has been known. Aristotle and Hippocrates evidently were acquainted with the malady. Its infectiousness was known as early as the seventeenth century. Both glanders and farcy are due to the entrance of minute organisms into the economy, the germs being known as the bacillus mallei. At one time all the armies, British and foreign, had glanders in their stables, and the enormous loss through this cause cannot be estimated. In the present day the British Army is free from glanders owing to the intelligence displayed by its veterinary officers. Acute glanders is uncommon, and runs, as a rule, a very rapid course, though it has been known to end in chronic form. Acute farcy more frequently ends in chronic farcy, but the commonest manifestation of the disease is a combination of chronic glanders and chronic farcy. A large proportion of horses working in London and certain other cities, more especially those animals that are kept for night work, are sufferers from glanders, either known or unknown to the proprietors. In the present day the lesions of glanders are somewhat different from those of twenty years ago, the clinical features being of less diagnostic significance. A horse with the disease is incurable, but will continue to work for years; nevertheless, be capable of transmitting to attendants and other horses. The chief signs of the malady are a cough, a continuous or intermittent discharge from the nose, more especially the left nostril; induration of the glands beneath the jaw, ulceration of the nasal passages and larynx, and if farcy is present, the, so-called, farcy buds or buttons make their appearance upon the skin. These break, leaving angry suppurating ulcers along the course of the absorbent vessels. The acute form of farcy is denoted by the sudden swelling of a limb, usually a hind one; and acute glanders by exaggerated symptoms of the chronic form, such as a high degree of fever, etc. The best method as yet devised for the diagnosis of this disease, is the, so-called, mallein test. The temperature for the proper employment of this must be normal. After its injection the veterinarian makes a point of taking the animal's temperature at stated intervals up to the twenty-fourth hour. A rise of two degrees indicates the malady, more especially if accompanied by what is known as the local diagnostic lesion, that is, a hot and painful flat swelling from several inches up to 8 or 10 inches in diameter. In dealing with glandered or farcied horses, it is necessary to use extreme caution, because it is readily transferred to man, in whom it assumes both acute and chronic forms, and although the writer is acquainted with recoveries having taken place, it is in a practical sense, fatal. Can be transferred to other animals.

Anthrax. This disease attacks man, the horse, and, more or less, every other animal, and constituted the sixth plague of Egypt, being known as the boil or blain. It is very prevalent in Russia, India, and many other foreign countries, but the worst of all is that it is only too prevalent in the British Isles, and here it is by far the commonest amongst cattle, being known as splenic apoplexy, owing to the engorged condition of the spleen so frequently observed after death. In man, the disease is known as malignant pustule, also as woolsorter's disease, owing to workers amongst alpaca, mohair, and other woollen goods being frequently infected whilst sorting these materials. The handling of hides, more especially those from abroad, is attended with the same risk of infection; but what is still worse, is the occasional consignment to market by a farmer of a carcase infected with anthrax. The cause of this disease is the bacillus anthracis, an organism whose spores are the worst part about it, because of their resistance to chemical agents, and their vitality (though dormant) for an indefinite period. The chief portal of entrance into the system would appear to be by inoculation through a wound, but the size of the latter is of no importance. Anthrax has been conveyed to the horse by its fodder, and one outbreak of the disease in London was traced to the oats the horses were having. Acute anthrax in all animals is a fatal disease, but milder attacks, as observed in cattle, sometimes lead to recovery. Horses with the disease have a high temperature, severe pain in the belly, and may be dead within a couple of hours. In Great Britain, anthrax, like glanders, is a scheduled disease; the Board of Agriculture, through the medium of the Local Authority and its officers, regulates and dictates what shall, and what shall not, be done when an outbreak occurs. The bodies must be cremated. The diagnosis is based upon expert microscopical examination.

Rheumatism. This is either acute or chronic disease in the horse, and of fairly frequent occurrence, more especially amongst foals that are exposed to wet, or otherwise badly housed, and in them constitutes joint ill. Rheumatism occurs as a complication of influenza, and frequently retards the animal's convalescence in this malady. The pathology of the disease, if such it can be called, is defective: the principal theories regarding the causes of rheumatism are: first, that it is due to micro-organisms; second, that it arises through exposure to cold. It has been stated that it is due to an excess of lactic acid circulating in the blood, but this is rather an old theory. The worst features about rheumatism is its tendency to attack serous and fibro-serous structures, consequently in a large number of cases, the valves of the heart; the lining membrane of the heart, and the bag enclosing it, are frequently implicated, and in this way the heart may be permanently damaged. The so-called acute muscular rheumatism is denoted by stiffness and inability to move, fever, confined bowels, and general signs of ill health. It is not a common form of the malady in the horse: in this animal rheumatism chiefly attacks the joints, more especially those of the fetlock, and the most remarkable characters about it are its metastatic, *i.e.* shifting from one joint to another, characters. It usually settles in corresponding joints on the same side of the body; thus, for instance, a pastern in the fore, and one in the hind, may be attacked at the same time. This is very characteristic of rheumatism; one attack predisposes to another one, and repeated attacks lead to permanent damage of the joint. Some animals appear predisposed to the complaint, because it develops directly an exciting cause, *e.g.* damp comes into play. Chronic rheumatism is denoted by an absence of fever, by enlargement of the joint, and by the recurrence of obscure forms of lameness, with negative evidence of the latter from other causes. Foals very often die through the complaint, so that a good deal of care must be exercised when they are affected. In low-lying localities, and when north-east winds are prevalent, the disease is most likely to be encountered. Infection, in foals, is said to occur at the navel.

TREATMENT. The animal must be kept very warm, and have a deep bed of straw, or other suitable litter. As medicinal agents, the old alkaline treatment is the one often employed, and consists of the daily administration of bicarbonate of potash, say half an ounce three times daily to a full-sized horse. Iodine of potash is extensively employed, and some practitioners both medical and veterinary, have come to regard it as almost a specific for the complaint, but this is hardly correct. If there is much fever, salicylate of soda is the best drug that can be used; from 20 grains to half an ounce may be given every 6 or 8 hours in water. The bowels must be acted upon with a laxative of some sort, such as frequently repeated doses of Epsom salts, given in small quantities. External applications to the swellings are useful. Rub the joints either with white oil, or with a liniment composed of 2 ounces of liniment of capsicums, 2 ounces of belladonna liniment, 2 ounces of aconite liniment, and 2 ounces of soap liniment, mixed together. Swollen joints should be bandaged with flannel, and soft warm food allowed.

Strangles. In one respect this disease resembles measles in children, in so much that most young horses are attacked by it, though it occurs in old horses, or, at any rate, an abscess forms in a situation identical with that observed in strangles in its simplest form, viz., between the branches of the lower jaw. Ordinary strangles is a comparatively mild disease, and most colts recover from it, but anomalous forms of the disease occur, and frequently prove fatal, more especially when the abscesses are situated in vital parts, or structures in juxtaposition to such parts; for instance, in irregular forms of strangles pus formation may occur in the brain, heart, bowels, etc. Sometimes a large abscess is formed at the point of the shoulder, attaining an enormous size. Strangles appears to be an infective disease, because a colt having the disease communicates it directly or indirectly to others.

SYMPTOMS. For a time the animal may not probably have been thriving as usual, and in the language of horsemen, such is said to be "breeding strangles," a term sufficiently expressive. Very shortly a lump appears beneath the jaw, neither very hot nor very painful at the outset, but the incipient stage is soon followed by a swelling around the throat, increased heat, tenderness on manipulation in this region, difficulty in swallowing, a degree of fever, cough, some discharge from the nose, and any one with ordinary powers of observation may see that the animal is clean out of sorts. When abscesses are forming internally, in connection with the bowels, the temperature may not be much raised, but the animal shows fugitive pain in the belly, indicated by frequent lying down and rising. The cause of strangles suggests that it is due to an organism—the streptococcus. The breathing may become very difficult, owing to the swelling about the throat; on this acount it frequently becomes necessary to insert a tube into the windpipe.

TREATMENT. In many cases of strangles very little in the way of treatment is required, beyond that of good housing and cleanliness. Hot fomentations to the throat hasten the formation of the abscess, and as soon as ever this begins to pit on pressure it should be freely lanced. This is preferable to allowing it to break itself. If preferred, it can be blistered, instead of fomented. The only attention to the wound comprises dressing it with some antiseptic lotion, and keeping it freely open until it has been thoroughly well drawn: to do this, dress it with resin ointment and tow daily. The electuary recommended for inflammation of the larynx can be used, or a little nitrate of potash added to the drinking water. Sometimes secondary abscesses form, more especially if the primary one has been allowed to heal up too quickly. Irregular forms of the malady require professional skill. Horses that have passed through a well-marked attack of the disease seem to thrive better afterwards; but one of the evil results is roaring, and another, a chronic discharge from the nostrils. Both these conditions call for the application of a blister about every three weeks or month, for three or four times in succession, and if there is no amendment at the end of this period, one may reasonably conclude—at any rate with regard to roaring—that the disease has come to stay.

Influenza (Pink-eye). This is regarded as a specific infective febrile disease readily communicable from one horse to another, not only by atmospherical means, but through contact of one affected horse with another healthy one, or by indirect contact; that is, that a healthy horse placed in a stable where a diseased animal has recently been, frequently contracts the disease. It is a malady that is constantly present in this and other countries, but at certain seasons of the year appears to be more or less dormant. Sometimes the whole of the horses in a district will have influenza at, or about, the same season, and a remarkable fact in connection therewith, is that the complaint assumes a given type under such circumstances. A single horse labouring under influenza, brought into a district where the animals were, previous to its importation, free from the disease, has been known to set the same malady alight—north, south, east, and west. Influenza has certain distinctive features, and, unfortunately for the animal, some of these are not of a favourable nature; thus, for instance, it is an exceedingly prostrating malady, and, if rheumatic complications usher in, the heart may be damaged, and the animal's future usefulness impaired. There is a modification of influenza, known as pink-eye, a complaint in which the membranes lining the eyelids become very much swollen, and of a deep red colour. In addition to this, pink-eye is attended with a greater degree of prostration than that accompanying an ordinary attack of influenza, and many horses fall victims to the disease. Influenza is said to assume several different forms; thus, for instance, it is usual to speak of it in its simple, uncomplicated catarrhal form; in its respiratory form, its bilious, and its rheumatic forms, terms sufficiently explanatory.

1. ITS SIMPLE FORM. It begins with a rigor, or shivering fit, and the animal does not feed as usual. Perhaps it has a slight cough, rather moist than otherwise. In the course of a day or two it is unfit for work, or if worked, easily fatigued, indicated by patchy sweating, and by want of its usual vigour. Probably there will now be discharge from the nose, at first watery, but subsequently of a creamy consistence. If the amateur has a clinical thermometer, and the necessary elementary knowledge how to use it, he will, on taking the animal's temperature, probably find that it is about 104½. Soreness of the throat is a common accompaniment. If the animal has good luck, and the owner sufficient perspicacity, these symptoms will continue for a week or ten days, and then subside. In many cases, however, complications arise; if so, the services of a qualified veterinary surgeon should be sought.

2. RESPIRATORY FORM. In this case the lungs and pleuræ become implicated, consequently the breathing embarrassed, the temperature ascends, and a graver condition ensues.

3. BILIOUS FORM, sometimes spoken of as bilious fever. Here the liver is not working properly, the bile passing into the circulation, producing a bilious or saffron tinge of the visible mucous membranes, notably, those of the eyes, nostrils, and cheeks. The tongue and inside the mouth will, if examined, be found dry, yellowish, and emit a sour smell. In some instances, lameness in the right fore limb exists, but disappears with subsidence of the hepatic disturbance. Bowels are confined, and the urine is a deep yellow, small in amount, not only at a given time, but as a whole. The temperature is commonly about 103, nevertheless, this form is attended with extreme dulness, and does not always respond very readily to treatment. Moreover, slight colicky symptoms are occasionally present, though not as a rule alarming. The rheumatic form has already been alluded to. (See Rheumatism.)

PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT. Being a specific fever it follows that no medicinal agents can cure it. It will, and does, run a definite course, but it can to a large extent be guided in its course. Prostration must be combated with stimulants, such as ammonia, or sweet nitre. The latter may be given in ounce doses two or three times a day. Probably the best stimulant of all is Scotch whisky, combined with eggs; it should be given in half teacupful doses, along with a dozen eggs beaten up. As alternatives, claret, port wine, gin, etc., can be employed. In some cases as many as 40 or 50 eggs may be given per diem. If the throat is very sore use the electuary recommended for inflammation of the larynx. In the bilious form of the disease it is advisable to administer a ball, composed of 4 drachms Barbadoes aloes, 20 grains of calomel, 30 grains of opium, and a drachm of extract of belladonna, with sufficient treacle and linseed meal to form a ball. To the drinking water half-an-ounce of sal ammoniac may be added daily. If the pain in the belly is severe, use hot water rugs. When the breathing is difficult, and veterinary aid cannot be obtained, apply mustard paste to both sides of the chest, and give a couple of drachms of extract of hyoscyamus dissolved in two or three ounces of rectified spirits of wine, made into a draught with half-a-pint of water. This can be repeated every eight hours. Under all circumstances, the patient must be well housed and well nursed. If green food is obtainable, a little of this should be given, but scalded foods, such as crushed oats, linseed tea, hay, etc., are advisable. During the cold weather the body should be clothed, and, with the lighter breeds of horses, the limbs bandaged. Inhalations of steam and eucalyptus are invaluable as a means of encouraging the nasal discharge, and soothing the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. Isolation should be carried out if there are other horses in the stud, because its timely adoption may

lead to limiting the spread of the malady. Once recovery has started, restoration to health may be accelerated through the medium of good food, plenty of it, and the daily use of some tonic, such as a drachm of sulphate of quinine given in a ball, or half-an-ounce of powdered gentian, combined with a couple of drachms of sulphate of iron in the form of powder, administered night and morning along with the food.

Cape Horse Sickness. This is a disease occurring in Cape Colony, and certain parts of the Soudan. Horses exported from this and other countries to the Cape are more liable to fall victims to it than native-bred animals. Unquestionably it is a specific disease, and the rapidity of its course remarkable. It is well known to the Boers, and during the South African Campaign was, to the dismay of the British soldiers, equally well known to them. Low-lying and swampy districts are favourable to outbreaks of the malady, and it is more prevalent during the rainy season than at other times. Severe frosts practically put a stop to its spread. In one form the head becomes tremendously swollen, the tongue greatly enlarged, blue in colour, and hangs out of the mouth. In the lung form the animal may be dead within an hour or two of the onset of the malady. The preventative treatment adopted is to keep the animals in a kraal immediately after sunset, or else stable them until the dew is off the grass.

Epizootic Lymphangitis. This disease was brought into certain parts of Great Britain, by horses returning home from the Boer War, and had it not been for the prompt legislative measure adopted, there are reasons for believing that it would have soon spread throughout this country. In many features it closely resembles the skin form of glanders, *i.e.* the so-called "Farez," and the only means of distinguishing it from the latter is by the adoption of the Mallein test. This does not cause any re-action, *i.e.* any rise of temperature, as indicated by the clinical thermometer. It is a scheduled disease in Great Britain, so that notification is compulsory.

DISORDERS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Introductory. The digestive system of a horse begins at the mouth and ends at the anal aperture. It comprises the mouth, pharynx, gullet, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and digestive glands, namely, the liver, and pancreas, and lymphatic glands. The stomach of the horse is small, and its lining divided into two portions, viz., a cuticular or non-digestive part, and a mucous or digestive part, the former being a continuation of the gullet, whereas the latter is at the opposite end, and continued by the small bowel. The small intestine is about 72 feet in length, and divided into the duodenum, ileum, and jejunum. The large intestine has an average of 18 or 20 feet, but has enormous capacity. It is divided into the double colon, the single or floating colon, and the rectum or straight gut.

Colic. Amongst all the functional disorders to which the horse is subject, colic occupies the first place. It is often spoken of as simple colic and flatulent colic, but these conditions frequently exist in combination.

The term 'meteorism' is also applied to the last-named complaint. Various forms of indigestion are frequently accompanied by abdominal pain, in other words, colic; yet they receive such designations as 'stomach-staggers,' 'grass-staggers,' 'mad-staggers, etc. In its simplest manifestation colic is a comparatively harmless complaint, and one that frequently passes off without any treatment whatsoever.

The difficulty that often confronts one is that of determining the disorder in its benign form from that accompanied by fatal internal lesions, such as a twisted bowel, a ruptured stomach, an intussuscepted bowel, etc. Many cases of colic, apparently simple at their outset, frequently surprise one by their rapid and fatal termination. Even the most experienced are liable to be misled. All forms of flatulent colic demand urgent treatment, otherwise the tympanic disturbance may be so great as to cause death by suffocation. The diaphragm being pushed forward against the heart impedes its movements.

CAUSES. By far the commonest causes of colic are those due to digestive derangements arising from a sudden change of food, such as from corn to grass, or through the use of boiled food. Another frequent cause is allowing an excessive quantity of cold water when the animal is overheated; also through the abuse of purgative medicine, more especially if the animal is driven whilst the purgative is acting. A form of colic sometimes arises through the ingestion of lead (lead poisoning), but this mostly occurs in the neighbourhood of lead-smelting works. In addition to the foregoing, colic arises through a variety of causes, more especially internal parasites.

SYMPTOMS. The most prominent of these is pain in the belly, indicated by the animal looking round at its flanks, lying and rising, rolling, sweating, breathing quickly, etc. Many cases of colic show pain in its most acute form, whereas in others it is sub-acute. The pains of spasmodic colic keep coming and going, but whilst a spasm is on the pulse and the respirations are increased. The duration of a pain and the interval of ease varies considerably, and is no criterion as to the severity or otherwise of the malady. When the stomach and bowels are distended with gas, the gravity is proportionately increased, and the respirations are more embarrassed under these circumstances. Bowels usually confined, and the urinary excretion in abeyance. Colic arising through concretions wandering about the alimentary canal and becoming impacted in some portion of it, is frequently denoted by violent straining.

TREATMENT. This must be directed towards removal of the cause, wherever possible. If the belly be distended with gas, so as to threaten life, it must be punctured, and this can be done either on the right or left side, in accordance with the position of the distended area. The point selected lies in the angle formed by the upper portion of the last rib, angle of the haunch, and the projections of the loins, easily discoverable by tapping the part with the fingers, but this calls for professional aid. In any case, the following draught should be given: 2 oz. of oil of turpentine, 1 oz. sal volatile mixed with a pint of linseed oil, and repeated in 4 hours if no improvement. For all ordinary cases of colic, it is generally advisable to give a physic ball (unless contra-indicated), and follow this up with a draught to allay the pain, such as an ounce of ordinary chlorodyne and a couple of ounces of sulphuric ether, or sweet spirits of nitre given in a pint of gruel, and repeated if necessary.

A very useful domestic remedy is a couple of ounces of ground ginger, combined with a gill of gin, whisky, or other alcoholic spirit. In Australia, a remedy of great practical utility, more especially for the flatulent form of the malady, is oil of eucalyptus; 2 or 3 drachms of this should be given in a pint of linseed oil.

Enteritis (Inflammation of the bowels). This fatal malady arises through a variety of causes, chief amongst them being a twisted bowel; various kinds of poison, more especially arsenic, so frequently given by horse-keepers to improve the animal's condition, and in doses twenty times greater than should be given. For a time this may be tolerated, but the climax comes when the arsenic is suddenly flushed out of the liver into the system, setting up acute gastro-enteritis. An excessive quantity of worms—more especially the four-spined strongle (strongylus Tetracanthus), tape worms (Taenia Plicita and T. Perfoliata), and round worms (Ascaris Megacephola), when these exist in enormous quantities. In addition to chemical and mechanical causes, inflammation of the bowels has sometimes a specific origin, as in anthrax. The symptoms being of a variable nature, and the treatment in accordance therewith, necessity calls for professional aid.

Diarrhœa. This is merely symptomatic of some other malady, either of a functional or organic nature.

A sudden change of food will produce it, but the relaxed condition brought on by the salutary effects of Dr. Green must not be checked unless excessive. In foals there is a form of diarrhœa that occasionally leads to their death, and this is unquestionably of specific origin; either through micro-organisms or worms. Colts often suffer from a very intractable diarrhœa, arising in many cases through invasion of the alimentary canal by the four-spined strongles, the existence of these being partly lead within the wall of the bowel and partly free in the gut.

TREATMENT. Whenever possible, try to ascertain the cause. For colts with diarrhœa give a drachm of sulphate of iron, combined with a half an ounce of powdered gentian, night and morning, mixed with damp corn. In the diarrhœa of foals, give a couple of ounces of castor oil, blended with a drachm of laudanum, and follow it up with 20 grains each of powdered rhubarb, bismuth, carbonate of soda, and grey powder, every ten hours; also give the mother a couple of ounces of bi-carbonate of soda in her drinking water daily. The foal must not be allowed to suck the mare when she comes in overheated from work.

For diarrhœa from unknown causes, it is advisable to administer some astringent, such as half an ounce of powdered catechu, along with a couple of drachms of powdered haematoxylin, given in a pint of cold starch gruel. Very little fluid must be given, and the food should comprise dry oats, dry bran, etc., etc.

Dysentery. Like the last condition, this is but symptomatic of disease, and arises through a variety of causes. Some of these are specific, others mechanical and vegetable in their origin. Dysentery is uncommon in the horse, but probably occurs in connection with distemper sometimes, and also in arsenical poisoning. It is indicated by profuse liquid evacuations, intermingled with or preceded by haemorrhage.

TREATMENT. Ipecacuanha in human practice stands pre-eminent as a remedy. 20 or 30 grains, along with the same quantity of powdered opium, may be administered 3 or 4 times daily in the form of a ball; and an ounce of hazeline, combined with an ounce of laudanum and half a pint of starch gruel injected per rectum, night and morning.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

Renal Colic. The term renal colic is figuratively employed as indicative of pain in the abdomen, but believed to owe its origin either in the kidneys or their conduits. Although this condition may exist in connection with disease in these parts, it is much more frequently part of an ordinary attack of colic. In fact inability to urinate is a characteristic feature of the latter malady, and directly this complaint shows signs of abatement free urination takes place. As causes of renal colic the most frequent one is the presence of stone in the ureters, along with spasm of their constricting fibres. If the stone or stones pass back into the pelvis of the kidney, or forwards into the bladder, the pain will abate; but if they remain locked up in the ureters two things may happen—either dropsy of the kidney, or urine poisoning.

TREATMENT. If this condition is suspected professional aid should be sought. Meanwhile, to alleviate the pain, an ounce of laudanum and an ounce of hyoscyamus may be given in a pint of water.

Stone in the Bladder. The presence of stone in the bladder of the horse is not of frequent occurrence; and when it does occur will, if the stone passes into the urethra, cause complete obstruction of the urinary outlet, and, unless the condition is relieved, probably lead to a rupture of the bladder, and unusual condition in the horse. A stone may exist in the bladder for a prolonged period, without causing the animal the slightest inconvenience, as has been revealed post-mortem. In other circumstances a variety of pathological lesions follow, too intricate for the amateur.

TREATMENT. Strictly speaking this is of a purely surgical nature, and one that demands professional assistance.

Stricture of the Urethra. Although not common in the horse, this animal does sometimes suffer from stricture in this region, arising through a variety of causes, such as gravel or stone, injuries to the lining membrane, chronic thickening of the bladder, etc. For relief it is necessary to employ graduated bougies, therefore skilled assistance is needed.

Inflammation of the Bladder. Fortunately for the horse cystitis or inflammation of the bladder is of rare occurrence, and when it does occur its principal causes are attributable to the abuse of such drugs as cantharides, turpentine, etc.

The chief signs are pain in the belly, frequent difficult attempts at urination, lying and rising, swishing the tail, a quick, hard, irritable pulse, and pains in the region of the bladder.

TREATMENT. Half-ounce doses of laudanum may be given every three hours, alternating with ounce doses of tincture of hyoscyamus and hot fomentations to the belly. However, the writer advises that a qualified veterinary surgeon be called in—the sooner the better.

Diabetes. Two forms of diabetes occur in the horse, namely, (1) diabetes incipidus, diuresis, or polyuria; and (2) diabetes mellitus, or saccharine diabetes; but it is a remarkable fact that, when considered in connection with the ordinary causes of these complaints, both conditions have not the grave pathological significance as in man. The commonest form is diabetes incipidus, and this presents two pathognomic signs, namely, excessive urination and great thirst; and the chief cause of this is feeding the animals on damaged fodder, such as musty oats or mouldy hay; and this is the reason why this form of diabetes assumes enzóötic characters. The pathognomic sign of saccharine diabetes (sugar in the urine), is the presence of glucose or grape sugar in the urine, revealed by any of the ordinary sugar tests. Although polyuria is generally due to damaged fodder, it is an almost constant accompaniment of tuberculosis in the horse—a very fatal disease. But, of course, it is not likely to affect more than one member of the stud when thus caused, therefore is readily distinguishable.

TREATMENT. See to the fodder, and change it at once if faulty. A drug that has practically a specific action is resublimed iodine, and this usually cures in one or two doses.

Give a ball composed of 20 grains of iodine, a drachm of sulphate of iron; 5 drachms of linseed meal, with enough treacle to form the bolus. Only a limited amount of water should be allowed, and it is advisable to flush out the alimentary canal with a physic ball, but only half the usual strength, say 3 drachms instead of 6 or 7.

Azoturia (Hæmo-Globinæmia). This, like the disorder last named, should hardly be classified under urinary complaints, because neither have any lesions in connection with the urinary organs; the disturbed condition of the latter being apparently secondary to digestive disturbance. At one time this disease was called nitrogenous urine, also hysteria. The former term because it was thought there was an excessive amount of urea in the urine, long since proved to be inaccurate. Strictly speaking it is a malady without any pathology, though unfortunately one that is often fatal. It generally follows upon exercise after the animal has had a few days' rest in the stable, preceded by vigorous work and a full cereal diet. The suddenness of attack, the colour of the urine, and the condition of the muscles over the loins and quarters, are the most striking features of the disease. After the animal has been at work for a short time, it is suddenly seized with cramp of the muscles, and often leads the owner to suppose the animal has been injured—more especially if the horse comes to the ground at once. It is usually the muscles of the hind quarters and loins that are the first to give way—more rarely those of the fore-quarters; and the owner or the driver may experience a difficulty in getting the animal home. Manipulation of the muscles shows them to be in a state of chronic contraction—in other words, as hard as boards. If any urine is passed, or withdrawn by the veterinary surgeon in attendance, it will be almost the colour of coffee. In certain cases this coffee-coloured urine is absent, but its presence is pathognomic of azoturia. The temperature is usually 103° or 104° F., and the pulse 60 or 70 per minute.

TREATMENT. Most cases of azoturia demand professional aid, because the animal needs slinging, the catheter used, the bowels regulated, and the action of the skin stimulated. If it is inconvenient to obtain such assistance give a physic ball, and then 6 drachms of sweet spirit of nitre along with 4 drachms of tincture of belladonna, combined with 4 ounces of carbonate of soda in half a pint of water every three hours.

To the loins apply hot fomentations, and then rub with belladonna liniment. If the horse is on the ground the body should be well clothed with flannel rugs, and extreme care taken against the animal injuring itself. For this purpose a 4 feet bed of sawdust, covered with a good layer of straw laid in a loose-box, answers the purpose as well as anything.

Strangury. By this term we mean the passage of urine, drop by drop. It arises through a variety of causes, and the treatment will vary in accordance therewith.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

THE horse is a fairly frequent sufferer from various eye troubles, and unless these are seen to in good time, the sight may be permanently injured. One of the commonest diseases is that known as

Inflammation of the Eyes, due to either chemical, mechanical, or specific causes. Under the heading of the first named must be placed such irritant substances as lime, and various acids. Mechanical agents are the most frequent cause of inflamed eyes in the horse; they usually consist of such substances as a particle of chaff, the husk of an oat, etc. As a rule these become located upon the globe of the eye, and if situated upon the transparent part of it, set up inflammation of the cornea, denoted by the formation of a white film over the transparent part, either partially or completely. The particle of foreign material is now embedded in the eye, as it were, and its removal an impossibility, owing to the organisation of inflammatory products surrounding it. This shows the necessity for thorough examination of the eye when the horse shows the slightest signs of it becoming inflamed. The chief specific cause are the germs of influenza; the disease under these circumstances constituting the so-called pink-eye. At one time, a very severe form of eye disease was that known as periodic ophthalmia, or moon blindness, but fortunately for the horse, this disease is of uncommon occurrence, at any rate in Great Britain.

TREATMENT. Removal of the cause whenever possible. In mild cases a little boracic acid ointment may be inserted between the lids, night and morning. Fomentations with infusion of camomile do good. A very good lotion for inflamed eyes from any cause, is 3 grains of corrosive sublimate, added to eight ounces of water, and poured into the eyes two or three times daily. Five grains of white vitriol, and 2½ grains of sugar of lead added to every ounce of water, also makes a useful lotion for the same purpose. As a rule it is a good plan to give a dose of physic.

Torn Eyelids. Injuries to the eyelids are also liable to set up inflammation of the eyes, more especially if the whole thickness of the eyelid is torn through. Whenever possible, professional advice should be obtained, because wounds in this region require very accurate adjustment, and in many other ways demand surgical skill.

Stricture of the Lachrymal Duct. Under normal conditions, the tears that lubricate the globe of the eye, pass down the bony lachrymal canal, and escape by the nostril. If from any cause there is an obstruction within this canal, the tears trickle over the face, and the excessive secretion excoriates the margins of the eyelids. Under these circumstances, a veterinary surgeon should be consulted.

Everted and Inverted Eyelids. In the former, the eyelid is turned outwards, but in the latter inwards, so that the eyelashes sometimes touch the globe of the eye, and set up severe inflammation. One or both lids may be implicated; the remedy is purely of a surgical nature.

Cataract. By the term cataract, we mean disease of the crystalline lens, its capsular covering, or, it may be, implication of both structures. It is not at all uncommon in the horse, but constitutes a very serious defect, and its presence may be easily ignored when an amateur is purchasing a horse. A cataract varies in its size, and, when the eye is critically examined, it appears as a greenish coloured stellate body towards the back of the eye. This disease is incurable.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

UNFORTUNATELY for the horse, skin diseases are, in this animal, only too prevalent; some of these are of a constitutional nature, whereas others are induced by chemical, mechanical, and parasitical causes. All parasitical diseases affecting the horse's skin are necessarily communicable from horse to horse, sometimes to other animals, and occasionally to man. Some skin eruptions are local manifestations of eruptive febrile diseases, such as strangles, purpura, glanders, and so forth. The simplest form of skin disease affecting the horse is that known as erythema, or congestion of the skin, and very familiar to the horseman under the title of sore back, saddle, and collar galls, cracked heels, etc. Commonly this is a catarrhal inflammation of the superficial structures of the skin, brought about by sudden change from heat to cold, resulting in the production of congestion. A badly fitting collar, saddle, or friction of other parts of the harness are liable to bruise the skin, and produce a localised congestion. The chief cause of cracked heels is insufficient drying of them after they have been washed, so that unless they can be properly dried, it is a mistake to wash a horse's heels. As a preventative of collar and saddle gall, it is an excellent plan to allow these to remain on for about an hour after the horse comes in from work. If the skin is swollen through a bruise, foment it freely with hot water, and then apply a lotion composed of an ounce of acetic acid, half an ounce of tincture of arnica, three ounces of methylated spirit, along with a pint of water. Freely wet the skin several times a day with this lotion. Cracked heels are often very troublesome, in fact so much so that the professional man occasionally finds it difficult to cure them. Much will depend upon the stage of the disease; if simple, boracic acid ointment will probably effect a cure. An ointment composed of balsam of Peru frequently does good. In some cases the application of linseed poultices is advantageous. A little carbolic oil, or carbolized glycerine, sometimes proves beneficial.

Psoriasis. This disease has been known for many many years, under the titles of mallenders and sallenders, affecting the back of the knee and front of the hock respectively, giving these parts a very unsightly appearance. Psoriasis may be regarded as a chronic and intractable form of eczema, denoted by the formation of collections of scales within the bends of the joints, a situation favourable towards a cure.

TREATMENT. Strictly speaking, a prolonged course of constitutional remedies are necessary, in some cases extending over a period of several years, and even at the end of this time there is no guarantee that the animal will be cured. Local applications are of service, chiefly as palliative measures. For this purpose, the affected parts should be rubbed night and morning for about twenty minutes with chrysarobin ointment.

Grease. This is a very common disease, attacking the lower part of the leg, chiefly in the region of the pastern, and most frequently in one, or both, hind limbs. When this disease has been in existence for any length of time, the cellular tissue, that is, the material between the skin and bone, becomes greatly increased in amount, so that one commonly finds horses going about the streets with enormous enlargements in this region. By some authorities grease is looked upon as a parasitical skin disease, whereas others regard it as being of constitutional origin. If a horse is affected with it there is a degree of swelling, and it has a sticky, or greasy, feel, when it is handled. There is a considerable amount of irritation, as evidenced by the animal constantly rubbing it with the other foot, which may cause bleeding.

TREATMENT. Begin this by giving the animal a purgative ball, and follow it up with a few doses of diuretic medicine. A simple and useful application to the diseased and greasy area is a powder composed of one part of powdered boracic acid to two of starch. Dust this freely over the part daily. It will at least help to dry it up. The addition of one part of powdered charcoal is an advantage when the hair is black or dark coloured. Two drachms of white vitriol and two drachms of lead acetate added to a pint of water is a very good lotion for greasy legs.

Eczema. This is constitutional skin disease, either of an acute or chronic character. Eczematous patches may appear upon any part of the body, and is denoted by congestion of the skin, followed by the formation of vesicles; the rupture of these, and their subsequent desiccation upon the surface, with, or without the loss of hair. A variety of forms of this disease exist, and it is usual to name it in accordance with its situation. Congestion of the liver, kidneys, indigestion, and impairment of nerve force may be reckoned as probable causes of the malady.

TREATMENT. This must be both constitutional and local. To the sore or bare patches apply either boracic ointment (acute stage) or tar ointment (chronic stage). A prolonged course of arsenic may be required internally, but this should only be given under professional guidance.

Sore Back and Collar Galls, etc. (See Congestion of the Skin).

Parasitic Mange. There are really three varieties of mange, known as psoroptic, sarcoptic, and symbiotic, and each of these varieties is produced by a different species of parasite, such parasites having a predilection for attacking particular parts of the body or limbs. So far as the amateur is concerned, the application of remedial agents and the cure of the disease are of more importance than a consideration of the various clinical features indicative of the several varieties of mange produced by these animal parasites.

SIGNS OF THE DISEASE. If a number of horses are kept together, the chances are that several of them will be affected—the best positive proof of the infecting nature of the disease. Beneath the mane, on the sides of the neck, shoulders, at the root of the tail, and on the quarters the animal evinces a good deal of irritation, and is constantly rubbing the part. Very shortly the hair falls off, resulting in the production of bare patches, and, if these are neglected, the animal becomes a mass of disease all over the skin. The hair of the mane and tail soon have a very forsaken appearance, and instead of the animal being a source of pleasure and utility to its owner, it is one, not only loathsome in appearance, but equally unsuitable for work.

TREATMENT. If this disease is suspected, the animal should immediately be kept apart from the rest, and all appliances that have been in any way in contact with it put into boiling soda water. Any neglect of such precautionary measures as these on the part of the horsekeeper and stable attendants is liable to end in the whole of the stud becoming infected, and once this happens, the horsekeeper and his subordinates will not have much time for repentance. Following isolation, clip as much hair as possible off and around the diseased areas, then wash the part with soft soap and hot water; dry it, and dress it with the following liniment: 4 ounces of flowers of sulphur, 1 ounce of oil of tar, 4 ounces of paraffin, and a pint of train or colza oil, all well mixed together. Wash the dressing off every third day, and reapply until a cure has been effected. It should be borne in mind that one's hands may become infected with this disease, constituting the so-called itch. This very seldom happens, however, probably because the hands are smeared with mange dressing, etc.

Ringworm. This is a disease arising through a vegetable parasite invading the shaft and roots of the hairs, causing the hair to break across, and gives the affected patch a stubbly appearance. It is not frequent in the horse, and the best evidence of its presence is that afforded by the appearance of isolated circular patches upon one or several parts of the body. Being a very common disease amongst calves, these animals

may transfer it to the horse, by direct or indirect contact. Cats sometimes spread the disease, these animals being occasionally affected with honeycomb ringworm, derived from mice.

TREATMENT. Paint with iodine, or rub with iodine ointment.

DISEASES OF THE FEET.

THE principal diseases of the feet are as follow:

Laminitis or Founder. This is a common complaint in the horse, and one that very often detracts from the future utility of the animal. It is an inflammation of the sensitive structures, or laminae, covering the pedal bone. These laminae are dove-tailed into corresponding horny ones on the inner side of the hoof, so that when the sensitive laminae are inflamed an effusion of liquid is poured out, and this commonly leads to a separation of the sensitive and insensitive laminae, resulting in displacement of the pedal bone. In some cases, the descent of the bone is so great that it penetrates the sole, and appears outside at the toe, rendering the horse useless. In other cases the hoof becomes malformed, more especially towards the toe.

CAUSES. A frequent cause is concussion. Sometimes the inflammation is of a metastatic character, that is, a change of congestion from some other organ, such as the lungs. There is a form of founder known as *septic*, arising through absorption of poisonous material within the womb, brought about through the cleansing, or a portion of this remaining too long within the generative passage. This variety is often of a very intractable nature, and mares frequently die from it. Feeding on wheat will also produce founder.

SYMPTOMS. The disease is not difficult to recognise, and once seen easily known again. The animal stands, when the fore feet are affected, with these limbs extended as far forward as possible, so as to throw the weight of the body off the feet, and if the hind limbs are also implicated, these are brought as far under the belly as possible, the animal trying to bear as much weight on the heels as it can. When the horse is pushed back, it at once becomes obvious where the pain is, because it refuses to move. The pulse is very full and quick; the internal temperature elevated several degrees, and the membrane of the eyelids deep red, sometimes also swollen, so that both eyes may be completely closed. The hair on the mane and tail frequently falls out. Bowels confined, and breathing quickened, more especially when the animal is compelled to move. The feet are hot, and the blood vessels at the back of the leg, just above the hoof, throbbing. If the disease is allowed to go on unchecked, the chances are that the animal will become perfectly useless.

TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT. When the whole four feet are affected, the shoes must be removed at once, but if only the fore feet, then of course it is only necessary to remove the shoes on these. As soon as this is done, put the feet into hot bran poultices, and keep up a constant supply of hot water to them, taking care not to apply the water scalding hot, otherwise the hoof may slough off. If preferred, cold poultices can be used instead, opinions being divided as to which is the best; in the earliest stages probably cold water is, but afterwards, hot. The fomenting must be persevered with, the poultices being kept constantly hot by pouring water in at the tops of the poultice bags. A purgative ball should then be given, and the animal placed in a comfortable loose box, so that it can either lie down or exercise itself. To the drinking water half-an-ounce of saltpetre may be added night and morning. Exercise, by some authorities, is regarded as beneficial for this complaint, provided that the feet are shod with bar shoes before exercising. Unquestionably exercise causes the animal a great deal of pain, at any rate until the circulation has become re-established. This treatment must be continued for several days, and if there is no improvement, it will be advisable to have professional aid; in fact, this is recommended by the writer in every case of founder. There is a chronic form of the same malady. Fever is absent, and the health not in any way disturbed, but the animal is unable to undergo any exertion owing to the pain in the feet. When the latter are examined, the sole will be found flattened, or, it may be, bulging with an extra amount of heat in the feet. In this form of the disease, it is advisable to apply a blister round the coronets, and keep the animal on wet ground for several months. Even after an acute attack of the disease, it is advantageous, as soon as recovery is sufficiently advanced, to give it a run at grass on marshy land, and if necessary blister the coronet, as in a chronic form. In shoeing a horse that has had an attack of founder, it is advisable to try and throw as much weight on to the heels as possible, thus diminishing the prejudicial effects from continued concussion upon the toe. The horse should be kept on sloppy food, such as bran mashes, grass, etc.

Sandcrack. By this term we mean a crack in the wall of the hoof extending partially, or, it may be, completely through it. When in the fore feet, the crack is usually situated on the inner quarter, but in the hind, at the toe. It is due to an imperfect secretion of horn from the coronet, from whence it usually proceeds, extending either a little way, or the whole way down the hoof. Sandcrack constitutes unsoundness. It frequently causes a horse to go very lame, more especially if the animal is worked. Sometimes blood can be seen issuing from the crack, and at each step the sensitive structures within the hoof may be nipped in the crack. It is needless to say that to work a horse with sandcrack of the kind last named, constitutes an act of cruelty.

TREATMENT. The pressure must be removed over the seat of the crack, and this can be done by either hollowing out the shoe at this point, or by paring away a notch in the hoof wall opposite to the crack. A new growth of horn must be cultivated from the top of the hoof, and to prevent the crack from extending it is usual to draw the hot iron across the hoof below the crack, or else to isolate the crack by means of two oblique lines drawn from the top of the hoof to meet at an angle a little below the crack, forming as it were a V-shaped area.

Falsequarter. This is an indentation, or furrow, in the wall of the hoof at the quarter. It predisposes to sandcrack, and constitutes unsoundness.

Thrush of the Foot. This is an exceedingly common disease, attacking the cleft of the frog; either one, two, or the whole of the feet may be affected. It is usually the hind ones, because these are most liable to be fouled by the excretions. It is largely the result of neglect, and does not say much for the attendant's grooming. It is easily recognised, sometimes too easily, because in its advanced stages one can smell it in the stable. If the foot is picked up, and the cleft of the frog inspected, it will be seen that there is matter within it, more readily disclosed by inserting the finger into the cleft. If allowed to go on unchecked, the whole of the frog may become underrun with matter, severe lameness resulting.

TREATMENT. Pay particular attention to the cleanliness of the feet. Do not allow accumulation of filth in the feet; they should be washed out daily, and a little disinfectant may be added to the water. Pour in a solution of chloride of zinc night and morning, adding ten grains of chloride of zinc to each ounce of water. It is a very good plan to saturate a pledget of tow with this solution, and then embed it into the cleft, dusting on the outside a little boracic acid powder.

Canker of the Feet. This is practically an incurable disease, and may attack one or more of the feet, either fore or hind. It is indicated by the growth of a spongy tissue about the frog, sole, and, in rarer instances, the wall of the hoof. It emits a most offensive odour. A little powdered blue stone dusted on daily will help to keep the disease in check, and it is advisable to shoe the horse with a leather, using a good packing of tow between the leather and the sole, in order to get as much pressure on the diseased growth as possible.

THE ASS.

Quittor. A quittor is a suppurating sore situated on the top of the hoof, either at the front, back, or side. There may be one or more of these openings, which really represent nature's method of endeavouring to remedy suppuration going on within the hoof, in most cases through a previous puncture upon the sole. The channels through which the pus makes its escape upon the surface are called sinuses, and they continue to discharge until the original seat of disease has become obliterated. Very often the lateral cartilage is diseased, and no permanent cure results until the dead piece of tissue has been removed by surgical means. The so-called 'coring out' of the sinuses consists of rolling up powdered corrosive sublimate in tissue paper so as to form points and then twisting one of these fine caustic points into each sinus, and allowing it to remain there until sloughing has occurred. If preferred, the sinuses can be injected with a solution of chloride of zinc (20 grains to ounce of water).

Corn. A corn is the result of a bruise to the sensitive structures of the sole, and usually situated upon the inner quarter, though it may occur upon any part of the sole. A recent corn is either red or reddish yellow, but if the part has become infected with pus organisms, it turns greenish black—suppurating corn. Faulty shoeing is a frequent cause, but stepping on a stone, etc., may produce a corn. As this condition is a common cause of lameness, it constitutes unsoundness.

TREATMENT. Pare the seat of disease very thin, and then put the foot in a pailful of hot water, and dress the part with equal parts of sulphate of copper, alum, boracic acid, and powdered starch. Sometimes a poultice does good—not bran, but linseed. Shoe with tow and leather, or pads, if preferred.

CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, Etc.

Construction of Cattle Houses. It is of primary importance that the cattle house should be well ventilated, have good drainage, and a free supply of pure water. On a large proportion of farm steadings, the cow houses are extremely bad, both as to their planning and drainage. On most of the large Dairy Farms, model cattle houses are now constructed, and the arrangements therein nearly as perfect as it is possible. The old system of housing cattle in hovels is still in existence, and the filthy condition of many of these places is unquestionably a fertile source for the perpetuation of disease, and if this does not actually exist, these evilly-predisposing influences will most assuredly act prejudicially upon the economy. Amongst all diseases that are influenced by bad sanitation, defective ventilation, etc., Tuberculosis stands pre-eminent, and the relationship between this disease and the public health is too well known to need any comment. When cattle are kept in the open air, even during the cold weather, the risk of contracting the disease last named is reduced to a minimum. Horses and cattle should not be lodged in the same house, neither should they be allowed to graze together. With reference to the construction of a cattle house, unquestionably the best material is stone or brick for the walls, with a slated or tiled roof; corrugated iron is frequently employed, but it makes the interior of the building much too hot in summer, and too cold in winter. If wood is used, the inner walls should be lined and the outer heavily tarred. Between the inner and outer wall it is advisable to fix on a closely-fitting layer of tarred felting, with a packing of sawdust between. Doors should fit close at the top and bottom, because if there is a draught from under the door where dairy cattle are kept, the chances are that the animals will be troubled with garget, or inflammation of the udder. This is particularly liable to take place in a newly calved cow, the physiological congestion of the udder predisposing it to this disease, so that a draught upon it may easily act as an exciting cause. The ventilation may be either at the eaves, as an extractor in the roof, as ventilated bricks in the wall, or as Sherringham windows, the last named making a good inlet for air, and the shaft in the roof an outlet for impure air. Many Local Authorities compel the owner of dairy cattle to provide a minimum cubic air space, but the more space that can be allotted the better. The free admission of sunlight is of inestimable value, and plays its part in the destruction of the germs of tuberculosis. The floor is generally composed of cement, having a roughened surface, and, in Model Dairies, the drainage is always surface within the cattle house. In the older byres or cattle houses flagstones were used for flooring. During the summer it commonly happens that when the cattle are housed, even for an hour or two, and the doors all shut, the place becomes excessively hot, and is extremely unhealthy, the polluted air being quite unfit for respiration. Some cattle feeders keep their beasts in a darkened house, with the doors and windows shut, considering that the animals fatten much quicker under these unhealthy conditions, and there appears to be some truth in this. Both cattle and sheep should be grazed at least six months in the year, and the selection of pasturage has an important bearing in determining the presence or absence of certain diseases, more especially so with reference to sheep; for instance, low lying or marshy ground predisposes these animals to suffer from liver fluke and also foot rot. A dry upland pasture, more especially where the tormentilla grows, is seldom land where the last named disease makes its appearance. Land that is washed by the sea is prone to the production of certain diseases. In some instances, dressing land with bone manure has been the cause of an outbreak of anthrax amongst cattle and sheep. The custom of wintering sheep on turnips is general in many parts, more especially in Scotland, and the advantages of this system of feeding are indisputable, more especially when supplemented with a small allowance of cake and corn. A liberal allowance of cake or corn, together with roots and hay, the former pulped, and the addition of some Molassine meal, makes almost an ideal fodder.

Grooming and Bedding of Cattle. To many the idea of grooming cattle may seem rather out of place, nevertheless, it constitutes a very important part of a cattleman's work, and he who neglects this por-

SHORTHORN BULL.

tion of his duty is neither a credit to himself nor to his employer. This remark is equally applicable to dairy, to store, and to fat cattle. Absolute cleanliness should be insisted upon, and neglect in this matter be followed by a reprimand to the attendant. It is a very good plan to square the hair on the end of the tail, likewise to clip the hair off all down the spine, leaving a margin of, say, a couple of inches on either side of the spine; this facilitates cleaning the back, and the occasional application of a little linseed oil in this region is advantageous. For grooming, use a chamois leather and a close-haired horse brush. The coat of a well-kept ox should be sleek, and correspond to that of a well-groomed horse. The best bedding material is straw, and it is disgraceful to see the filthy condition in which many cattle are allowed to lie. A good cattleman will not bring discredit upon himself by allowing his cattle to become soiled and fouled by their own excretions.

The Breeds of Cattle. The chief breeds of cattle reared in Great Britain, and exported to almost all parts of the world, are the Shorthorn, the Aberdeen Angus (the Doddies or Black Skins), the Alderney, the Guernsey, the Kerry, the Dexter Kerry, the Herefords, the Lincolnshire Shorthorns, the Red Devons, the Welsh, the West Highlanders, the Ayrshires, etc. The best dairying strains are, unquestionably, Shorthorns, Crossbred Shorthorns, Alderneys, Ayrshires, Guernseys, and the Red Devons, either as pure bred or crosses from any of these. Probably the Aberdeen Angus, or a cross from this, or from the Shorthorn, stand first from a butcher's point of view. Dexter Kerry cattle are small beasts, but heavy milkers in proportion to their size, and for those who wish to keep only one cow for family purposes,

ALDERNEY COW.

either this or the Alderney should be selected. Ayrshire cows are, as a rule, very heavy milkers, and the quality of their milk not to be surpassed. Shetland cattle are a hardy race of small size, whilst Dutch and crossbred Dutch cattle are of a heavier build than the Alderney, yet not so stoutly built as the Shorthorn. In colour they are usually black and white. Kerrys and Dexter Kerrys are black, but sometimes red. The Dexter Kerry is shorter on the leg than the Kerry; Lincolnshire Shorthorns are usually red; and the other Shorthorns either red, or more generally a red roan, and frequently white, though the last named is not a popular colour. A Red Bull of fashionable breeding may be worth many score £'s more. Herefords are easily told by their white faces, white chest, white mane, and frequently white legs; they are not good dairy cattle as a rule. Highland cattle are distinguished by their long horns and shaggy appearance; they are extremely hardy, but, when properly fattened, make the best of beef. Jersey cattle are generally orange in colour, and the skin at the end of the tail a deep yellow. A yellow circle around the eye is present in many cows; the Guernseys are not so well modelled as the Jerseys, and, in colour, yellowish brown, orange, or lemon; they are good milkers. At the base of the horns there is a yellow colour, but the nose, unlike that of the Jersey, has no dark markings on it, and the mealy mouth of the Guernsey serves to distinguish it from the Jersey. Other breeds of cattle are the Longhorns, the Galloways, the Sussex, the Redpoled, and the South Devon.

The Principal Breeds of Sheep are the Southdown, the Leicester, Border Leicester, Suffolk, Hampshire Down, Oxford Down, Lincolns, Cotswold,

SHROPSHIRE RAM.

Kentish or Romney Marsh, Cheviots, Black Mountain, Dartmoor, Exmoor, Welsh Mountain, Roscommon, Somerset and Dorset Horned, Herdwick, Clun Forest, Devon Longwool, South Devon, Wensley Dale, and Ryeland. The long wool breeds are the Border Leicester, the Cotswold, the South Devon, and the Devon long wool, the Kentish, the Lincoln the Wensley Dale, and the Roscommon. The short wool are the Shropshire, the Hampshire Down, the South Down, the Suffolk, the Somerset, Oxford Down, Dorset Horned, etc. The Mountain breeds include the Welsh Mountain, the Exmoor, Dartmoor, Lonk, Limestone, and the Herdwick. The true Mountain sheep all have horns—generally the males only of the Cheviot, Herdwick, and Welsh. Both sexes in the Somerset and Dorset have horns. The other breeds have no horns, *i.e.* they are polled.

The Cotswolds are invaluable sheep for crossing with other varieties. They have very straight backs, clean legs, and a long curled silky fleece. The breed is very popular in Gloucestershire, but the mutton of the Cotswold is not equal to that of some of the other breeds.

Shropshires have a good deal of the Southdown in them, only the head is heavier and the fleece of a darkish brown. This is a very popular variety and the mutton excellent.

Romney Marsh. These are Kentish sheep, have white faces, and their coat is very close.

Leicesters and Border Leicesters. The Leicesters are largely used for crossing with other varieties, and the Border Leicesters are very popular on the borders and in some parts of Scotland. On the top of the head the wool is short and close in the Leicesters, the chest broad and the ribs well sprung, and the thin ears look towards the rump. The head is long and somewhat cone-shaped.

South Down Sheep have small heads, are fine in the bone, and the limbs clean and short. Although rather small, it is a breed that is extremely popular, the mutton being of the highest quality and the wool the finest grown upon any English sheep, unless it be that of the Wiltshire. The South Down has been extensively employed to improve other short-woolled varieties.

Hampshire Down Sheep has descended from the South Down, the last named having been crossed with the native down sheep, now practically extinct. Hampshire Downs have black faces and black legs, and are of a heavier type than the Shropshires.

The Oxford Down has sprung out of a cross between the long and short wool varieties, having a forelock of long wool. The fleece is dense, the legs short and dark in colour.

Herdwicks are a strong-woolled variety that thrive best on poor land, in moorland districts, such as Cumberland and adjacent counties.

GOAT.

The Lonk. This breed is very like the Black-faced Mountain sheep, only its fleece is not so coarse, and heavier. Like the Blackface, it is mottled upon the face and legs.

Roscommon Sheep are a native Irish variety with a long heavy fleece.

Welsh Mountain Sheep are very small, horned or hornless, and the mutton of the very finest quality.

Exmoor and Dartmoor Sheep are both very hardy varieties, the former being short woolled and horned, and the latter long woolled and hornless.

Black-Faced Mountain Sheep are mostly bred in Scotland, and they are the hardiest breed of sheep in Great Britain. The legs and face are black, mottled with white, and there is a well-defined space between the bases of the horns. Fleece very good in quality and thickness.

General Management of Sheep. Sheep-rearing is an important and lucrative portion of farming operations, in fact, many stock-breeders rely upon sheep, not only as "rent-payers," but also to yield additional net profits.

Although sheep-farming is not carried on in this country on the same gigantic scale as in Australia and New Zealand, there are some very large flocks, and these of the highest quality.

The marked improvement in the quality of foreign mutton is due to the export of so many English rams, etc., into New Zealand, etc.; in fact, within the last few years, breeders in this country have obtained very handsome prices for typical specimens from foreign buyers.

The busiest season of the year for the shepherd is during the lambing time, beginning, say, in January in England, but not until about April in Scotland. Many shepherds fix up their "travelling house" in the field, close to the flock, which are enclosed by straw or canvas-screened hurdles, so as to keep away the direct action of the cold winds. When selecting "lambing ground," it is advisable to make the pitch on the driest ground procurable, and one that is at the same time sheltered. Littering the ground with straw is a wise precaution, materially assisting towards the comfort of the ewes, lambs, and shepherd. Some farmers prefer lambing operations to be carried on under cover, and this is advisable if cold easterly winds, with constant wet, prevail. This sort of weather is fatal to lambs. Cold they do not mind, but a wet layer and cold wind soon tells its tale in the lambing pen.

In the interior of the large square, numerous smaller areas can be hurdled off from the main one by three hurdles, laced with straw, having a couple or so for a roof. Waterproof sheeting or lambing cloths are sold by some firms for the purpose of constructing a lambing pen. A point worthy of attention is to try and avoid using the same ground during the following yeaning season.

If the flock is a large one, the shepherd should have an assistant, because the lives of many weakly lambs may be preserved if they receive immediate attention as soon as delivered, whereas delay is often fatal, and it is impossible for a shepherd to attend to all at the same time.

At and for some time before the yeaning season begins, the ewes should not be excited by dogs' hunting, etc., because such excitement may lead to an outbreak of abortion. When lambing is about to commence, the shepherd should have all his appliances at hand, together with a liberal supply of hot water for thoroughly cleansing his hands after assisting delivery of a lamb.

One of the chief causes of so many ewes dying during the yeaning season is "infection" carried by the shepherd's hands and clothing from one ewe to another. The best plan is that of having washable overalls, so that these can be boiled before using again.

Septic Infection of the Womb accounts for a large proportion of lambing ewes' deaths, and this might be kept back if due regard be paid to strict cleanliness. The writer wishes to impress the necessity for this strongly upon the mind of the shepherd. The nails should be scrubbed with hot water, with some carbolic acid added to the latter, or other good disinfectant.

For smearing the hands before using to assist delivery of a lamb, there is nothing better than Oil of Eucalyptus and Vaseline. To every ½ lb. of Vaseline add one ounce of Oil of Eucalyptus. This makes a splendid "smear" and antiseptic ointment. The nails should be cut very short, so that the smear will go into all crevices.

In long-woolled varieties the wool about the udder and hind quarters is often a great annoyance and a harbour for infective material, and may be bad for the lamb. Under those circumstances it is advisable to clip it off in front of the udder and beneath the tail, immediately after delivery of the lamb. This is called *clatting, under-locking,* or *belting,* etc.

The best cordial or restorative for ewes during lambing—likewise when out of sorts through other causes—is half to one pint of freshly-infused strong tea. The recuperative power of tea upon sheep is exceptionally great, and has the advantage of being cheap and expeditiously prepared. It is superior to stimulants, such as brandy.

The administration of all liquids to sheep and lambs requires great care, because these animals are easily choked. Administer very slowly indeed. Never mind about seeming to be very expert! The author has seen so many deaths thus caused to sheep, therefore make it a *golden rule to always drench sheep and goats* slowly.

Weakly lambs may receive a little of the strong tea infusion. They should be brought into the warmth if possible, artificial heat being a restorative.

A suitable bottle and teat should be provided for orphan lambs, or those that have not sufficient vitality to succour themselves at the start of life.

Additional remedies and appliances in the lambing pen should be: a sponge, some laudanum or chlorodyne, and sweet nitre, say, three ounces of each; a few hanks of stout silk and a strong needle.

When the heaving pains continue after lambing, without showing signs of disappearing, give a drachm of chlorodyne (or two drachms of laudanum) and three drachms of sweet nitre in a small teacupful of warm milk or water. Repeat every three or four hours.

When a ewe begins her labour pains, the shepherd should *never* be in too great a hurry to interfere. She must be allowed time for the generative passage to widen as much as possible. There are more ewes "killed" in this manner than in any other way. Discretion must be the guide.

The normal presentation of the lamb is that of the head lying between the two fore-legs, but if there are twins the hind limbs of one and the fore limbs of the other are the rule.

Three, four, and five lambs have been delivered by a single ewe at one yeaning, though the last named number is exceptional, yet several instances have been recently recorded, with the lambs all doing well.

The chief departures from the normal presentations are: Hindquarters (the breech presentation) coming first. This is a bad one, more especially if the hocks are below the brim of the pelvis.

Head turned backwards, but fore limbs presented.

Fore limbs down towards cavity of belly, but head and neck to passage.

Lamb on its back. It should be turned. Sometimes a fore and hind limb are presented, so that one must be careful before attempting delivery to ascertain that the proper limbs are being withdrawn. The knees or the hock will settle the point if they be traced.

Air beneath the skin, dropsy of the belly, and monstrosities are not uncommon causes of difficult labour in ewes.

It is a very good plan to keep a glycerine extract of belladonna, obtainable at chemists, in the shepherd's outfit, and if labour is protracted try smearing the passage with this, allowing a couple or three hours to elapse meanwhile before attempting to assist the ewe.

As a rule shepherds' hands are much too big for inserting into the ewe's womb, so that very gentle manipulation should be exercised, such delicate structures being easily bruised, but this is not so serious if absolute cleanliness has been observed.

In every case make it a rule to push the lamb well back into the womb in order to try and get a better presentation of it. Removal of the head of the lamb is a very useful plan in difficult cases.

Sometimes it is necessary to disembowel the lamb before removal.

If air beneath skin, cut with knife in several places and wash out womb with warm water and a little carbolic acid. When cords are used these must be *well boiled* before using on another ewe.

Violent traction is never necessary, if the lamb is in its right position, but the assistance will of course be necessary. Traction should accompany the normal labour pains unless these have become exhausted, as they usually are with prolonged labour.

After a difficult labour, wash out the womb with a warm injection composed of three grains of corrosive sublimate and 20 grains of permanganate of potash, dissolved in half a pint of water. Repeat if necessary. When straining has been severe and the ewe shows signs of putting her womb out give her a good dose (5 drachms) of laudanum and nitre (4 drachms); keep her quiet, and insert two or three stitches through the lips of her shape, or put on a West's clamp, if that be handy.

This is almost shaped like a safety pin, only it has sharp points projecting alternately from its inner side, with an adjustable screw. It is fixed into the vulva and adjusted according to circumstances.

The parts behind must be kept clean, disinfected daily for a few days, and then the clamp can remain on any length of time.

For breeding purposes ewes should be neither too fat nor yet too thin. During the tupping season about two score of ewes should be kept with one ram, the latter to be of sound constitution, in good fettle, and this section of the flock should be run upon sound pasturage. A little corn and linseed cake will do the ram a lot of good at this season.

At lambing time oats are invaluable for making milk, but about one pound of hay and three-quarters of a pound of oats, cake, and bruised beans, with some pulped roots, is as good as anything for the ewes at this time. The addition of a little, say a quarter of a pound, of molassine meal, may be advantageous, more especially if the ewes are a little poor. Rock salt and water should always be kept on the grazing ground and in the lambing pen.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

DISEASES OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia, or inflammation of the eye, is not uncommonly observed in both cattle and sheep, one or both eyes being implicated, though most frequently the former.

The usual cause is a particle of chaff become located upon the globe of the eye, and unless this is removed immediately it gets upon the eye, the latter begins to weep, and an opaque film spreads over the cornea or transparent part of the globe, causing blindness.

It is then too late to remove it, adhesions having formed and imprisoned it until it undergoes absorption, and this is a slow process.

To remove the foreign body the winking membrane requires keeping back as much as possible (veterinarians sometimes transfix it), and then the globe of the eye may be brushed over with a camel's hair brush dipped in strong gum, so as to 'catch' the foreign particle. It is often a very difficult business, and much patience is needed.

If this fails try syringing the eye with barley water, so as to wash the particle away.

Subsequently dress with a lotion composed of 1 drachm of white vitriol, and 1 drachm of boracic acid to 8 ounces of water.

External injuries and chemical irritants will sometimes produce inflammation of the eyes. Dress with foregoing lotion.

Warts on Eyelids. Sometimes one or several warty excrescences are found growing from the eyelids, more especially in cattle.

They are unsightly, but seldom do any harm. In dealing with them a good deal of care is necessary, otherwise the animal's sight may be permanently damaged.

The best plan is to fix the animal with the bull-dogs and snip them off with a sharp pair of curved blunt-pointed surgical scissors, and then touch with a little Friar's balsam or oleate of copper ointment.

Blindness. This is but symptomatic of some disease affecting the eyeball or implication of the nerve of sight in a diseased process.

The cornea, crystalline lens, and the nerve (optic) are the structures usually participating in blindness.

In gid or sturdy the *larval form* of a species of dog tapeworm takes up its resting place in connection with the membranes of the brain, and may there press unduly upon the nerve of sight, and this way produce blindness.

Other morbid growths sometimes operate in a like manner when situated in juxtaposition to the origin of the optic nerve.

Staphyloma. By this term we mean a bulging of the cornea, or circular transparent portion of the eye. It is occasionally observed in cattle, but uncommon.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Sheep Scab or Mange. Regarded from a commercial aspect, sheep scab is the most troublesome and annoying complaint that the flockmaster has to contend against, and one that not only gives a lot of trouble to cure, but also limits and regulates the conduct of the proprietor of the affected flock, and also that of other flockmasters.

Although only a parasitic skin disease—the extinction of the complaint following the death of the parasites and their eggs—its eradication, in a flock, sometimes occupies many months.

The parasites causing this disease are known as the Dermatodectes Ovis—hence the term Dermatodectic Scabies, or true Sheep Scab.

It is wonderful how rapidly this disease will spread throughout a flock, so that its presence where there are thousands of sheep congregated together entails an enormous amount of labour to get rid of it.

There are three species of mange parasites, viz.: the *Sarcoptic*—parasites that burrow into the skin; *Symbiotic*—parasites that live in groups; and the *Psoroptic* or *Dermatodectic*—parasites that live singly beneath the scabs or crusts that result from the irritation and pricking of the skin.

In cattle the parasites are similarly classified, inducing in these animals mange, though it has not the same significance amongst cattle, neither is it a disease scheduled by the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain, the regulations (under the Local Authority) by the last named being very stringent in relation to sheep scab.

Shorn sheep will propagate the malady more rapidly than those in long fleece, because the latter gives better cover for the parasites.

Rubbing posts, the corners of walls, etc., are often infected by a scabby sheep rubbing against such, so that these may be a medium for transplanting the disease on to other healthy sheep. The same remark applies to hurdles, and this fact should always be borne in mind when dealing with an outbreak of sheep scab, every likely source of infection being disinfected.

SYMPTOMS. Scratching, rubbing, and shedding of the fleece are significant signs.

When the neck, back, or shoulders are rubbed with the fingers the sheep will, if affected, usually appreciate this favour in a marked manner.

If the suspected animal is caught and carefully examined it will, if sheep scab is present, show redness of the skin in patches, or it may be scabs.

If the latter be carefully examined with a low power microscope or a powerful lens, the parasites will be found as a rule on the under surface of the scab.

As the disease advances new areas of skin become implicated, so that when the complaint is allowed to go on unchecked the whole body becomes a mass of sores and the constitution worn away; so much so that the poor animal may present itself as a scabby mass of skin and bone.

Dipping and Spotting. In Great Britain it is a custom amongst flockmasters to dip all their sheep twice a year, viz., spring and autumn, and there is no doubt that that is an excellent plan, and to some extent must prevent the appearance of sheep scab. Although the latter disease cannot start into existence apart from infection, it follows that cleanliness will do more towards keeping these pests in abeyance than when the members of the flock are not dipped.

In Australia the process called 'spotting' is often adopted.

The diseased sheep are caught and dressed with a decoction of tobacco or some other anti-parasiticide (1 lb. of tobacco to four gallons of water boiled together) on the day before dipping operations begin.

A large variety of sheep dips are before the market, and most flockmasters have a preference for some particular maker's compound.

Most of the powder dips are exceedingly poisonous, having a large percentage of arsenic in them.

Creosote and Creolin dips are safer, though perhaps not quite so efficacious.

Tobacco juice and sulphur dips are very popular in many parts.

A single dipping is no use, it must be repeated every two or three weeks, in order to completely rout the enemy invading the skin.

Sulphur and creosote ointment makes a useful dressing to the sores, if only a few sheep are affected. It can be rubbed on after dipping.

Whenever the owner or shepherd has reason to believe that he has got sheep scab on his farm he should report the matter at once to the nearest Local Authority (probably the village Policeman), and they will issue their orders accordingly.

Failure to notify may lead to fine or to imprisonment.

Eczema. This is a mild skin disease sometimes attacking sheep. It is denoted by the formation of small pustules on various parts of the skin, but very often seen about the inner surface of the thighs, not at all unlike sheep pox, though without the fever accompanying the malady last named.

Ringworm. This is a very common disease amongst cattle, more especially calves that are not kept in tip-top order.

Ringworm is due to a vegetable parasite invading the roots and shafts of the hairs, communicable from animal to animal, also to human beings; in fact it is a frequent complaint amongst cattlemen, dressing and handling cattle affected with the malady.

There are really two varieties of ringworm, viz., the circular or tonsurate and the honeycomb.

The face is early affected, more especially around the eyes or the nose, first as fairly well defined circular patches, but subsequently confluence of sores occurs, and this gives the whole face a very mangy look.

The skin becomes indurated and scurfy, and then other parts of the skin over the body participate in the disease.

TREATMENT. Dress the places once a day with iodine liniment or iodine ointment.

An ointment composed of 2 ounces of oil of tar, 2 ounces of sulphur, 1 drachm of oil of stalesacre, 2 ounces of bicarbonate of potash, mixed together with half a pound of lard, and rubbed on daily, will generally bring about a speedy cure.

Mangers and other in contact places must be scoured with boiling water and soft soap.

Pediculi or Lice (Fags and Keds in sheep). Cattle are often troubled with lice, and if these are numerous they keep them back in condition. Their presence is an indication of either an overworked cattleman or that he is neglectful of grooming his charges.

A strong decoction of tobacco, or an infusion of stalesacre seeds will usually destroy all the lice, but there is often a great difficulty in getting rid of the *nits* or eggs.

Shag tobacco, steeped in methylated spirits, is a useful remedy for the last-named purpose. It should be brushed well in with a stiff brush.

In sheep, lice, ticks, and maggots are very troublesome to the shepherd and flock master, often causing a lot of worry.

Trichodectes Sphaerocephalus is the technical name for the common sheep louse, and Melophagus Ovinus for the red louse, and for the sheep tick Ixodes Reticulatus, also known to shepherds as 'Fags' and 'Keds.'

Maggots, and the harvest bug (Leptus Autumnalis), also trouble sheep.

The last-named causes a good deal of irritation around the muzzle, and about the fetlocks.

It is during the hot weather that maggots are prevalent, owing to the natural secretion of the wool undergoing decomposition, and the blow flies, viz., Musca Vomitoria and Caesar, also Sarcophaga Carnaria, depositing their eggs amongst the collections of felted fleece. Any wounds upon the body are liable to become fly-blown, and maggots result. Some smear, such as tar ointment or carbolic oil, should be applied to the affected part.

Oil of eucalyptus 1 part, and olive or rape oil 7 parts, is a good cure. One part of oil of sassafras, to four of methylated spirit, is often employed for the same purpose.

Many volatile oils, such as oil of cloves, aniseed, juniper, etc., smeared on will help to keep these pests away in summer, but must, of course, be mixed with some cheap oil, in the proportions of 1 to 8 or 10.

DISEASES OF THE FEET.

Foul (Loo or Low). This is a disease affecting cattle, and corresponds to thrush in the horse, and to foot-rot in sheep. It is a common disease amongst cattle, and its appearance is favoured by grazing on moist land, or by allowing accumulations of decomposing excreta to lodge in the spaces between the clays.

The hind feet are more frequently affected, owing to their greater liability to become fouled. If neglected, the animal is not only very lame, but the horn may become under-run, suppuration run up the sheaths of the tendons, rendering the animal incurable.

Inspection of the foot will disclose the disease if present.

TREATMENT. Put foot in hot water, or else in a charcoal and linseed poultice, so as to clean it, and then dress with eucalyptus ointment (or any antiseptic) daily. Smear the ointment on a good big pad of tow, and then twist this into the cleft of the foot, and over all a woollen or cotton bandage, taking care to have the bandage passing in between the clays (claws) so as to be on the top of the antiseptic pad. If needful, wash foot.

Dusting with boracic acid powder, or powdered starch and charcoal, is useful.

Foot-Rot (Foot-Halt). Amongst flockmasters and shepherds, the term foot-rot is practically a household word, and one that frequently causes shepherds a lot of trouble.

It is a disease that has received a good deal of attention from veterinarians and agriculturists, so that most facts relating to it are fairly well understood at the present day.

Low-lying lands—foot-rot lands as they are sometimes called—are favourable towards the production of this disease, but it is considered that even when these conditions are present, foot-rot will not appear unless the result of infection.

The ground may easily have been fouled by previously infected sheep grazing upon it, so that it is looked upon as a disease that can be transferred from one sheep to another.

From two to three weeks, or longer, is regarded as the time for the incubation of the disease following infection.

Direct contact of the infective material with the skin between the claws is unquestionably a likely means of infection, but it has been thought that inoculation elsewhere may set it alight.

SYMPTOMS. This disease is not difficult to detect as a rule, and shepherds are very quick in spotting an affected sheep. Lameness—generally in one fore-foot—is an early sign, so that when sheep have this disease they graze on one or both knees to avoid pain. If the hind feet are diseased they often graze lying on their belly.

About the pastern there is increased heat and probably some swelling.

Examination of the feet soon reveals the true state of affairs.

The horn is softened, deformed, and there is matter beneath it.

Nasty fungoid growths spring out where the horn is destroyed, and the sole may be cast off. Very soon the whole of the foot, or feet, get into a sorry state of disease, and rapid loss of flesh then ensues.

TREATMENT. Bring diseased sheep up if possible, and house until cured. Remove healthy sheep to fresh grazing ground, and keep a sharp look-out for its appearance amongst any other members of the flock.

It is not a bad plan to sprinkle the floor of the pen with agricultural salts.

Peat moss litter is excellent, provided that it is raked over daily and kept very dry.

Examine all the diseased feet, and remove particles of diseased horn freely with the knife. Dress fungoid growths, etc., with butter of antimony, or drive sheep through a trough containing a solution of blue vitriol (2 ounces to gallon).

A solution of chloride of zinc is a good remedy (20 grains to each ounce of water).

The foot-rot "cures" upon the market are as numerous as pebbles on the shore. Some are useful, others no good at all.

Founder. Cattle are sometimes affected with this complaint, and it is usually due to travelling them too great a distance upon the hard roads, such, for instance as frequently happens when cattle are purchased at a very distant market, and hurried along by the drover without any rest.

It is a congestion or inflammation of the sensitive structures within the hoof.

The feet are hot and painful, the animal hardly being able to move.

TREATMENT. Put feet in either hot or cold bran poultices; give from half to one pound of Epsom salts along with half-an-ounce of ginger, and the same quantity of powdered nitre, dissolved in a quart of tepidwater.

Allow the animal to rest quietly, and then when recovered sufficiently turn on wet land.

Overgrown Hoof. Very often the horn of the claws grows to such an abnormal length that the animal is unable to place the foot or feet squarely upon the ground, and this causes it to walk with extreme difficulty.

The feet should be examined, and then the hoof all pared down to its proper bearings.

Internal Parasites. Both cattle and sheep are, unfortunately, only too often infested with various forms of internal parasites, and the destructive influences that certain varieties sometimes exert upon the flockmaster's stock is only too well known.

Some seasons are much worse than others in this respect, likewise certain localities are favourable towards the appearance and re-appearance of parasitical scourges.

The study or the internal parasites (entozoa) and external parasites (ectozoa) is a vast subject, and one of great interest, but in a small book of this description nothing but the baldest outlines of the subject can be referred to, in fact only the simple and common parasitical complaints will be mentioned.

The chief of these are as follows:

Husk or Hoose. Both cattle and sheep are affected with this complaint. It is very common in calves (yearlings especially) and lambs, and is caused by minute, thread-like worms lodging in the bronchial, or small air-tubes.

The parasite producing this complaint in calves is called Strongylus Micrurus, and that in sheep Strongylus Filariae and Strongylus Rufescens. These minute worms set up mechanical bronchitis, and sometimes inflammation of the lungs. In the autumn this disease is particularly prevalent.

It is denoted by a husky, troublesome cough, that appears to be unrelieved by the act of coughing.

The animals never thrive properly, and the lungs become blown out with air, or, in other words, emphysematous.

TREATMENT. Infection takes place on pasture where diseased calves or lambs have been grazing, so that after treatment the animals should not be returned to same grazing ground.

House, and fumigate with burning sulphur, only take care not to suffocate the animals. For lambs, one may give thirty drops of oil of eucalyptus and two teaspoonfuls of spirit of turpentine, in four table-spoonfuls of linseed oil, every third day.

To calves give half-an-ounce (if yearlings) of spirit of turpentine, in linseed oil every second day.

Injections into the wind-pipe are greatly employed, but this needs some special knowledge that does not admit of explanation to the lay-mind.

Fluke Disease or Liver-Rot. This is a very common disease amongst sheep, and one that often causes enormous losses to the flock-master. It is due to fluke-shaped parasites—Fasciola Hepatica—invading the gall-bladder and bile ducts, there setting up a great deal of irritation, ultimately destroying the functional power of the liver.

Sheep that are grazing on marshy land, especially during wet seasons, are very liable to develop liver-rot.

The liver fluke parasites are about three-quarters of an inch in length and half-an-inch or so in breadth.

Each parasite has a branched digestive system, beginning at an oval sucker, together with male and female reproductive organs in the same individual. In other words these parasites are hermaphrodite.

The eggs of the liver fluke are about one-hundred-and-eightieth of an inch in length, and one-three-hundredth of an inch in breadth.

A single fluke will produce an enormous number of eggs—upwards of 40,000—and when these pass out with the fæces, it will readily be understood that a large proportion of them will survive and be carried by rain etc., into ponds and ditches, only sheep do not swallow these directly, because certain changes take place; moreover, the embryos must pass through the body of the fresh-water snail (Lymnus Truncatula) before being able to complete their life cycle, passing the pupa stage in these molluscs or some other allied species. A boring apparatus of the Cercarian stage enables these parasites to penetrate the skin of the snail, becoming coiled up and surrounded by calcareous material (for the purpose of protection) within its body.

The months of June and July are the season when the snail invasion is the most prevalent

These fresh-water snails are exceedingly small.

After leaving the snail the free swimming cercarial form, comes to rest, casts off its tail, and becomes encased in a white cyst; and in this state adheres to grass stalks and other herbage of the pond, ditch, etc., ready to pass into the alimentary canal of sheep, etc., and there undergoes development into adult liver flukes.

It is at that stage that a large proportion must perish.

SYMPTOMS. When sheep are affected with this complaint it is not difficult to tell. In many cases there is a preliminary period of increased "thriftiness," but this is of only short duration, not as a rule beyond two months.

Yellowness about eyes, gradual loss of flesh, dropsical swellings, pendulous belly, falling out of fleece, depraved appetite, thirst, and increasing weakness, are the usual signs. Sheep may live 6 months, or longer, when invaded with liver fluke to any extent.

TREATMENT. If possible, the animals should be removed to fresh grazing, preferably on to a salt marsh, because it has been shown that salt is of unquestionable value in the treatment of fluke disease.

Half-an-ounce of salt and 30 grains of saccharated carbonate of iron, or of sulphate of iron, may be given in the food daily.

Intestinal Parasites. Both cattle and sheep are subject to intestinal worms, and some species often cause a lot of trouble.

A very troublesome worm is that known as Tricocephalus Affinis or the Whip-worm, and this burrows into the mucous membrane, causing the lambs to scour, many scores being often affected at the same time.

In the so-called *Lincolnshire Lamb* disease, the animals frequently die very rapidly, and once the disease becomes firmly established, it is very difficult to get rid of it.

A large tapeworm affecting cattle, and sometimes sheep as well, is that known as Taenia Expansa, and this attains an enormous length in some instances.

Strongylus Filicollis is frequent in sheep, and chiefly lives in the small bowel.

There are many other species.

PREVENTION AND CURE. Land should never be overstocked, neither should sheep or lambs be grazed where disease has previously been known to exist. The application of salt to land is a valuable means of cleansing the ground from parasitic infection.

Top dressing of hot gas lime is likewise very beneficial, or the land may be ploughed and then left for frost to penetrate into the soil. Turpentine and linseed oil is a good remedy for tapeworm. Two

drachms of the former to 2 tablespoonfuls of oil will be about the right dose for each sheep. The addition of 30 drops of creolin will improve this worm medicine. Sulphate of iron (30 grains) and powdered gentian (2 drachms) makes a good tonic powder for food. Cattle require very much larger doses; from 2 to 4 ounces of turpentine, along with half a pint of linseed oil being the average dose for a worm draught.

All worm medicine should be given in the early morning, a few hours before feeding, if the animals are housed.

Santonin is used for round worms, and areca nut kamala, oil of male fern, etc., for other worms.

Sturdy or Giddiness (Gid, Turnsick, Vertigo, etc.). Sturdy or Gid, as it is commonly called, is a disease known almost to every shepherd, likewise it is occasionally observed in the calf. It has also been termed Blind Staggers and Moonstruck.

It is due to the presence of the larval form of a tapeworm (infesting the dog) lodging itself upon the brain of the sheep, where it is known as a *Hydatid*, or, in other words, a little bladder with fluid and embryo worms in it.

Lambs under 1 year are the most frequent victims.

The tapeworms or the eggs are passed out from the alimentary canal of dogs—more especially sheep-dogs—on to the grazing land, and sheep are thus rendered liable to infection through the grass consumed.

The method by which the eggs of the tapeworm reach the cranial cavity is not understood.

SYMPTOMS. Most shepherds are familiar with sheep having this disease.

The situation of the hydatid upon the brain varies somewhat, so the symptoms are variable. In some cases there is blindness, or the last named and deafness.

Turning in circles, and a peculiarity of walk may be present.

Butting against objects, jumping up, and paralysis are frequent signs of this complaint.

Pressure on the cranium may give evidence of softening of the bone; if so, this is the area to operate for the removal of the cyst and contents.

Instruments for sturdy are procurable at any veterinary instrument maker's.

They comprise a syringe, trocar, and cannula, etc. The soft part is pierced with the trocar armed with the cannula, the former then withdrawn, and the syringe applied to the mouth of the latter so as to suck out the contents of the cyst, but the cyst membrane must also be removed.

As a preventive dogs should be kept away from grazing land.

Echinococcus Disease. This disease affects horses, man, cattle, sheep, pigs, etc.

Any of the internal organs may be the seat of these larval forms of dog tapeworm—Taenia Echinococcus.

Although the tapeworms are practically harmless to dogs, this does not apply to encystment in other animals.

Important organs (liver, lungs, spleen, kidneys, etc.) may have their functions seriously hampered through the presence of these parasites.

SPECIFIC DISEASES.

The diseases included under this heading are those due to germs or micro-organisms, and are capable of transference, directly or indirectly, from the diseased to healthy animals, either of the same, or some other species, or to man.

Most specific diseases are of a very fatal nature, *e.g.* anthrax, cattle plague, etc. Reference to a few of these only is possible with the limited space at the author's disposal.

Tuberculosis (Consumption). This is a very common disease amongst cattle, in fact may be regarded as the butcher's scourge. Sheep are not commonly affected.

Dairy cattle are the most frequent sufferers, though it is by no means confined to this class of animal. Certain breeds, *e.g.* Alderneys, shorthorns, etc., are very prone to the malady.

The disease is due to the presence of minute organisms—the Tubercle Bacilli—circulating in the blood and tissues, within the latter setting up new morbid growths known as tubercles, which vary in their size from that of a millet seed to huge tumour-like masses.

The lymphatic or absorbent glands are very early implicated in the disease.

Sometimes one organ or set of organs are affected, whereas in other cases the malady may invade almost every organ in the body The muscles are but rarely affected, but the bones and joints are occasionally implicated.

In dairy cattle the udder is sometimes the seat of tubercular nodules, though it is not a common disease in this organ.

A great deal of attention has been devoted to this malady, more especially in relation to the milk supply.

Some authorities believe that it is only when the udder is implicated that there is any risk of man contracting the disease through the milk supplied.

Horses, pigs, monkeys, fowls, parrots, etc., are all subject to tuberculosis.

In cattle the commonest place to find the complaint is in connection with the respiratory organs, more especially the lungs, the pleurae, the throat, the bronchial and other lymphatic glands in this region.

Tuberculin is the test so frequently employed as a means of diagnosing the disease.

Cattle may appear quite healthy so far as their condition, etc., is concerned, yet be extensively diseased, as verified on after-death examination.

Large grapy bunches may be found growing from the walls of the chest and surface of the lungs.

West Highland cattle, also Shetlanders and Aberdeen Angus (blackskins) are singularly—more especially the two first named—free from tuberculosis.

Loss of flesh, cough—in pregnant cows sometimes abortion—and general bad health are the most constant signs, though not necessarily present.

Anthrax (*Splenic Apoplexy*). This disease is not at all uncommon amongst cattle and sheep, and may be derived from an infected horse, or the latter may obtain it by inoculation from either of the former. As a rule it is derived from grazing on land or forage infected with anthrax germs, or the spores of this malady. It is easily communicated to man—if the latter has a recent wound, no matter however small—and to him, like animals, it is a very deadly complaint.

Workers amongst woollen goods are now and again inoculated, so are those handling hides, more especially foreign ones, because anthrax is particularly common in certain parts of India, in France, Russia, Germany, Africa, etc.

It is due to the entrance of anthrax germs or spores (bacteria) into the blood stream.

The spores of anthrax are the worst part about this disease, because they are so difficult to destroy. They may retain their vitality for years.

It is a very ancient disease, and one that is constantly present in this and other countries. Dogs and other wild animals may contract anthrax, or they may serve to convey the germs to other animals. Many cases of braxy are doubtless those of anthrax.

The symptoms of this malady are very variable, and certainly not diagnostic. One or more cattle or sheep, apparently all right the night before, may, perhaps, be found lying dead on the following morning, just as though they had been killed by lightning stroke. Their bellies are blown up, and blood will very likely be found issuing from the nose, anus, vagina, etc.

This is very significant of anthrax, so that extreme caution should be observed. The carcase or carcases should not be touched, but the matter reported at once to the nearest Local Authority, or if in a district abroad where there is no legislation, the body should be cremated on the site where death has taken place.

Pigs sometimes contract anthrax through devouring the blood or offal from an infected carcase. Fowls have also been known to succumb to the disease.

In the pig, there is a great deal of swelling about the throat and jaws, and this is fairly diagnostic of anthrax in these animals.

Inoculation is resorted to as a protection (for a time at least) against anthrax.

Tetanus or Lock-jaw. This is a germ disease, due to infection through a wound, frequently that of castration. Although a common enough disease in horses it is seldom observed in cattle, though more frequently in lambs than calves.

The germs of this disease are microscopic, and shaped like a drum-stick, there being a single spore at one end.

Stiffness of the muscles of the body, bending of the head backwards, muscular spasms and locking of the jaws, usually followed by death, are the general symptoms of tetanus.

Sometimes a large number of lambs die from this complaint. Trifling wounds inflicted during shearing operations are occasionally followed by lock-jaw.

House affected lambs and keep quiet. Twenty grains of extract of belladonna may be given four times daily. This constitutes one dose, and should be smeared inside the mouth. For the horse three times this dose must be given.

Black-Quarter (Black Spald). This complaint, also known as quarter-evil, struck, speed, etc., etc., affects both cattle and sheep, and is remarkably common in certain localities. Many farmers are very much troubled by the annual losses from it.

In cattle, it usually attacks those beasts that are in a particularly thrifty condition and under the age of 2 years. It is due to germs entering the system, the method of infection being a difficult problem to solve. Practically, it is always fatal. Neither sheep nor calves live many hours once they are attacked.

It is denoted by the suddenness of attack, so that the flockmaster may think that the animal has been injured.

Lameness, with elevation of internal temperature, and swelling upon some portion of the body, such as the shoulder, inside the thigh, etc., that emits a *crackling* sound on pressure, is diagnostic of this disease. Treatment useless. Preventive inoculation is the best. Hot gas-lime to pasture.

Rinderpest, Murrain or Cattle-Plague. Fortunately for Great Britain, this disease no longer exists, though it is constantly present in some countries, more especially Russia (Russian Plague). The enormous losses that it caused in South Africa are too well known to need recapitulation. Unquestionably it is a specific infective disease. Sheep, goats, and deer may be infected from cattle, though it is not so readily transmitted to these animals as from cattle to cattle. From five to eight days is the usual period of incubation following artificial inoculation. First of all the internal temperature rises and the animal is evidently seriously ill at once A cough and catarrhal symptoms are marked, and very shortly eruptions appear on the tongue, inside the mouth, on the lips, nose, between the claws, and these soon assume a very unhealthy appearance. Along with the eruption diarrhoea or dysentery generally makes its appearance and speedily wears the animal into a condition of extreme misery.

Death is the usual result, though recoveries are not unknown.

The recent investigations of Koch and other scientific workers, working in South Africa, have done much towards increasing the knowledge relative to this disease, and towards its prevention by glycerinated bile preparations, now extensively employed abroad.

Foot and Mouth Disease. Both cattle and sheep are liable to become infected with this disease, though it is no longer in existence in Great Britain. Thirty or forty years since it was prevalent in all parts of the country, and cost local authorities an enormous amount of money.

Like cattle plague, anthrax, sheep-scab, etc., foot and mouth disease is 'scheduled,' and should an outbreak occur in this country, the Board of Agriculture and, under its guidance, the various local authorities would speedily adopt measures to stamp it out.

Following infection—usually within three days—the temperature rises and the animal becomes ill. Blisters form up the sides and surfaces of the tongue, on the cheek, lips, etc., and when these rupture, painful erosions remain for some time.

Smacking of the lips, and saliva dribbling from the mouth, is very characteristic.

Sores begin around the coronets and between the claws, sometimes leading to sloughing. If suspected, report at once to nearest local authority.

Actinomycosis (Woody Tongue). Cattle are rather frequent sufferers from this malady, known in Ireland as timber tongue. It is due to the so-called ray-fungus attacking the tongue, hard palate, and in many cases some of the internal (lungs, etc.) organs in addition.

The tongue often attains enormous dimensions, protruding from the mouth, causing the animal great inconvenience, in fact gradual starvation comes on.

If the tongue is examined, yellow nodules will be seen and felt, and these are the centres of the fungoid growths.

Iodide of potash is the best remedy, but this should only be prescribed under professional skill.

Braxy. The term 'braxy' is so well known to shepherds that little explanation of it is needed, but when it comes to attempting to define the multifarious ills referred to under this heading, it is another matter altogether.

A variety of diseased conditions seems to have been included under this heading, and it may be looked upon as a shield for pathological ignorance.

In the horse and dog, the term distemper has a well-defined and well-understood meaning, but braxy answers to neither of these conditions. In many cases it is anthrax—probably in the majority—in others fluke disease, black quarter, diarrhoea, etc. Water braxy, dumb braxy, and oily braxy, are often spoken of by shepherds. The treatment will of course vary in accordance with the nature of the disease. All braxy carcases should be cremated. Never used for food.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

THE respiratory apparatus comprises the nose, larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, and lungs, plus their coverings the pleural membranes.

In cattle the windpipe is of large calibre, though shorter than in the horse.

The lungs have a large amount of fibrous tissue in them, so that in certain diseases they become as it were marbled, *i.e.* the intervening connective tissue stands prominently out.

The principal respiratory diseases are as follows:

Catarrh. Both cattle and sheep suffer occasionally from a simple cold or catarrhal complaint, indicated by slight fever, soreness of throat, and a discharge from eyes and nose.

It is due to exposure to draughts, or through lying on a damp layer.

TREATMENT. Keep warm by putting on a rug or a sheepskin, and give warm gruel, etc., to drink.

If any medicine is necessary, let it be a few ounces of Epsom Salts, and a gill of whisky, in water, or warm ale.

Malignant Catarrh. This is a very severe catarrhal complaint sometimes observed in cattle.

It appears to be of a specific nature akin to influenza, which it closely resembles. It is an infective disease.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia. Not many years since this disease—now happily unknown in Great Britain—was exceedingly common, and many hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent in compensation to cattle dealers and farmers under compulsory slaughtering orders.

It is a highly infectious disease, frequently attacking the whole of the cattle on a farm. It is, correctly speaking, a specific lung fever, most of the morbid alterations being in connection with the lungs (marbled) and their pleural investment.

Cattle having the complaint had a cough—more especially noticeable after drinking and starting to feed—fever—this being one of the premonitory signs of the malady—friction sounds on auscultation, and later on dropsy of the chest, and other morbid changes. If the disease were to re-appear in Great Britain immediate isolation and slaughter would be enforced, by the Board of Agriculture.

Inflammation of the Throat (Laryngitis). Cattle are very often troubled with an inflamed throat, and it arises through a variety of causes.

In many instances, a loud snoring sound is produced, and this often continues several weeks. Breathing sounds of this nature may not, however, be in the throat at all, but in the nasal chambers, and due to a morbid growth of some sort.

TREATMENT. Blister the throat, and repeat if necessary.

Pleurisy, Pneumonia and Bronchitis. Inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, and bronchitis are as a rule, in both cattle and sheep, more or less associated.

One or both lungs may be implicated, and the area of diseased activity is variable. Cattle and sheep are rather frequent sufferers from pleuro-pneumonia, more especially the former, probably because so many cattle are affected with tubercular disease of the lungs.

Mechanical bronchitis has already been referred to, under the heading of Husk or Hoose (see this disease).

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia is not the same complaint at all, so it must not be confused with this. There are good reasons for believing that all forms of pneumonia and pleurisy are due to micro-organisms, but these simpler forms have no tendency to cause wholesale destruction of cattle.

It is usually supposed that inflammation of the lungs and pleurisy is due to the animal having caught a chill, but whether this is really the case, is doubtful.

The internal temperature rises, cudding ceases, milk supply decreases, or stops altogether, animal shivers, has a quick, small pulse, and (in the early stages) dry rubbing sounds are heard, if the ear be placed flat against the chest.

TREATMENT. Apply mustard paste to walls of chest on both sides, and clothe body; keep in a nice, warm house and allow plenty of dry straw for bedding.

Warm gruel, etc., as food (forcibly given if necessary) along with small doses of whisky and water three times per day—say 6 to 10 tablespoonfuls for a dose, according to size of animal.

DISORDERS OF THE DIGESTIVE AND URINARY APPARATUS.

Hoven or Dew-Blown. Both cattle and sheep—more especially the former—often become suddenly distended with gas, owing to fermentative changes going on within the stomach (first compartment or rumen).

When a foreign body—piece of swede, mangel, potato, etc.—gets lodged in the throat, the animal soon begins to blow up, and unless this condition of gaseous tension or distension be relieved, it will end in the animal's death.

If cattle are allowed to gorge themselves with clover or grass, before the dew is off it, they will very soon become hoven.

The same remark applies to feeding on frosted roots or cabbages.

TREATMENT. If due to choking, this must be relieved at once. The choke rope or probang must be very carefully used. Gas often escapes up the probang, directly the foreign body is drawn from its fixed position. Not much force must be used, otherwise the gullet may be ruptured—indicated by blood on the probang. When due to feeding on frosted food, or wet grass, give three or four ounces of turpentine in a pint of linseed oil. If suffocation is threatened, the gas must be let out by puncturing the rumen. Puncture where the drum-like note is most intense, and then allow the cannula to remain in for a few hours if needful.

Cold water dashed over the loins and the swelling, along with exercise, sometimes disperses the gas.

Send for professional aid.

Wool-Balls. Lambs—sometimes calves—are very often troubled with balls of wool in the first compartment of the stomach (rumen or paunch), arising through the ingestion of wool whilst sucking, or through sucking at one another.

Symptoms of indigestion are usually present, but the presence of these foreign bodies cannot be accurately diagnosed. Shepherds have sometimes made attempts to remove them during life by cutting into the paunch.

Half-ounce doses of bicarbonate of soda may be tried. It should be given in water daily.

Impaction of Rumen. The stomach of ruminants—cattle, sheep, and goats, etc.—is divisible into four compartments, and the first of these is called the rumen or paunch. Sometimes it becomes engorged with food, and the animals suffer in consequence. If there is an excess of food in it, it will bulge at the side, more especially the left, so much that it forms a huge doughy-like mass. The animal seems sleepy, ceases cudding, and shows other signs of disturbed digestive functions.

A good dose of purgative medicine, combined with half a pint of whisky, should be given at once to an ox or cow, and smaller doses to sheep. Treacle, salts, and ginger will do all right for most cases. Sometimes an operation is necessary.

Fardel Bound. The third compartment of the stomach is known as the *omasum* or manyplies.

Its chief function appears to be that of squeezing the juices out of the food, so that it is normally in a somewhat dry condition, but either through prolonged use of dry food or defective secretion, it sometimes becomes excessively dry, and the particles of food material adhere to the leaf-like folds, resulting in a condition known as fardel-bound, impaction, or stomach staggers—the latter owing to the brain symptoms so frequently observed.

TREATMENT. A good dose of purgative medicine should be given, and this may with advantage be combined with a stimulant such as gin, rum, whisky, brandy, or ammonia. Plenty of warm water ought to be poured into the animal and no food given for 2 or 3 days. Treacle may be freely used in the water.

Diarrhoea (Scour). Both calves and lambs are very often troubled with this symptom, and it is not always advisable to check it, because it may be an effort of nature to dislodge some irritant or poisonous material, residing within the animal's economy.

A variety of causes will induce diarrhoea. Worms are a frequent cause in lambs, but in calves a general one is infection taking place at the navel about the time of birth.

To prevent this happening, the navel opening should be dusted with some antiseptic powder, such as boracic acid, etc., to which a few grains of iodoform have been added. When calves are scouring the utmost care should be taken to keep all those scouring in a very clean place by themselves and not allow the same cattleman to look after diseased and healthy. Begin with a couple of ounces of castor oil, plus one drachm of laudanum, to each calf. After 12 hours, follow this up with the following powders:

Carbonate of bismuth,	1 drachm.
Powdered rhubarb,	5 grains.
Grey powder,	30 grains.
Bicarbonate of soda,	2 drachms.

Mix and divide into 2 powders.

Place one on tongue night and morning. Feed on arrowroot and starch gruel.

Blood in the Urine. Sometimes blood is passed along with the urine. It may result from an injury to the kidneys, or be due to stone in the urinary passage. When blood is passed along with the urine in newly-calved cows it generally comes from the generative passage.

Injury during difficult calving sometimes causes this sign.

Red-Water (Black-Water). In yearlings, and two-year-old cattle, likewise sometimes in cows after calving the urine is of a red colour, or it may be blackish-brown. The old theories were that this complaint arose through poor feeding and a variety of other causes. It has recently been proved that it is due to flagellate infusoria circulating in the blood, derived from infected cattle ticks. These parasites appear to act as hosts for these infusoria, which they introduce into the blood of the animal, owing to their sucking habits. The most striking sign of red-water (haemo-globinaemia) is the red colouration of the urine; the rapid, feeble, small pulse, and constipation or diarrhoea—the last named being a good sign.

TREATMENT. Give a good dose of purgative medicine—no matter whether the animal has diarrhoea or not—and follow this up with half-ounce doses of dialysed iron, 6 eggs, 4 ounces of brandy, and a quart of milk three times daily. Red-water following calving is a much more serious malady than that attacking young stock.

SOME DISEASES INCIDENTAL TO PARTURITION.

Parturient Apoplexy or Milk Fever. It is hardly incorrect to speak of this disease as the dairyman's scourge, because it was, until the last few years, one of the worst diseases affecting the stock that he had to contend with.

Matters are different now, and the percentage of deaths from this complaint, when properly treated, is at the present day exceedingly small.

Purturient apoplexy is essentially a disease intimately associated with calving, and not until after this event. It has been recorded as having occurred before calving, but this is somewhat doubtful and uncommon.

Paralysis before calving is not rare, so that it is very easy to confuse it with the last named, which likewise occurs after calving as well.

It is seldom before the third calf, and not usually before about 48 hours after labour, that the cow shows the premonitory signs of milk fever.

Early signs of the complaint are a steadily, but rapidly increasing, paralysis, so that within a few hours the animal is unable to rise. The milk secretion diminishes, or disappears; the bowels fail to act; so does the bladder. The whole of the functions of the body are in abeyance.

Coma, or gradual loss of consciousness, commonly takes place, so that the animal is no longer able to swallow. No liquids should now be allowed to pass down the throat, unless through a probang, directly into the rumen.

TREATMENT. Strip the udder of milk and blow it up with air through a teat syphon attached to an ordinary enema syringe.

If possible send at once for the veterinarian. In the meantime, place the cow on her breast by bolstering her well up with straw, more especially the fore part. It is a good plan to elevate the head with trusses of straw. Pneumonia sometimes accounts for death in these cases, more especially if liquids have been given whilst the animal was unconscious.

Garget or Mammitis. Both cows and ewes are frequently troubled with inflammation of the udder, sometimes the result of exposure to draughts, at others arising through injury, tuberculosis or septic infection. It is a very troublesome complaint, frequently ending in destruction of one or more quarters.

In some cases mortification of the part ensues, and during the sloughing process there is liability for blood poisoning to become general, and so quickly prove fatal.

To begin with, the part swells, feels hotter and harder than normally, is reddened, and a watery fluid can only be squeezed from the teat of the affected—commonly a hind one—quarter. There is, frequently, a considerable degree of constitutional disturbance indicated by fever, cessation of cudding, constipation, etc.

TREATMENT. This is a difficult complaint for the amateur to treat successfully, so that the author strongly recommends professional advice, if such be obtainable. Mild cases may be rubbed with belladonna ointment, and a saline purgative given.

Massage to the udder, is exceedingly useful, assisting dispersal of locked-up lacteal masses. In some instances hot fomentations do much good, only these should be followed up by rubbing the udder with camphorated oil for 20 minutes. Injections into udder are useful.

Ten or twenty grains of chinosol may be injected after dissolving in 8 ounces of tepid water; use the lot.

INJURIES, ETC.

Wounds. These are divisible into superficial and deep. The situation of a wound has an important

bearing upon the ultimate issue, though sometimes an apparently trifling wound will cause the animal's death, punctured wounds being of this class. A stab in the region of the belly may enter the cavity and injure internal organs, perhaps leading to fatal bleeding, or to some internal inflammation such as peritonitis, though this is less liable to occur than in the horse, etc.

The same remark applies to wounds in the region of the chest.

A wound on the udder may set up inflammation of this organ, and so one may find that the quarter becomes destroyed.

Extensive skin wounds generally lead to a good deal of the torn skin sloughing away, though it is replaced, a mark (scar) remaining behind after the healing process has been completed.

TREATMENT. All wounds should be thoroughly cleansed with cold or hot water to which some antiseptic has been added.

If excessive the bleeding must be controlled. If any large blood-vessels are torn these should be tied off with a piece of catgut or silk.

Punctured wounds should be thoroughly explored, only a great deal of care is necessary otherwise more harm will be done. Such wounds require syringing out night and morning with some antiseptic or disinfectant, more especially in summer, and then dressing with eucalyptus liniment (1 of oil of eucalyptus to 6 or 8 of olive oil or other oil).

All skin wounds should have the hair clipped off around the margins of the tear, and then the two edges be drawn together with sutures, or else pinned. Boiled string—of various sizes—does very well, and a small upholsterer's needle for sewing it up. Catgut or silk can be used.

The stitches must not be drawn too tight, otherwise subsequent swelling will rip them out. Large (blanket or laundry) pins do very well for bringing wounds together. Hair or silk should be twisted round these (figure of 8 fashion) after they have been inserted.

One part of carbolic acid to 4 of glycerine is a useful dressing.

Friar's balsam is suitable for painting superficial wounds.

Vaseline and oil of eucalyptus (1-7) is a capital antiseptic ointment for keeping away flies, etc.

Fractures. Any of the bones of the skeleton may be fractured or dislocated, or fractured and dislocated at a joint.

Fractures in young animals—more especially cattle and sheep—usually unite much more readily than in horses.

Fractures are spoken of as simple, compound, and comminuted.

A wound, accompanied by a fracture, makes matters much more complicated.

In treating such, the wound must be left free so as to facilitate dressing.

Fractured horns, and factured canon bones, are very common injuries.

The horn and the horn core may be broken across. The best dressing is that of tar and tow, kept in position with a bandage extending from the remaining horn.

Broken canon or pastern bones should be accurately adjusted, and then kept in their proper position by means of a starch or a plaster of Paris bandage.

White of egg, or glue, can also be employed for the same purposes, or splints substituted. When adjusting the bandage, it must not be applied too tightly, otherwise the circulation will be impeded.

There is never much swelling below the knee or hock through a fracture, but it is a good plan to bathe freely with hot water so as to keep it back.

Animal must be kept quiet.

Abscesses. An abscess is a collection of purulent or fluid material, the result of infection, or of direct injury. It may be situated internally or externally, likewise be single or multiple.

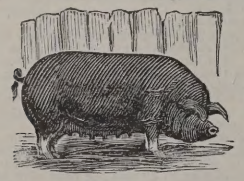
Watery or serous abscesses are common in cattle, and usually due to jumping over a fence, or getting a bruise in some other way.

They should be lanced at their lowest point, then washed out and kept open for a few days. Clots of blood should be syringed from within the cavity. Blistering will often hasten the formation of matter, and when mature, the abscess ought to be lanced and washed out with an antiseptic solution.

THE PIG.

THE principal British breeds of swine are the Berkshire, the large black, the Tamworths, and the large and middle whites or Yorkshires, together with the various crosses derived from the foregoing.

The Berkshire. This variety of pig is black, and has, as a rule, white feet and pasterns, and a white



BERKSHIRE SOW.

patch on the forehead. The face is short, the back broad and straight, and the ribs long and well rounded.

They are of medium size, but of fine quality.

The Large Black. This breed has, to a large extent, displaced the Berkshire, because they are much heavier and very easy to rear.

Typical specimens must be free from white.

They have long backs, well sprung ribs, broad heavy hams, and big fore-quarters.

The sows breed well as a rule, and make good sucklers.

Tamworth Pigs. This breed probably sprang from the old Berkshires. They are bright sandy red or chestnut in colour, and the sows are very prolific, only they usually produce rather lean bacon. They mature early—a very important matter to the pig feeder.

The Yorkshire. The Yorkshires are, and always have been, a very favourite breed of pigs, and are extensively used for crossing with others, such as the Berks, large black, etc.

They mature early, are good feeders, and of strong constitution.

Some of them can be put on the market at weights from 175 lbs. to 300 lbs.

The sows breed freely, and are very fair mothers, though vice occurs in this as in every other variety of animal.

Swine Fever. This is a specific disease, not unlike enteric fever in man. It is very infectious, and causes enormous annual losses. It is scheduled by the Board of Agriculture, and any suspicion of its existence upon premises should be at once notified to the nearest Local Authority. Compulsory slaughter will be enforced on all pigs that have been in contact with those affected with swine fever. It is a very difficult complaint to tell during life, usually requiring one or more post mortems to settle the matter.

A cough, diarrhoea, paralysis, and general debility are present, together with fever. The normal temperature of the pig is 103 Fahrenheit, so that there is no fever unless beyond this point. Take temperature in the rectum with the clinical thermometer. Isolate all suspected cases immediately, and make free use of disinfectants.

THE DOG.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

Kennels. In the construction of a kennel much will depend upon the space available, and the means at one's disposal.

A southern aspect should, if possible, be selected, and on an elevated situation.

Never build a kennel on a damp or swampy ground, otherwise it will only lead to further trouble.

Arrange to have the walls of brick, stone, or concrete if possible; the floor of cement, and the roof of tiles or slates, with an outlet for foul air in the roof, and the admission of pure air through adjustable windows. If wooden sheds are used, they should be heavily tarred on the outside, and if wood is used as roofing material, it should in preference, be covered with tarred felting or corrugated iron. None but the best felting should be bought, and it will prove much the cheapest in the end.

Common felting is a constant source of annoyance. To absorb moisture on the inner side of the roof, cut cork answers admirably. It is usually obtainable from the fruiterers (grapes from abroad being packed in it) and should be dusted on after application of some thin glue.

In the hot weather, corrugated iron should be lime-whitened on the outside, otherwise it conducts the heat too strongly.

Portable kennels are now largely employed, and there are some first-class articles on the market, in fact it is far more economical to buy these than build one's own.

All that is necessary is to allocate a small piece of ground, drain this and cement it if possible, so that one has a really dry and soundly constructed kennel, if a good maker and reasonable price has been paid.

Stables, fitted with doors to stalls, make excellent kennels, if they are dry, drained, etc.

SCOTTISH TERRIER.

Feeding Dogs. A fair allowance of meat should be given daily, but this is preferably mixed with some carbohydrate, such as bread, rice, etc.

One may feed on broken biscuits or hound meal in the morning, and give stable bread (soaked) and boiled paunch or raw meat in the evening.

Hounds and other hunting dogs should have a light feed before starting work, but this should be given several hours before exercise begins. Toy dogs can be fed on rusks or biscuits specially manufactured for the purpose. As a change give fish, and occasionally (not often) a little boiled liver.

There are a large number of dog foods on the market, many of which are no use at all, and dogs wont take to them.

Feeding Puppies. Puppies should be weaned soon after the fourth or fifth week, only wean on fine oatmeal, or some farinaceous food.

To begin with allow the bitch to remain away three hours, gradually increasing the time off. The puppies ought to be fed three or four times daily in moderate amount, and then allowed plenty of exercise, otherwise they will never grow up strong dogs.

Washing and Grooming. During the hot weather an occasional bath is beneficial. Make a solution of soap and to this add a little spirits of wine.

White dogs require washing on the night before showing, but it must be borne in mind that the natural lubricant—giving gloss to the coat—is destroyed for a day or two through washing, hence the advisability of washing Manchester terriers, spaniels, retrievers, black and tan setters, etc., three or four days before the show comes on.

Bedding. The best bedding material for a dog is oat straw, and it has no equal for warmth and cleanliness. Shavings, bracken ferns, moss litter, etc., are substitutes, but poor ones.

SKIN DISEASES.

Congestion of Skin. Various forms of skin congestion are common in the dog, and such can arise through a variety of causes.

Irritating discharges, mechanical irritants, parasites, chemical agencies and eruptions from causes intrinsic, are the chief factors in the production of erythematous symptoms.

Frequent seats to see this skin congestion in its simplest form, are around the margins of the ears, eyes, and on the front of the face.

TREATMENT. This can only be successfully carried out where due regard is paid to the cause. Having ascertained this, remedial agents can be selected.

Mere redness of the skin accompanied by moisture, without any apparent cause, should be treated by dusting the surface with oleate of zinc powder, twice daily.

Blotch or Red Mange (Eczema). This is commonly spoken of as blotch, surfeit, etc. We regard eczema as capable of being handed from parents to offspring (heredity). Congestion of the liver is one cause of the local eruption. The skin is at first congested over a circumscribed area, appearing on any part of it. This redness increases, and the irritation is great, so that the dog, by scratching or licking the part, makes matters much worse. Very soon minute blisters (vesicles) will be seen. These rupture and their contents desiccate upon the surface, culminating in the production of a scab or crust. The hair is shed and broken across. If neglected the disease rides rampant over the skin, rendering the dog hairless and miserable.

There is no fixed part of the skin where one may look for this disease appearing. The face, under the forearms, thighs, down the limbs and behind the ears, are very commonly diseased. Its patchy appearance is characteristic. Distinctive titles are frequently employed to indicate the various seats of the malady, but it is quite useless for practical purposes, unless it be in connection with the eyes.

Chronic eczema is usually more stubborn, to remedial agents, than its acute form.

TREATMENT. As a rule good comes from the occasional use of a liver stimulant, and for this purpose we recommend that the patient be given a powder of euonymin. For a small dog 3 grains will suffice; 5 grains for a medium-sized, and 7 grains for such dogs as St. Bernards, mastiffs, boarhounds, etc. The mixture, containing arsenic in solution, we recommend for the purpose is as follows:

Fowler's solution of arsenic, 1 drachm; acetate of potash, 4 drachms; infusion of gentian conc. 1 ounce; water added to 8 ounces. Mix. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day immediately after food. A tablespoonful—less for a small dog—of liquid extract of malt can be given morning and night.

As to local applications, if the sores are wet, dust them over with oleate of zinc powder, then in the course of a day or two rub in boracic acid and tar ointment (equal parts), night and morning.

In addition to the plan of campaign against the disease, the system must be built up with plenty of good horseflesh, or cheap beef. Exercise is needful towards this end. Months of treatment are often required before success results.

Psoriasis. This disease usually appears upon the buttock and fronts of the hocks. It is really a chronic form of eczema, denoted by a dry and scurvy condition of the skin, which is thickened and denuded of hair.

Give the mixture as recommended for eczema, and rub the sore places with chrysophanic acid ointment, night and morning. Persevere with this treatment several months.

Sarcoptic Mange. This is caused by minute insects invading the skin structure, resulting in a high degree of irritation, inflammation, and watery exudation. In this way the dog rapidly loses condition, often becoming an object of sympathy. The parasites are not slow in perpetuating their like, therefore the body surface is soon overrun and denuded of its hairy investment. The situation of the parasites is, happily, one favourable towards their destruction by medicinal agents. Very often greater difficulty is experienced in eradicating these pests from situations where the infected animal has been living, otherwise touching objects (kennel fittings, etc.), with its body.

It is important to be able to distinguish mange from follicular mange and non-parasitic eczema. With the aid of a powerful pocket lens, or simple form of microscope, this can easily be done.

The sarcoptic mange mite has four pairs of legs, and an oval shaped body, whereas the follicular mite has a lobster-like body. The former reside upon the superficial parts of the skin, whereas the latter invade the hair follicles or pits from which the hairs originate. Sarcoptic mange parasites are "readily" transferred from one dog to another. Not so, however, with the follicular acari.

SYMPTOMS AND DIAGNOSIS. The dog is constantly rubbing, scratching, and biting at the affected part. This leads to falling off of the hair in patches, inflammation and vesiculation of the skin (epidermis). When mature, these little blisters burst and their contents desiccate (dry) upon the surface, matting the broken hairs, resulting in the production of one or more scabs. If neglected, the invading parasites overrun the body just as weeds do in the garden, the dog's life becoming a misery to it.

TREATMENT. If taken in hand when the disease is of very limited extent, a medicated bath and the use of the dressing below will usually cure it.

To every gallon of tepid water add one ounce of creolin. If the disease is more widely distributed over the body surface, use the lime and sulphur lotion, made as follows:

Slaked lime, 8 ounces; flowers of sulphur, 8 ounces: water, 2 quarts. Mix and boil the whole until it measures 1 quart. Draw off the clean liquid after standing for a few hours, then add another pint of water. Dress the whole of the skin with this fluid, rubbing it well in with the hands. It has rather an unpleasant odour, chiefly due to the sulphuretted hydrogen gas in solution. In a couple of days wash off with carbolic soft soap, and dress again if needful.

Benches, clothing, leather leads, bedding, doors, posts, etc., ought to be properly washed with boiling water and washing soda.

Green iodide of mercury ointment (see ointments) is useful for circumscribed itch, whilst a liniment composed of 1 ounce of rectified spirits of tar, 4 ounces of powdered sulphur, and 1 pint of linseed oil is a popular remedy. In addition to the foregoing, a variety of other agents are used.

Follicular Mange (Black-mange). This is not so common as the variety last named. The parasites are known as *dermatodectes folliculorum*, and they live upon the dog at the roots of the hair. It is said that they are constantly present upon the skin of the human being, yet here they cause no discomfiture.

The regions of the head and back, or wherever the hair affords good cover, are the situations where the disease will first show itself. Its rapidity of extension is not so great as that of the sarcoptic variety. The irritation is extremely great. Destruction of the hair at the part is a common enough result. Multiplication of the parasites goes on within the hair follicles. Both this, and the preceding form of mange, render the dog unfit for exhibition.

TREATMENT. Shave the hair off around the diseased area, then wash with liquid ammonia and tepid water, subsequently dressing with the lotion as per following recipe:

Liquor soda B.P., 2 ounces; creasote, ½ ounce; ointment of oleate of mercury, 1½ ounces; almond oil, 4 ounces. Rub the mercury ointment down with the oil, add the creasote to the soda, and then mix the whole.

APPLICATION. Dress daily, rubbing well in with the fingers. Sometimes several months are required before a complete cure results.

Ringworm. This disease is caused by a vegetable parasite, and assumes two distinct forms, viz., *circular* or *tonsurate* and the *honeycomb*.

Dogs will take the disease from cattle, and it is amongst calves that it is so common. A circular patch appears after infection, and assumes a stubbly appearance, with a scurfy surface. In the honeycomb variety the name is sufficiently explanatory.

TREATMENT. Keep the dog by itself to prevent the disease (if other animals are about) from spreading. Anoint the sore with ointment of oleate of mercury daily. Iodine ointment, tincture of iodine, chrysophanic acid ointment, etc., are all used in the treatment of ringworm.

Lice. The dog louse (trichodectes latus) is a terribly annoying pest, especially to puppies. Really it is the outcome of neglect. Once it makes its appearance in a kennel, the most rigid measures ought to be adopted in order to exterminate these pests.

Burn the bedding, etc., and wash the fittings with a strong solution (decoction) of tobacco. For the destruction of lice upon puppies and adult dogs, a harmless but effectual application is an infusion of quassia chips. Add half a pound of the chips to every two quarts of boiling water, and allow the same to stand for twelve hours. The lime and sulphur lotion (see mange) is another remedy. A drachm of oil of stavesacre to a pint of linseed oil can be tried if other remedies have failed. One part of paraffin oil to six of milk is a useful application.

Fleas. Amongst house pets these are specially annoying, knowing that both children and adults are often seriously annoyed with the irritation they produce upon the skin.

An occasional creolin bath (1 ounce to 1 gallon of tepid water) does good. Sprinkling the bedding with a little oil of eucalyptus is advantageous. Turpentine or terebene can be substituted. Spraying the coat with the following will be found effectual in both *destroying* and keeping these tormentors in abeyance:

Oil of eucalyptus, 2 drachms; terebene, 2 drachms; carbolic acid, ½ drachm; liquor ammonia, 2 drachms; rose-water, 10 ounces. Mix, and spray into the hair with an odorateur.

Ticks and Scrub Tick of Australia. These are true blood-sucking parasites, and when numerous rapidly cause the loss of flesh. When the parasites are distended they have the shape and likeness of an oval pearl. The best means of getting rid of them is by taking them off with the fingers, searching carefully amongst the hairs.

Dogs get them from the long grass and brushwood.

The Australian Scrub-Tick. These vermin are flat, brown in colour, and about one eighth of an inch in length. The female tick is the one that attacks so fiercely. Native animals appear to become tick proof. A dog will die in about seven days when infested by these parasites. Paralysis shows itself. It is said that a dog can be rendered proof against ticks of this nature by placing a couple of ticks on to a small skin abrasion and allowing these to remain on for two days, and then removing by touching their attachment with turpentine or paraffin oil. After a week repeat the operation, but allow the ticks to remain three days before removing. Repeat again in a week, and allow ticks to remain five days and then take off. Dog is now tick proof.

Worms. The commonest round worm is that known as ascaris marginata—a corresponding parasite to the moustache worm found in many cats. Ascaris marginata is present in a large proportion of both adult dogs and puppies. In the latter it is an exceedingly frequent cause of convulsions, and if very abundant, equally productive of inflammation of the bowels. In fact, it is probably the chief cause of this latter disease in puppies.

These worms vary in length from half-an-inch to several inches. They are cream coloured and tapering.

TREATMENT. Adult dogs: give the following draught after fasting twenty-four hours, and then keep the dog under observation in order to note the results:

Santonin, 10 grains; infusion of quassia, 2 ounces. Dose, the whole to be given to a large dog, and half this quantity for a small one.

Areca nut is a tolerably safe and good worm-medicine. Puppies can have from five to thirty grains either in the form of a powder, pill, or draught.

It is always advisable to give a mild dose of castor oil two or three hours after giving the anti-worm medicine.

Like the worms last spoken of, these are exceedingly prevalent in dogs. In fact, in almost all animals. The margined tapeworm (taenia marginata) and the serrated one (taenia serrata) are very common.

Taenia coenuris is not common. As already stated, its resting form is upon the brain of the sheep or lamb. Shepherd dogs are therefore predisposed to take in this particular species of parasite. Both the tapeworms just mentioned vary in length, from several inches to many yards. Segmental passage of these worms is very commonly observed, and the segments are a means of perpetuating the species.

Taenia cucumerina is another tapeworm of the dog. Its larval form exists in the hare.

As the treatment for all tapeworms is practically the same, we deem it inadvisable to weary the reader with further reference to them.

TREATMENT. After the usual period of fasting—though numerous anti-worm medicines are now given without the latter—give the draught to a large dog as per prescription below:

Kamala, 60 grains; powdered areca nut, 40 grains; liquid extract of male fern, 20 drops; liquid malt extract, 1 ounce. Rub the male fern liquid in with the malt, and then the kamala and areca nut. Dose, from one teaspoonful to the whole (according to breed). Half-a-teaspoonful will be sufficient for puppies at six weeks old, of the larger or medium sized varieties. Toy puppies may have 20 drops. Capsules (each containing 10 drops) of male shield fern extract are very useful, and one is the dose for a puppy such as a fox terrier.

One to four capsules can be given once a week to any dog suspected of having tapeworms, but it should be 'fasted' before doing so, and oil given afterwards.

EAR DISEASES.

Internal Canker of Ear. This is an exceedingly common disease of dogs. If it has been allowed to run on unchecked it becomes very intractable.

When the internal ear is in a diseased condition, *i.e.* disease of the bones, etc., the malady is incurable.

In the majority of instances the middle ear alone is the seat of inflammatory action and suppuration, and usually curable.

One form of ear canker is produced by parasites (*Symbiotes auricularis canis*) invading the passage.

The ordinary form of canker is the result of some slight abrasion of the middle ear, and subsequent infection of the wound by germs.

The secretion of the ear, and constitutional predisposition towards eczema have no doubt an influence in determining the onset of canker, of a *non-parasitic* nature.

The entrance of water and other foreign materials is thought to be equally productive of this disease, but, as already stated, in all probability it is necessary to have some slight excoriation of the lining membrane.

Turning the head to one side—when one ear is affected, though frequently both are diseased—pain when the ear is manipulated, revealing, on close inspection of the passage, increased redness, with a sooty-like deposit (dry form) or moisture (moist form) passing into various stages of suppuration, are the usual signs of the disease.

Frequently the pus is mingled with blood, the latter either coming from the tender abraded lining of the middle ear, or, it may be, from disease of the bone.

Careful inspection will generally settle the matter. The duration of the malady is of importance when forming an opinion. In bad cases, the discharge drops from the ears, emitting a most offensive odour.

TREATMENT. Cleanse ears thoroughly with warm water and a little spirits of wine. Syringe out daily. Pour in some of the following lotion night and morning:

Glycerine, 2 ounces; laudanum, ½ ounce; lead acetate ½ drachm; water added, 8 ounces. Mix. Warm before use.

Milder cases can be cured by dusting boracic acid powder into ear night and morning, and for parasitic canker, use in the same way a little white precipitate (ammoniated chloride of mercury).

Give a dose of purgative medicine, such as Epsom salts, and then follow up with a course of alterative medicine, such as the mixture prescribed under the heading of eczema.

Inflammation of Ear. The passage of the ear is reddened and causes the dog to rub his sore ear, or even cry from the pain. Very frequently this condition is accompanied by a fetid discharge; if so, it is spoken of as internal canker of ear. A little cooling lotion, such as a couple of teaspoonfuls of goulard, in eight ounces of water, applied night and morning, will usually suffice to cure this complaint. At same time give a dose of purgative medicine.

Split Margin (External Canker). Injuries of the flap of the ear are often very troublesome to treat. On this account such sores are spoken of as *external canker*, in contradistinction to the disease previously discussed.

When the ear has been torn, it is necessary to have professional aid to make a satisfactory job of it.

An effort must be made to get the edge of the torn surfaces to heal by what is called first intention. Touch edges of sore with butter of antimony; if old standing use only a drop.

Eczema of the Ears. The margins of the flaps of the ears are commonly the seat of a dry eczematous eruption. They become scaly, thickened, and hairless.

Many dogs have their ears in this condition for years; nevertheless, it is very unsightly, and the longer it exists the more the trouble of eradicating it.

Apply with friction an ointment, composed as follows, night and morning:

Oil of tar, 2 drachms; glycerine, 2 drachms; powdered sulphur, ½ ounce; creasote, 1 drachm; lard added, 4 ounces. Mix and rub well in all around the margins, for twenty minutes each time.

In addition to this give a 5-grain blue pill, feed on meat and bread, giving less dog-biscuit, if this has been the principal food. A course of alterative medicine will be required. (See mixture for eczema.)

Deafness. Deafness may be 'complete or only 'partial,' and confined to one, or affecting both ears.

In some dogs it is congenital, *i.e.* present from birth, in others acquired.

Severe canker will cause deafness, so will a blow over the ear.

Morbid growths in the passage, and accumulation of waxy material, etc., will likewise produce 'partial' or 'complete' loss of hearing, hence it may be 'temporary' or permanent.

Treatment must be directed to the removal—whenever possible—of the cause.

Dropsy of the Ear-flap. Long-eared dogs—more especially spaniels and retrievers—are very liable to suffer from this complaint. In some instances the causes are, probably, of a constitutional nature, but as a rule it is the result of a bruise.

The bruise gives rise to the production of an inflammatory effusion between the skin and cartilage of the external ear, causing a baggy-like swelling, compressible with the finger, and alterable in shape when the external ear is manipulated.

The old, and by far the most satisfactory way of dealing with this serous (watery) abscess is to make a free cut into it. Introduce the finger into the wound and break down adhesions, and wash out with a little iodine and water. Keep wound open for a few days. This will always effect a cure.

EYE DISEASES.

Ophthalmia or Inflammation of Eyes. The dog is somewhat a frequent sufferer from inflammation of the eyes, either in its acute or chronic forms.

There is a very severe form of ophthalmia known as '*specific*' or *recurrent*, and this commonly ends in complete destruction of the eyesight, usually of both eyes.

In all probability it is an ocular (eye) form of distemper, and usually attacks puppies, say as young as 6 or 8 weeks.

However, there may be no catarrhal signs of distemper accompanying this morbid process, consequently one can hardly state whether the complaint ought to be regarded as an *independent ocular inflammation*, or as the result of invasion of the eye by the germs of distemper.

Ordinary forms of ophthalmia arise through irritating substances gaining access to the conjunctiva, and through exposure to draughts beneath a door, etc.

TREATMENT. Bathe eyes with an infusion of camomile several times daily. Dress with a lotion of zinc sulphate, boracic acid, and laudanum. Add 6 grains of sulphate of zinc, 4 grains of boracic acid, to half a drachm of laudanum, and 1 ounce of water. Apply several times daily.

A very useful eye ointment is composed of half a drachm of yellow oxide of mercury ointment, ½ a drachm of red oxide of mercury ointment, and 1 ounce of lanolin.

Insert a piece about the size of a pea, night and morning, between the eye-lids.

Eyelids turning 'in' or 'out.' The eyelids (commonly the upper one) sometimes turn *inwards* or *outwards*; consequently if they turn inwards the eyelashes may irritate the eyeball and set up inflammation of the cornea. In both cases there is a considerable degree of ophthalmia. To cure these diseased conditions a surgical operation is necessary.

Cataract. This is an incurable disease in the dog. Recurrent ophthalmia commonly ends in cataract. Old age is another cause.

SPECIFIC AILMENTS OR GERM DISEASES.

Distemper. This malady is only too well known amongst owners and breeders of sporting dogs, and with its almost constant presence in certain kennels the rearing of puppies is seriously handicapped. It is readily communicable from one dog to another—more particularly the young—either by direct or indirect means.

Some kennels are singularly exempt from its presence, whereas others are hardly ever without it.

In the latter case, the disease obviously exists upon the premises, measures for its extinction having been inadequately carried out.

One would hardly credit the multifarious channels through which this canine scourge can be propagated. Feeding utensils, benches, the hands and clothing of attendants, hampers, collars and chains, bedding, water vessels, by contact of the diseased and healthy, and possibly by wind carrying the desiccated discharges, are all liable to become active agents for the production of the malady.

So varied is distemper in its method of attack that the most expert professional may ignore its existence. Previous to the development of the symptoms there is the so-called period of incubation, *i.e.* the time during which the germs are, as it were, dormant, though in reality they are maturing, the advent of their maturation being the development of the specific lesions designated distemper. By far the commonest manifestation of this horrible canine scourge is that in connection with the mucous membranes lining the eyelids and upper air passages. Possibly these are the chief portals for the entrance of the germs, and if the specific poison would only confine its ravages to these regions the ultimate results would be of a much less serious nature.

No amount of good government will confine the assaults of the germs to positions so readily accessible to amelioration by medicinal applications, bronchial and pneumonic complications being common results, or what is equally severe, bowels and brain lesions supervene, proving an additional source of depleting an already weakened economy. The usual period of incubation is from four to fourteen days, and this should be borne in mind so that any puppies that have been in contact with the disease may be isolated, and their temperatures taken for the next two or three weeks night and morning. The normal temperature is 101 Fahr. or a trifle over, therefore, if the mercury rises above 102 Fahr. in the morning—more particularly so—this is sufficient to warrant the animal's separation from the rest of the puppies.

It has been stated that distemper may exist without any rise of temperature, or even the presence of catarrhal signs, but the author does not attach the slightest importance to such statements, and claims an experience equal to that of any other veterinary expert.

If there is no rise of temperature, no prostration, and no catarrhal signs, one may at once conclude that the animal is not affected with distemper. Dulness, loss of appetite, sneezing, redness, heaviness of the eyes, slight husky cough, and, it may be, vomiting, are the premonitory signs of distemper. If temperature be taken in the rectum or vagina, it will probably be about 103 or 104 Fahr.—the best positive evidence. There will generally be either constipation—more especially if a young dog—or an opposite condition of the evacuations.

Like scarlatina, measles, smallpox, etc., in the human subjects, once the patient has passed through a well-marked attack of the disease, it is to a great extent 'protected,' but certainly not immune, to succeeding ones.

Following upon the preliminary symptoms already indicated, there is a profuse discharge from the nasal and ocular openings, at first watery in character, subsequently creamy. The discharge (unless cleaned off) suppurates and irritates the margins of the eyes, occluding these and the nasal openings. Sometimes the malady remains in this—the so-called simple or catarrhal—form for several days, and then convalescence begins.

In the case of coarse-bred dogs (mongrels, etc.) the foregoing is the usual condition of affairs. Bronchial and lung troubles are frequent, and probably more puppies die from the broncho-pneumonia of distemper than from other causes. Bronchitis is indicated by frequent attempts at expectoration, and the so-called 'râle,' heard within the chest. This sound is due to the air passing through the inflammatory exudate in the tubes. If pleurisy is present, there will, during the earlier stages, be friction or dry rubbing sounds, heard when the ear is placed against the chest wall It is generally associated with varying degrees of pneumonia, either single or double. Quick breathing—more especially noticeable in the region of the flanks—is the best guide as to its presence for the amateur physician. Dropsy of the chest is not at all an uncommon result of pleuritic inflammation.

When consolidation of the lungs has taken place, their respiratory usefulness becomes materially interfered with, so that, frequently, the animal has to make the use of his lips as an auxiliary, the cheeks being inflated in a spasmodic manner. Recovery, in this advanced condition of disease, is exceedingly rare; it occurs sometimes.

Pericardial (heart sac) inflammation is not uncommon in distemper, resulting through extension of inflammation from the pleural membranes.

A disordered liver is indicated by yellowness of the skin and mucous membranes, this bilious or hepatic form of the complaint being fairly common.

A fetid breath and pustular eruption over the belly, and on the skin inside the thighs are commonly observed; in fact, the pustular eruption is the most significant sign one can find, its presence is at once demonstrative that the animal is affected with what is known to the professional as a specific eruptive fever, which will run a definite course, and no amount of medicinal agents can cut it short. One may control it by good nursing, suitable surroundings, and the judicious use of medicinal agents, but for any man to say that it is within his power to stay its normal progress would, we opine, be bordering on madness. So much for distemper cures and their curers.

Ordinary smallpox vaccine has been employed as a prevention for distemper. Almost everyone knows that when the arm of the human subject is scarified with the lancet, so as to admit the reception of the vaccine into the system, the part becomes inflamed and swollen, the seat of vaccination also showing a vesicle, etc., typical of a mild form of the disease, and if this does not take place the vaccine is said not to have 'taken,' *i.e.* it has done no good. This is exactly what happens when used in the same way upon the dog, there being neither inflammation nor yet other signs, typical of local reaction, therefore it can be no use. The mere fact of the disease never having occurred in a certain dog that has been vaccinated is not the least evidence in support of its utility.

Many dogs are very refractory to certain diseases, amongst these being distemper. Stuttgart distemper was brought into this country from Germany.

The Commission of Veterinary Surgeons, appointed to inquire into the utility of Dr. Physalix's vaccine, has convinced the writer that it was a failure from beginning to end, and he advises all dog admirers, masters of hounds, etc., to steer clear of its use.

There is no doubt that in course of time an antitoxin, or some other attenuated form of distemper virus will be produced for the cure, or prevention of, this deadly canine malady.

Regarding the treatment of distemper, it has been suggested that a dose of castor oil may, with advantage, be given at the outset. The author does not consider this advisable; the oil, owing to its extremely nauseating properties, tends to further weaken the animal by the production of vomition, etc. Moreover, castor oil leaves the bowels in a drier condition than before—an undesirable effect.

A soft—not dysenteric—condition of the evacuations is advantageous, much of the poison being got rid of by the alimentary canal in this way. A moist condition of the bowels is best maintained by the daily use of some of the natural aperient waters, such as Apenta, Hunyadi-Janos, etc., given in small doses once a day; so, every morning, taking particular care not to go too far. The superiority of these saline aperients to those of oleaginous and other resinous purgatives is further evinced by the fact that they also act as febrifuges, lowering the excessive heat, thus diminishing the rapid loss of flesh, so characteristic of this affection.

For the husky cough give from one teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of ipecacuanha wine, just as it is. This should induce vomiting, and ought not to be repeated, at least for several days. As a rule, very satisfactory results follow its use. Inhalations of turpentine, eucalyptus, and spirit of camphor, or a little menthol, are exceedingly beneficial. Four teaspoonfuls of each of the three first-named may be mixed together, and then one teaspoonful added to half a pint of boiling water, the dog being made to inhale the steam. Five to ten drops of oil of eucalyptus, mixed with a little fine sugar and placed inside the mouth night and morning, is good for the catarrhal symptoms of distemper, and the author can, from experience, recommend its employment.

When chest complications are marked, the application of mustard paste to the sides will do good. Put the fore and hind limbs through holes cut in a thick piece of woollen blanket, and fasten it over the back. This will keep the chest warm and prevent the mustard from being rubbed off, more especially if a bit of brown paper be interposed.

Stimulants are indispensable in distemper, so that bovril, claret, and brandy are required. Brand's essence is the best for nourishment. Give it in teaspoonful doses every hour. One may add the same quantity of brandy or whisky to it. Bovril is a good stimulant in distemper, but it will certainly make the dog vomit unless given in very small quantities, so long as the stomach is in an irritable condition, one or two tablespoonfuls each time being quite sufficient. As restoratives, claret and coca wine are excellent.

When dysenteric symptoms are troublesome, give an injection into the rectum night and morning. Use two to six tablespoonfuls of tepid boiled starch, to which ½ drachm of laudanum, 10 drops of turpentine and 1 drachm of tincture of hamamaledin has been added, injecting the lot, and then keeping the dog very still until the discomfiture of the injection has subsided. In addition to this, from 5 to 15 grains of grey powder may be given, and repeated in the doses as first named, daily. If no improvement, give 10 grains of powdered ipecacuanha every 10 hours.

To relieve the congested condition of the liver, the use of hot linseed and mustard poultices over the organ will be of service, followed by 10 to 20 grains of sal ammoniac, along with 5 grains of hyposulphite of soda, given in a tablespoonful of water night and morning. Most reliance must be placed upon careful nursing, and if this is properly carried out better may be the issue, though, as already stated, no amount of careful nursing, or use of medicinal agents, will stop the ravages of distemper.

Fits are frequent, and another very common result is chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, also called the twitch, jumps, etc. For fits, give 20 grains of bromide of potash, and if this does no good, double the dose, and for chorea try a course of Easton's syrup—in capsules—malt, cod-liver oil, etc. Paralysis is not an uncommon sequel.

Dialysed iron—10-drop doses in a tablespoonful of water—is a very satisfactory drug to use so as to restore the weakened constitution, and bring back the appetite after distemper.

Rabies or Madness. Although not present in our own country, it is very prevalent in certain provinces in India, etc. The muzzling order and quarantine has been the means of abolishing this deadly malady from England.

In ninety-nine per cent of cases in India, the disease is directly due to animals left to stray from the bazaars and villages.

At one time rabies was very prevalent in England, therefore cases of hydrophobia were not infrequent. Moreover, other animals (horses, sheep, cattle, deer, etc.) had the malady through having been bitten by a rabid dog.

This disease assumes two distinct forms, one known as 'furious' and the other as 'dumb' rabies. One of the earliest indications of rabies is an alteration of the dog's manner. He becomes restless, quarrelsome, and shy, having a strong inclination to wander from home. At first the animal is able to drink, but very shortly he is unable, though evidently willing to do so. A depraved appetite is a singularly constant feature of rabies, gnawing at wood and snapping at imaginary (also real) objects. A rabid dog has no particular inclination to seek objects for revenge; the injuries he inflicts being on agents that he regards as intercepting his onward march.

The author had, some years since, considerable experience amongst cases of rabies, and often innocent owners would bring rabid dogs for treatment! A very characteristic—though we cannot say pathognomonic—sign of rabies, is an alteration in the bark, and this is changed to a semi-bark and howl, easily recognised when heard a second time. A rabid dog generally knows his master until overcome by the fury of the disease.

Most dogs succumb within a week after the advent of the first signs of the complaint. From a week to three months may be set down as the minimum and maximum periods for the development (incubation) of rabies, after the dog has been bitten by a rabid animal, or received the virus of the malady into its system, such as may occur through rubbing, licking, etc., upon a mucous surface.

There are many other minor signs of rabies, and in the so-called 'dumb' form, the most diagnostic one is dropping of the lower jaw, accompanied by a snuffling sound. Although this latter might be confused with paralysis of the lower jaw from injury to the nerve, etc., the history of the case will afford the most reliable guide, when forming an opinion. If rabies is suspected, isolation and destruction should be carried out at once. The speedier the better.

Before concluding, the writer wishes to say that the bite of a dog in ordinary health is no more injurious than a wound inflicted by any other means, and that the sooner this stupid fallacy explodes the better for beast and man. To destroy a healthy dog because it happens to have bitten a person is akin to madness.

Blood-Poisoning. This is almost always due to absorption of septic matter, usually from the seat of a wound or other injury. We have frequently seen it follow a bite from another dog. It is generally fatal. The skin assumes a bluish tint, and beneath it inflammatory products accumulate, giving, when pressed with the fingers, a crackling sensation. In other instances, abscesses form both internally and externally, sometimes the whole of a limb being infiltrated with pus, etc. Very little can be done. To support the severe depression, give brandy, eggs, and Brand's essence of beef. Also 25 grains of salicylate of soda every six hours in a little cold water.

Rheumatism or Kennel Lameness (Chest-founder). Masters of hounds and sporting-dog men in particular are nearly all acquainted with this troublesome complaint.

Where dogs are kenneled on damp or low-lying ground there may we expect to find kennel lameness—a title under which it has been known for many and many a score of years.

A previous attack is a predisposing influence to its recurrence. Rheumatism may be either acute or chronic. Although not common in its acute form the writer has treated dogs that could hardly bear anyone to enter, much less shake the rooms where they have been kept, the slightest shake causing the dog to howl from the agony of pain so induced. Under these circumstances the diagnosis of rheumatism becomes a certainty, much more so than in its chronic condition, when confined to a limb, joint, etc.

The muscles of the chest—*chest-founder*—and the neck are commonly affected. Stiffness and difficulty in moving—the dog often suddenly howling from pain—are the chief signs. There is not much (if any) swelling in this complaint, as it occurs in the dog. The shifting character of rheumatism is a great aid to diagnosis.

TREATMENT. Keep dog in a dry and warm kennel. Don't wash, especially in winter. Give soda water to drink. For the chronic manifestation of the affection administer 5 grains of iodide of potash night and morning. Open bowels with a purgative. If acute, 20 grains of salicylate of soda every eight hours in a tablespoonful of water. Rub the muscles with some stimulating liniment, such as white oil, belladonna, or aconite liniments. Feed on soft food and nurse dog well.

Many cases of rheumatism never get any better, the dog remaining a confirmed cripple, though worse in damp weather.

CATARRHAL, BRONCHIAL AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

Catarrh or Cold in Head. Sometimes the dog suffers from a simple cold in the head, denoted by a watery discharge from the eyes and nose, slight indisposition, perhaps a cough and some soreness of the throat. Distemper commonly begins with catarrhal symptoms, but it is accompanied by prostration and fever—features serving for the differentiation of the two complaints.

Very little in the way of treatment is necessary as a rule, the main thing being to keep the animal in comfortable and dry quarters, along with the administration of 5 drops of oil of eucalyptus, and 5 drops of paregoric three times daily, mixed with a little sugar.

Bronchitis. Dogs are rather frequent sufferers from inflammation of the bronchial tubes, more especially when they have distemper, and at this time there is a special tendency for the bronchial inflammation to end in a fatal pneumonia.

So long as the inflammatory action is chiefly confined to the large bronchial tubes the danger of the lung structure becoming involved is not so great. If neglected the smallest bronchial tubes are liable to participate, thus favouring the advent of catarrhal pneumonia.

Bronchitis may also arise through mechanical causes, such as the inhalation of vitiating fumes, and minute thread worms in the tubes.

An *acute* attack of bronchitis may result through exposure to cold, or spring from a chronic condition of the same complaint. The most significant signs of bronchitis are fever, cough, and expectoration, and râles when chest is auscultated.

TREATMENT. The most important matter is to see that the dog is kept in a nice, warm, moist atmosphere, preferably one impregnated with steam arising from a bronchitis kettle, the water of this to contain a teaspoonful or two of oil of eucalyptus and spirit of camphor. This should be repeated night and morning.

In addition to the foregoing, hot linseed and mustard poultices may be applied to the chest for about half an hour at one time, say three times daily, and then rub in some eucalyptus or camphor liniments—one ounce of either to four ounces of warmed olive oil.

Internally the following mixture can be used: liquid extract of sacred bark, 2 drachms; sal volatile, 1 drachm; paregoric, 2 drachms; tincture of orange, 1 ounce; ipecacuanha wine, ½ ounce; chloroform water to make 8 ounces. Mix and make mixture. For a dose (according to size and age) give from 1 teaspoonful to 1 tablespoonful every 6 hours. Unless improvement follows this treatment it will be advisable to consult a qualified veterinary surgeon.

Pleurisy and Pneumonia. When the lining membrane of the chest wall and its reflexion over the lungs becomes inflamed, the disease is known as pleurisy, but when the true lung substance is involved it is pneumonia.

Very often both lung (or lungs) and pleura—right or left, are inflamed at the same time, in fact, in practice one usually regards it as certain that both structures are participating in the morbid processes.

Both pleurisy and pneumonia are very common complications of distemper and more deaths arise from this than any other cause.

However, these diseases not uncommonly arise from other causes, such as are usually ascribed to exposure to wet and cold.

Once lung complications become thoroughly established as part of distemper—more especially if dysenteric symptoms set in—the chances of recovery are very small.

The worst part of pleurisy is its tendency to throw out effusions, *i.e.* for the chest to become the seat of dropsy. If the amount of fluid is only small it is capable of absorption.

In some instances it requires removal by surgical means—an operation not usually successful, and better avoided if possible.

The early stages of pleurisy are denoted by a short (suppressed) painful cough, friction or dry rubbing sounds on auscultation, fever—temperature probably 104 Fahrenheit, along with general signs of illness. In the later stages of the disease the friction sounds become obscured, owing to the dropsical condition arising out of the morbid changes.

Pneumonia is indicated by fever, thirst, quickened breathing—more especially observable in the regions of the flanks, together with a desire to sit up with the nose poked forwards in the direction of the most fresh air, along with straddling of the fore-limbs, so as to increase the respiratory power. The temperature may reach 108 Fahrenheit, though it is usually about 105 Fahrenheit.

Both these diseases call for professional aid, and the writer advises that this should be obtained whenever possible. If this is not within compass, hot fomentations or mustard paste should be applied to both sides of the chest. Continue, until a more favourable condition of affairs is observable.

Small doses of brandy (teaspoonful) combined with 30 drops each of sweet nitre and sal volatile given in a tablespoonful of water every 6 hours will be found of service.

Pure, cool air, Brand's essence as nutriment, along with a beaten-up yolk of egg, boiled fish or raw meat, constitute adjuncts to general treatment. Bowels must be regulated with a calomel (½ to 3 grains) pill.

If pleurisy is suspected give 5 grains of iodide of potash, in water, night and morning.

DIGESTIVE AILMENTS.

Constipation. Many dogs suffer a good deal owing to the obstinate torpidity of the bowels. It is habitual in some of them. The want of exercise and the prolonged use of dry food, or food of a binding nature, are chief amongst other causes.

Give more exercise. About 20 drops of liquid extract of cascara bark will help to relieve this condition, especially if supplemented by the daily use of a small cold water clyster. Nux vomica and belladonna are both valuable drugs in constipation. 10 drops of the tincture of the former and 5 drops of the latter given in water with the cascara bark will prove of service. Sloppy diet.

Inflammation of the Bowels. Inflammation of the bowels is one of the most fatal maladies, be it in man or other animals. External injuries, worms, irritant poisons, and specific agencies are the chief causes of it. It is said that indigestible food and exposure to cold are capable of bringing it on, but we think that it must be seldom that these agencies act in this way, especially the former.

SYMPTOMS. Continuous pains in the belly, aggravated by pressing it; no food is taken and the animal gradually sinks.

TREATMENT. We can recommend nothing short of the services of the veterinary surgeon.

Diarrhoea. Many are the causes of the passage of liquid ejection. The abuse of purgative medicines, a prolonged vegetable diet, feeding on too much liver, worms, exposure to cold, specific causes, *e.g.*, distemper.

Unless the cause can be ascertained, or that one can glean a fair supposition of such, the treatment of diarrhoea becomes purely a question of quackery. Diarrhoea through cold and specific causes can as a rule be readily checked by the following mixture:

Liquid extract of hamamelin, 2 ounces; liquid extract of haematoxylin, 1 ounce; water, 1 ounce. Mix. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day. The ordinary anti-diarrhoea mixture as sold at the druggist's; Rubini's essence of camphor and chlorodyne will suffice for the milder cases. Give 5 drops of former and 20 drops of latter three times daily.

Dysentery. This is one of the most dreaded complications that can take place in distemper, though, of course, it occurs apart from the latter malady.

Although it may strike one as an effort to rid the system of effete material, it is one of the severest means of exhausting the economy of the strength it contains.

Dysenteric ejections are stained with blood and mucus, emitting a most pestilential odour. The lower end of the bowel is diseased, the ulcers partaking of the nature of tiny black circular patches in distemper. Unless an attempt is made to check the discharge at once, the prognosis cannot be other than unfavourable. Give this draught as speedily as possible:

Laudanum, 40 drops; castor oil, ½ ounce. Mix. This is the dose for a collie, retriever, etc., and more or less in proportion will be needful for other breeds. The oil should not exceed 1 ounce, and the laudanum 1 drachm.

In addition to this use the injection twice daily as follows:

Hazeline, 1 drachm; laudanum, 30 drops; liquid extract of haematoxylin, 40 drops; cold boiled starch, 2 ounces. Suppositories of opium, lead, and hamamelin (1 grain of each) will be found of great benefit. Insert one into the lower end of the bowel night and morning, in addition to the foregoing treatment. Perfect sanitation must be adhered to. Burn or bury excrementitious materials, and make pretty free use of sanitary powder. Nothing but arrowroot gruel and port wine need be given, unless it be a little strong beef tea and brandy, beaten up with an egg. Of course, the castor oil must not be repeated, but the use of the injection and suppositories persevered with.

Haemorrhoids. A sluggish condition of the liver is a frequent cause of Piles. Many asthmatical dogs suffer in this way. It is the haemorrhoidal vein that is congested.

Give a capsule of cascara sagrada every other morning, and dress the sores with gallic acid ointment.

Indigestion. Dyspeptic symptoms are indicative of various functional and organic derangements in connection with the stomach and bowels, liver, kidneys, heart, etc. An irregular action of the bowels, staring coat, foul breath, depraved appetite, and general unthriftiness are the usually accepted dyspeptic symptoms.

Dogs having loose and carious teeth are, of course, particularly likely to have evidence of the foregoing. If treated as arising in this manner, the powders as per following recipe will be beneficial:

Pepsin, 1 drachm; bicarbonate of soda, 3 drachms; powdered animal charcoal, 2 drachms. Mix and divide into twelve powders.

The act of vomition is very easily produced in the dog, and it is fortunate that it is so, otherwise this animal would more frequently be the victim of suffering. Various medicinal agents, such as zinc, copper, mustard and warm water, tartaric emetic, and apomorphine, etc., readily excite vomiting, which it is usual to take advantage of in some cases of poisoning. Excessive vomiting requires controlling. It is but a symptom of many complaints and can only be treated accordingly. The following is useful:

Bicarbonate of soda, 40 grains; bismuth nitrate, 40 grains; compound tincture of cardamoms, 1 drachm; water, 1 ounce. The above is a dose for a medium sized dog. Repeat (if needful) every three hours.

In distemper vomition is often very troublesome, and special care must be exercised not to force much food down the throat at once, otherwise choking is liable to occur. We have seen several cases of death through this cause. It is owing to the prostration present in this disease. If there is any immediate danger of this happening, raise the hind quarters, so that all fluids, etc., will gravitate downwards from the back of the throat. If it is desired to produce vomiting at any time, give 20 grains of white vitriol, or from half to 3 grains of tartar emetic.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

Incontinence of Urine. Such a condition may arise through paralysis of the bladder, but in puppies the dribbling of urine from the navel opening is not uncommon. It is due to non-closure of the urachus, which is, normally, closed at the time of birth.

TREATMENT. For adult dogs one may administer a teaspoonful of sanmetto three times daily. This drug can be combined beneficially with 10-drop doses of tincture of belladonna.

Inflammation of the Bladder. Happily this is not of frequent occurrence. It is quite possible that irritability of the organ is at times confused with the more severe malady.

The abuse of such drugs as turpentine, cantharides, etc., have been known to produce it, whilst 'stone' within the bladder is capable of acting in the same adverse manner.

SYMPTOMS. Frequent attempts at urination, pain in the region of the belly, loss of appetite, accompanied with considerable systemic disturbance.

TREATMENT. A belladonna plaster ought to be applied over the belly, and as near to the bladder as possible. Internally, give one teaspoonful of the following mixture every four hours:

Tincture of belladonna, 2 drachms and 4 drops; sanmetto, 2 ounces. Mix and give as above.

Regarding nutriment, beef tea forms a suitable substance. An occasional clyster of tepid water can be tried in addition to the foregoing treatment.

Inflammation of the Kidneys. Fortunately, like the malady last named, inflammation of the kidneys is but seldom seen in the dog. It may be either of an 'acute' or 'chronic' character. As the histological tissue of the organ is involved in both conditions, it follows that prompt and skilful treatment is indispensable, and even then the chances of recovery are exceedingly doubtful. Injuries over the seat of the kidneys, and the abuse of those drugs specially active upon the latter, are causes of this diseased condition. In the acute stage of the malady the secretion of urine is in abeyance, the bowels are confined, and the pain in the belly is marked. Pressure over the seat of one or both kidneys causes the dog to evince the greatest pain.

Stone either in the Bladder, Kidney, or Passages (ducts) from these. The presence of a calculus or calculi within the urinary apparatus is not of rare occurrence in the dog. We have seen the whole of the bladder cavity filled up by an immense stone. In other instances the cavity has become obliterated through the presence of numerous smaller ones.

As operative interference is necessary, it would be quite out of place for us to refer further to the matter.

Stranguary, in which the urine is passed in drops.

Disease of the tube wall is one cause of stricture. An examination should be made by means of the catheter, the passage of which is easily accomplished in both the dog and bitch.

If merely believed to be of a functional nature, teaspoonful doses of sanmetto will be of utility. This drug should be given twice or thrice daily, and the dose proportionately increased in accordance with age and breed of dog.

Blood and other foreign materials in the urine.

The presence of blood, pus, gravel, etc., in the urine is a signal that something of a serious nature is amiss with the animal. Microscopical examination of a drop of urine is usually necessary for the detection of these.

Abscess of the kidney is capable of making itself known through the presence of pus in the urine, whilst the passage of blood may be due to injury of the kidney either through a blow or wound from within (*e.g.* stone). Again, gravel will sometimes cause the appearance of blood in the urine.

Gleet. This is an exceedingly common and troublesome complaint amongst dogs. The opening of the sheath is seen to be constantly bedewed with a pus-like discharge, which, in house pets especially, is particularly objectionable. It arises through a catarrhal inflammation in the region of the prepuce.

TREATMENT. Give a teaspoonful of sanmetto night and morning, and at the same time syringe the opening of sheath with the following injection:

Chinosol, 20 grains; water, 8 ounces. Mix and make injection, using 1 ounce each time.

INJURIES, ETC.

Fractures. In senility (old age) there is a 'predisposition' towards fracture, with a corresponding slowness of repair. In young dogs the very opposite of this exists.

Sometimes a very trifling fall will break a bone. Injuries to the vertebral column, such as often happens when a dog is run over by a vehicle, are commonly fatal at the time of the catastrophe.

Perhaps the commonest forms of fracture are those in connection with the fore and hind limbs. Fractures are spoken of as *simple*, *compound*, and *comminuted*. In the first form the bone is simply broken, usually in an oblique manner, without any external wound, whereas in a compound fracture there is an outward wound. The fracture is comminuted when the bones are 'crushed' or 'splintered.' Sometimes there is a combination of the last forms of injury, the *gravity of the fracture being proportionately increased*. In every case of fracture the *swelling* ought to be kept in abeyance, as it assists towards the formation of a correct diagnosis. This can be done by freely fomenting with warm water as soon after the accident as possible. Another point worthy of special attention is that of keeping the injured part in such a position as will afford it further protection from injury.

The chief special forms of fractures, and their treatment, are as follows:

Fracture of the Arm. The humerus or arm bone articulates above with the shoulder blade or scapula, and below with the fore-arm bones, viz., the radius and ulna. It slopes downwards and backwards. A blow delivered at the side of the brisket is capable of producing it.

SIGNS. Shortening of the limb, crepitation on manipulation, swelling, pain, and lameness.

TREATMENT. Rest for two months, and the application of a poro-plastic splint to the front and outer side of the arm, the splint being retained in position by the use of a bandage around the chest and over the back.

Fracture of the Fore-arm. As a rule this is a simple fracture to treat, and this because the ulna—bone at back of radius—acts as a splint, unless it is also fractured. Put on a narrow, dry bandage, and over this a narrow starch or plaster-of-Paris bandage. The first is prepared by soaking the bandage in boiled starch, and the latter by rubbing plaster-of-Paris powder over the length and breadth of the bandage, then soaking it in water. No exercise must be allowed for a period of six weeks.

Fracture of the Thigh Bone. This is a very serious form of injury, and the application of supports is difficult. From eight to twelve weeks' rest is needful. Any part of the bone can be broken. The ordinary signs of fracture are obscured, unless a very careful examination be made. The use of the Rontgen rays should be had for confirmation of the diagnosis. A poro-plastic splint must be moulded to fit the thigh as well as possible, and then supported by 2-inch bandage. Wasting of the muscles over the seat of injury usually comes on, and remains afterwards.

Fracture of the Metacarpal and Metatarsal Bones. The bones of the fingers and toes are frequently the seats of fracture. Although only short and slender rods of bone, they are firmly bound together by tendons, ligaments, connective tissue, etc. In the majority of cases a month's complete rest suffices to effect a cure. A small poro-plastic splint, moulded to fit the whole of the front of the bones and then fixed on with two 1-inch bandages, is all that is usually needful to adopt. By careful manipulation the fractured bone or bones are distinguishable.

Wounds and their Treatment. If there is a wound accompanying a fracture it should be left uncovered by the splints, etc., so that it can be dressed daily. Wounds in the region of the belly, chest, and head, require very careful inspection. According to the form of a wound, it is usual to speak of such as being clean cut (incised), torn, or lacerated, punctured, etc. Probably the injury last named is the most to be dreaded, knowing that some vital part may have been damaged, when the puncture is upon the chest, belly, etc. A wound and a fracture calls for skilful treatment. The same applies to the division of tendons, and the solution of an artery or large vein. Poisoned wounds are particularly likely to occur if dirt is allowed to gain an entrance. A wound can often be kept 'aseptic' if the details of antiseptic surgery are carefully followed out. Gunshot wounds are sometimes, in the dog, very severe, and the extent of such damage cannot always be estimated at the time of infliction. The presence of a few small shots beneath the skin is of little moment unless over a joint, etc.

Many of the wounds in dogs are those inflicted during combat with another, and partaking of the dual character—fang lacerations and punctures. Mortification is a common sequel to these injuries, especially when they are not professionally treated. We have known several 'favourites' lost in this stupid way. After examining the wound carefully, and removing any foreign material adhering to it by washing, the bleeding, if excessive, demands immediate attention. Alternately fomenting with warm and cold water frequently proves a means of arresting the waste of blood. Pressure with a tight dry bandage is another useful method of controlling bleeding. Tincture of steel or the hot iron will often stop bleeding when other means fail. The professional plan is that of 'taking up' the blood-vessel, and sometimes cutting it across a second time. Ordinary flesh and skin wounds can be sewed up, the form of needle and thickness of line depending upon the situation and depth of the wound. Pins, notched metal buttons, quills, etc., are frequently used when sewing up wounds, especially when the subsequent degree of tension is likely to be great. Carbolic catgut, metal and silver wire, and silk thread are the ordinary appliances in use for stitches. The needles, thread, and hands of the operators, etc., ought to be kept exceedingly clean. Before sewing up a wound reason out the best plan of adjusting the several tissues, clipping the hair closely off around the wound. Nothing causes so much irritation during the healing process as the presence of hairs projecting into the injury. In external injuries, each stitch requires 'tying off' before taking the next one. These are known as 'interrupted sutures.' Don't draw the stitches too tightly, and let the twisted-off end lie at the side of (not on) the cut. The wound may now be covered with tow or lint (if practicable) on which a little iodoform and starch powder has been sprinkled. A piece of gutta-percha follows, and lastly the bandage.

Trifling cuts only require painting with friar's balsam, tincture of calendula, or even dressing with carbolic, zinc, thymol, or some other antiseptic ointments.

Bites and stings should be dressed with strong carbolic acid, poured over the injury, unless the sting is in the mouth, etc. The best dressing for wounds is a liniment composed of oil of eucalyptus (blue gum) made as follows:

Oil of eucalyptus, ½ ounce; olive or linseed oil to make 8 ounces. Mix by shaking. Apply on tow or dab wound two or three times a day.

Docking. The practice of 'docking,' though in England a punishable offence, is largely indulged in by breeders of fox terriers, spaniels, Irish terriers, etc. It should always be performed within a few days to three weeks after the puppies are born. Although not an operation of necessity, it is one still sanctioned by the Kennel Club—a club whose regulations govern the exhibitors' conduct.

Removal of Dew-claws. There are supernumerary digits present at birth upon the feet of certain puppies. Their removal almost becomes a necessity, because they are far more likely to be the cause of suffering at a future date if allowed to remain on. Immediately after the puppies are born examine their feet, and if present the extra claw (or claws) will be seen upon the inner side of the leg, a little higher up than the rest. Snip it with a pair of sharp scissors, and as close to the skin as possible. It is surprising how quickly these trifling wounds heal, leaving no blemish. In old dogs it is far better to leave the operation to a veterinary surgeon, as careful dissection is necessary.

POISONS AND THEIR REMEDIES.

Arsenical Poisoning. Very small quantities of this drug are capable of bringing on a fatal inflammation of the stomach and bowels, and it is only prescribed in the most minute doses.

Fowler's solution of arsenic is the compound generally selected for administration of the drug in the liquid form, the average dose of it for the larger sporting dogs being 10 drops. Arsenious acid or white arsenic is an extremely cheap compound, and one that enters largely into the composition of many sheep-dips, a fact that it may be worth while to bear in mind should a dog be poisoned in a manner suspiciously regarded.

This same poison is not uncommonly used for the destruction of rats and other vermin, though the facilities for obtaining it are, to a great extent, a barrier against its frequent employment for such purposes.

Arsenic is a corrosive and irritant poison, producing vomiting, dysentery, acute pain within the belly, thirst, prostration, and a speedy but painful death.

As a rule dogs poisoned by arsenic die, only the mildest forms making recovery.

Under any circumstances it is advisable to seek the assistance of a M.R.C.V.S., acting in accordance with his instructions.

In the absence of professional aid, provided the animal is not too much exhausted, an emetic should be given, and for this purpose there is nothing more suitable than 20 grains of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc), or the same quantity of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper), mixed with a couple of tablespoonfuls of tepid water. If neither of these agents are handy, use mustard, salt, and water. From 2 to 6 teaspoonfuls of ipecacuanha, or of antimonial wine, forms a speedy emetic.

Teaspoonful doses of brandy, mixed with the same quantity of olive or salad oil, can be given at frequent intervals. Twenty-drop doses of chlorodyne may be added if the pain is severe.

Hot fomentations to the belly will do good.

Antimony. The compound of this element most commonly used for medicinal purposes is that called tartar emetic—a very potent poison. Its action is chiefly 'emetic.' It is sometimes employed in the early stages of distemper.

Treatment similar to that for arsenic.

Rat and other Vermin Killers. Mixtures of barium and arsenic are often employed. Most of these being proprietary articles, their exact composition is not of any particular interest.

Sickness, thirst, severe pain and prostration, are chief amongst the symptoms produced by such agents.

Empty stomach with an emetic; give small doses of brandy in water, along with 40 grains of carbonate of bismuth, every three hours, or oftener. Keep dog quiet, and apply hot dry flannels to the belly continuously.

Lead. The most likely method for lead-poisoning to occur in a dog is through the animal licking paint, or drinking out of a leaden vessel.

It is an uncommon form of poisoning in the dog. Lead poisoning can be either 'acute' or 'chronic,' and is denoted by colicky pains, constipation, and a blue line around the gums. Paralysis and other nervo-muscular signs supervene.

Give half an ounce of Epsom salts until bowels are freely open, and later on, 5 grains of iodide of potash night and morning. Warm fomentations to belly.

Mercury. Mercurial poisoning but seldom occurs, and when it does, it is chiefly the result of the continued medicinal use of the drug, or as an overdose. Dogs seem particularly susceptible to the action of mercurial compounds, so that this drug requires to be given with circumspection. An excessive discharge of saliva from the mouth and loosening of the teeth are amongst the most prominent signs.

Strychnine. This potent agent is often used criminally for the destruction of dogs, and causes violent tetanic spasms. It is a crystalline solid, and one of the active principles of a plant called strychnos nux vomica.

Internally it is only prescribed in infinitesimal doses, and requires professional guidance for its administration.

Powdered nux vomica is a buff colour, and in this form strychnine might be given by those seeking malice.

Liquor strychnine and tincture of nux vomica are the compounds usually medicinally prescribed.

Foxes and foxhounds have often been poisoned by strychnine.

Thirty grains of hydrate of chloral and thirty grains of bromide of potash should be given in water as soon as the stomach has been emptied by a quick emetic, such as white or blue vitriol in 30-grain doses along with 2 or 3 ounces of tepid water. (See arsenical poisoning.)

Recovery sometimes does take place, but not often.

PARTURITION, ETC.

THE ordinary period of gestation in the bitch is 60 days. It is not often less than 55 days, nor yet longer than 63. Exceptions do occur from time to time, but it is not the rule.

When some bitches become pregnant their slight increase in abdominal dimensions frequently leads the owner to surmise that the bitch is going to prove sterile. A pleasant surprise very often awaits the disconsolate proprietor through the birth of several puppies. Most bitches do, however, gradually broaden out until after the fifth or sixth week, and if they are heavy in whelp their abdominal distension usually indicates this.

From 1 to 12 (exceptionally more) puppies at a birth is the average number. About 6 pups is a desirable number for the bitch to rear. When large litters are brought forth many of the whelps are of inferior size, and perhaps quality. If the mother is known to be a bad matron, it is far better to be provided with a foster mother.

Before the expected time for pupping it is advisable to prepare the bitch's quarters, so that everything will be in order on the appointed day. A padded box we have found useful for this purpose.

The position of the bitch during labour is the recumbent one, and the puppies each come into the world enveloped in their foetal envelopes, which the bitch swallows. The umbilical cord she severs with her teeth. Between the birth of each puppy there are varying intervals of repose.

In large litters these 'efforts of necessity' (labour pains) usually become fainter towards the close of the accouchement, and should there be an extra large foetus, help through this cause (uterine inertia) may be desirable. It is no economy to allow the bitch to waste her strength for no purpose. Sometimes a dose of whisky or brandy will afford a renewal of working power. However, avoid over interference with the puppies, though some bitches seem to like their master or mistress's visits, whereas others object to it in a manner most decided.

As soon as the labour is over give the bitch some warm nourishing food, and if she can be persuaded to leave, remove the wet cover of the padded box, substituting a dry one. Before allowing her to return sponge the vulva and belly with a little warm water and rub quite dry.

Difficult Parturition. Many valuable bitches and puppies die annually through unskilful treatment at or about the time of their accouchement. Nothing can be more discouraging than the loss of a valuable brood bitch, her puppies, or both. Whenever the labour pains have properly started, and the bitch makes prolonged efforts with no results, then is the time to try and ascertain the state of matters going on within.

The hands should be washed and scrubbed, and the fingers of the right hand smeared with thymol or carbolic jelly. The first finger is now introduced into the passage, and if it comes into contact with the foetus, the position of the latter can then be ascertained. Perhaps the head may merely require elevating.

Inflammation. The introduction of infected forceps, fingers, etc., into the generative passage is a frequent cause. This malady shows itself within three days of accouchement, and once established it is almost certain to be fatal. The bitch becomes uneasy, has pains in the belly, refuses food, and there is a rusty coloured discharge issuing from the vulva. The milk supply diminishes, the internal temperature rises four or five degrees, and continues high until just before death. The sooner skilful assistance is obtained the better, though the author has little confidence as to a favourable issue even then.

Milk Tumours. The bases of the teats are frequently found to be modulated through the presence of one or more small moveable tumours. These seem to be aggregations of curdled milk, locked up in the connective tissues of the glands.

Rub the affected part with the following ointment until dispersed:

Iodide of potash, 1 drachm; mercury ointment, 1 drachm; belladonna ointment, 1 ounce. Mix.

Prolapse of the Uterus. This is a serious accident, and one which calls for skilful advice. Violent straining is occasionally followed by protrusion of the womb. Unless speedily attended to the organ may become mortified, and its amputation an operation of necessity. Before aid arrives try and keep the part clean and free from injury. It may be fomented with luke-warm water.

Omphalitis or Inflammation of the Umbilical Cord. Puppies are occasionally troubled with inflammation at and around the navel opening, due to infection of the navel cord at or about the time of birth. This is a very serious condition, and one that destroys a number of puppies. Blood poisoning is the immediate cause of death. The navel becomes swollen around it with accompanying redness and soreness. The affected puppy refuses to suck, and dies through exhaustion.

Dress the part with antiseptic ointment, and keep all parts thoroughly clean

THE CAT, ITS MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Feeding Cats. Many people have an idea that almost any sort of food is suitable as articles of diet for cats, but this is quite an error, and one that frequently ends either in the loss of the favourite, or else impairment of general health.

The cat in its wild state is chiefly carnivorous, preying upon wild birds in particular, and upon the young of hares, rabbits, etc. For craftiness in obtaining its prey, it has few, if any, equals.

When properly trained and domesticated, these carnivorous habits are displayed by catching and devouring small rodents such as mice, and a good cat will not hesitate to tackle a rat, in fact, many cats that we have known frequenting stables and living about farm steadings, have rejoiced in this reputation for pluck—almost equal to that of a game ratting terrier in this respect. In London and other cities, the custom of feeding cats upon boiled horse-flesh is general, and convenient. Boiled fresh fish, mixed with a little milk, makes almost an ideal food for a cat, more especially if flesh-meat is given upon alternate days. To allow a cat to devour all sorts of filthy materials—more especially portions of the internal organs of birds, rabbits, etc., is very unwise, and not unattended with pernicious effects upon the animal. A little boiled tripe—and occasionally a small amount (too much being a laxative) of boiled liver—will prove beneficial.

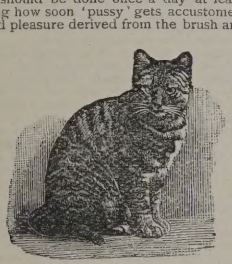
When a cat has no independent source of food supply, it should be fed night and morning, the evening meal being the principal one.

At weaning time kittens ought to be fed three times per day at least, and there is nothing more suitable than some of the patent farinaceous foods sold for children, along with a little (minced) fish and meat daily.

Grooming and Preparing for Exhibition. Not only the long-haired varieties of cats require a certain amount of attention to the their toilet, but the short-haired specimens as well, though the last named are nothing like so difficult to keep in form, so far as the coat goes.

The chief difficulty to guard against in the long-haired specimens is the so-called 'felting' of the coat, *i.e.* the hair gets entangled into solid masses, and it is then quite impossible to unravel these once the process has become established.

Any greasy material on the hair will soon produce it. Regular combing and brushing is indispensable, and this should be done once a day at least. It is astonishing how soon 'pussy' gets accustomed to the use of and pleasure derived from the brush and comb.



SMOOTH-HAIRED CAT.

The brush should be a moderately stiff one, yet not too bristly, otherwise it does not suit mistress pussy, and a metal or aluminium comb answers the purpose admirably.

For short-haired cats, a chamois leather or a hound glove is of material assistance in imparting an additional gloss to the coat.

Washing. As a rule the washing of cats cannot be recommended, but it becomes a necessity in some cases, more especially in white-haired varieties, or in others affected by skin diseases and external parasites. A good deal of care is necessary, because most cats have a profound hatred to water.

Dry shampooing is not a bad method of getting rid of dirt and fleas.

A mixture composed of 6 ounces of methylated spirit of wine, 1 ounce of spirit of camphor, with a drachm of soft soap dissolved in it, is useful for such purposes. The addition of one drachm of eau de cologne is an advantage.

This can be rubbed well into the coat without water, continuing the rubbing until the coat is dry. If water is used it should be warm, and the usual precautions against getting oneself scratched taken.

A little 'soft' soap is the most useful lathering material.

All poisonous soaps should be avoided.

Feeding Sick Cats. Only those who have had any experience amongst ailing cats must have found out how difficult it often is to give these animals not only medicine, but sufficient nourishment to keep it going, or it may be to tide over the critical stages of some disease. Unquestionably, the nourishment that ranks *par excellence* for sick cats is Brand's essence of beef, given in half-teaspoonful doses every alternate hour, and if it seems necessary to employ a stimulant (*e.g.* distemper) then add 30 drops of brandy or whisky to this jelly each time it is given. Milk, eggs, etc., when a cat is troubled with vomiting, are contra-indicated.

A little uncooked fresh fish—but given in very small quantities each time—is suitable.

A piece of tape hitched around the lower jaw so as to depress it—with, if necessary, a corresponding arrangement around the upper—is the best way of keeping the mouth open during the administration of medicines and nutriment. It is a mistake to annoy a cat if it is very refractory to the forcible administration of fluids, in fact, under these circumstances the remedy is likely to do the animal much more harm than good.

Elementary Anatomy of the Cat. The skeleton of the cat is practically identical with that of the dog, only there is a clavicle or collar bone resembling the same bone in the human subject. In the neck there are seven cervical vertebrae; thirteen dorsal vertebrae, followed by seven lumbar or loin bones, together with two or three sacral segments, and about eighteen or twenty coccygeal or tail bones.

There are thirteen pairs of ribs.

Each fore limb is composed of a shoulder blade (scapula), arm (or humerus), fore-arm (radius and ulna), and below this the *wrist* or knee consisting of seven bones, arranged in two rows.

There are five metacarpal bones (corresponding to the back part of the hand), four of these being large and one small.

Each of the four digits carries three phalanges and two smaller bones or sesamoids.

The other or fifth digit (corresponding to the thumb in man) has only two phalanges.

Each hind limb consists of a thigh bone or femur, articulating alone with the pelvic girdle or basin bone, and below with the tibia, and patella or knee-cap. Following the femur is the tibia and another small bone known as the fibula.

Both these long bones articulate with the bones or the *hock* or *ankle*.

The hock consists of seven bones and is followed by the bones of the foot, consisting of four large metatarsals, each bearing three phalanges and sesamoids, the fifth metatarsal (corresponding to the bones felt upon the upper surface of the feet) being rudimentary.

The claws are retracted by ligaments when the cat does not require to use them.

The gullet is wide, more especially as it approaches the stomach, and this favours easy vomiting.

The bowels are short, the stomach simple, and of small capacity.

Liver has five lobes, and its functions, like those of the pancreas, are chiefly concerned either with digestion, or the storage of glycogen.

Spleen long, and the kidneys round.

The heart is surrounded by the lungs, and suspended to the roof of the thorax or cavity of the chest by the great vessels and their investing tissues.

The bladder has a strong muscular coat, and the urethra passes along the under surface of the male generative organ.

The opening of the ear is turned forwards, and the ear cartilage short.

When the pupil of the eye is *contracted* it is slit-like, but if *dilated* circular.

The whiskers or touch hairs are well-developed. With reference to the senses, the hearing is very acute, favoured by the position of the ears: the sight is keen in the dark, and the sense of smell well developed, the olfactory lobes (balls of smell) being large.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS.

Feline Distemper. In its essential features the feline scourge is closely allied to the same malady in the dog, horse, etc., though it does not cause the wholesale destruction as in the animal first named.

In catteries, the malady often assumes an endemic form, most of the inmates—more especially the younger ones—becoming affected with the complaint.

It is, no doubt, a specific catarrhal fever, readily communicable—directly or indirectly from one cat to another, and disposed to assume the worst forms when the animals are not kept under the best of conditions as regards sanitary arrangements, etc.

However, these conditions are quite incapable of starting the disease amongst previously healthy cats, without the introduction of a diseased animal, or contact (direct or indirect) of the healthy with the infected cat, or where such has been.

When a cat has distemper there is usually a sore throat, discharge from nose and eyes, difficulty or complete inability to swallow, elevation of internal temperature, weakness, and, in some cases, vomiting, diarrhoea, etc. Coughing and expectoration, with wheezing breathing, are usually present.

Inflammation of the lungs and broncho-pneumonia are common complications, causing the major part of the losses through distemper.

TREATMENT. The most essential point is that of good nursing. Pussy must have a woollen coat made for her, so that the throat, chest, and body are completely swathed in wool.

If the breathing is quickened and coughing frequent put on a few good hot linseed meal and mustard poultices, to which some camphorated oil has been added.

This is an excellent means for the relief of lung congestion, also for pleurisy, which is generally present as well.

In addition to this a teaspoonful of ipecacuanha wine should be given, so as to clear mucus from the air passages.

Twenty drops of sweet nitre, twenty drops of brandy, and thirty drops of syrup of squills, given in half a teaspoonful of syrup of red poppies, may with advantage be given every 8 hours, or oftener if necessary. This is one dose. Three drops of oil of eucalyptus and two drops of terebene given in a little sugar and water is a good remedy. All nauseating substances such as castor oil and purgatives must be rigidly avoided, because these substances only make matters much worse.

If bowels are confined, give twenty drops of sacred bark every morning in a little milk. Good nursing, warmth, and a little boiled fresh fish, Brand's essence, etc., along with patience, will as a rule be found the safest lines of treatment. If there are other cats on the premises, these should be kept away from the affected ones.

One attack confers a degree of immunity against others, though there are reasons for believing that this is not an *absolute* protection throughout the remainder of the animal's life.

Thorough cleansing and disinfection of all appliances that have been near the disease should be thoroughly carried out.

Abscess of Ear. The flap of the ear is commonly the seat of a watery abscess or tumour (haematoma), the result of a bruise.

Both dogs and cats are very subject to this kind o. abscess, and it causes the animal a good deal of discomfiture.

The cartilage of the external ear or flap gradually begins to bulge or becomes 'baggy,' on its inner face especially.

In course of time the tension increases, and the hairless portion of the skin becomes glossy.

When the ear is manipulated fluid can be pressed over the surface of the ear.

TREATMENT. The swelling must be cut into so as to liberate the liquid, and all adhesions broken down, otherwise the ear will fill up again.

It also requires washing out with some absorbent solution such as iodine liniment and water (1-40). Wound must be kept open for a few days with a pledget of tow inserted into it.

Deformity of the ear is commonly observed after this injury, due to contraction of the scar-tissue at the seat of incision.

This can be obviated to some extent by making a couple of small incisions at right angles, or else drawing out the fluid with an aspirator. If the latter plan is adopted the absorbent injections will have to be repeated several times.

Internal Canker of Ear. Sometimes cats are troubled with inflammation and suppuration of the middle, or it may be the internal ear. The animal will be seen to shake its head as though it were in a convulsion—in fact the writer has known owners believe it to be of the latter nature. Abscess of the flap of the ear often causes the cat to behave in a similar manner.

Inspection of the ears should always be carried out when a cat behaves in this fashion. There is either a little moisture in the ear, with a sooty deposit (parasitic canker), or else a free and offensive discharge.

Dress with one part of Goulard's water mixed with five parts of glycerine. Warm half a teaspoonful of this liquid every night, and pour it into the ear. One or both ears may be affected.

Sprains. Owing to the wandering habits and the natural desire to climb, occasionally mistress pussy does not measure her jump with sufficient accuracy, consequently she sprains, or injures more severely, her sinews or muscles.

Manipulation will usually disclose the painful spot. This should be carefully examined in order to satisfy oneself that there is not a broken bone. The sprained region should have a cotton-wool pad (soaked in one part of tincture of arnica, one part of Goulard's water, and six of water) placed around it, and over this a cotton bandage.

Increased heat, tenderness, swelling, and temporary lameness are the chief signs indicative of a sprained part.

Fractures. Any portion of the trunk or limbs may be fractured. Fractures of the bones of the neck, back, and loins call for immediate destruction of the animal.

Vicious dogs are not uncommon causes of broken back, chiefly in the region of the loins.

Anyone setting a dog to worry a cat most certainly ought to be put in gaol. It is cruel and criminal.

Fractures, accompanied by extensive wounds, frequently occur in rural districts through cats poaching and getting fixed in spring traps.

Some of them leave a limb or a portion of a limb for the gamekeeper's reflection.

Gamekeepers are compelled to destroy cats, and these latter always rank as part evidence of the keeper's activity.

A fracture, accompanied by a wound, is a much more serious affair than without the latter.

When the bone is shattered it is still worse, and the best plan—unless cat is of considerable value—is destruction.

If one of the bones of the limbs is merely broken across, put on a plaster of Paris bandage.

If this is not handy white of egg or boiled starch can be used. Simply dip the bandage into either of the last named, and then put a loose layer of cotton next to skin before applying the adhesive bandage. Glue is sometimes used as an adhesive.

These stiff bandages take the place of splints. If the last named be employed they should be put on next to skin; extend above and below fracture, and then bandage firmly, but not too tightly, otherwise the circulation in the limb will be impeded. From three to six weeks is the usual time to allow for an ordinary broken bone to unite.

If there is a wound, a window must be made in the bandage so as to admit of the latter being dressed regularly.

Wounds. In long-haired cats there is often a great deal of trouble with skin wounds, and during the hot weather one may find the wound filled with maggots, causing the animal to be seriously ill.

If the hair is long it should first of all be clipped off all around, and in juxtaposition to the wound. This not only facilitates the application of remedies, but thorough cleansing.

Skin wounds may require sewing up. Ordinary stout thread, thin string (boiled), or silk will do for such purpose.

It can be dusted with a little starch and boracic acid, or smeared with carbolic vaseline. A little zinc ointment is equally useful, so is boracic acid ointment, eucalyptus ointment, etc. Wounds about the face and feet, paint with Friar's balsam, or else tincture of calendula.

Dog-bites are often of a punctured nature, so that the depth of the wound should be ascertained, and the cavity syringed out with a little disinfectant fluid in water.

Mange. This is really of two varieties, the *parasitic* and *non-parasitic*, the former being communicable from one cat to another, to horses, man, etc. One mangy cat in a district will sometimes spread the disease throughout all the cats in the neighbourhood. It is a very troublesome disease, more especially in the long-haired varieties, in fact when it appears in the last named, it is advisable to clip the cat from head to foot so as to facilitate the proper application of remedies.

The commonest form of parasite found in any cat-mange is that known as *sarcoptes cati*. This disease begins about the region of the head and ears, subsequently extending to the neck, but does not go much beyond this region. The hair falls off, and the skin becomes covered with hard crusts, thickened and wrinkled. The eyes are often inflamed, and the animal soon gets into a very deplorable state.

The presence of the parasites is sufficiently diagnostic. A powerful lens will usually reveal these, if the crusts are examined on their under surface.

TREATMENT. Dress the cat with the following liniment, and keep it shut up in a cage or outhouse, away from the fire, etc.

Flowers of sulphur, 3 ounces; oil of tar, 2 drachms; paraffin oil, 2 ounces; colza oil or rape oil, 1 pint. Wash off in a week.

Repeat until cured.

There is a non-parasitic form of mange very commonly seen in cats, more especially neuter ones.

The hair falls off in patches from various parts of the body.

Dress with two ounces of paraffin oil, mixed with half a pint of olive oil.

Worms. A common form of round worm is that known as the 'moustache' or ascaride mystax.

It inhabits the stomach mostly, and frequently causes vomiting, and unthriftiness.

If these worms are numerous the animal's constitution becomes undermined, and it never does well. To a full sized cat, give 5 grains of santonine and 10 grains of jalap, made into a pill with butter. It is advisable to withhold all food and liquid for 24 hours beforehand and for 6 hours afterwards. Kittens may have half or one third this dose.

Repeat weekly if needful.

Diarrhoea. Cats are sometimes troubled with diarrhoea, either through worms, change of food; eating refuse, or through cold, etc.

To cure this an effort should be made to discover the cause, and remove it if possible.

Ten grains of bismuth, and 10 grains of tannoform given dry upon the tongue daily will often cure; 5 drop doses of chlorodyne in a little water is also useful, or ½ the doses of the ordinary diarrhoea mixtures as sold by the chemists, for human beings, will sometimes work a cure.

Dysentery is indicated by blood-tinged evacuations. 5 grains of ipecacuanha is the best remedy. Give twice daily.

Ringworm. Cats are occasionally affected with ringworm, obtained from mice or from other cats. Yellow cup-shaped crusts form here and there.

The disease is communicable from cat to man, the horse, etc.

TREATMENT. Wash the diseased part with soda water and then smear with iodine liniment daily.

Fleas. Fleas are a frequent source of annoyance to cats, and they often become so numerous that the animal is constantly scratching, consequently does not thrive.

Dress with paraffin and olive oil. (See Mange.)

Foreign Bodies in Gullet and Stomach. Remarkable cases of cats having swallowed various foreign bodies have been placed on record by British veterinarians.

One can hardly credit that a cat should swallow such substances as a large hat pin, etc. The X-rays have been used to show these within the throat.

Commonly these foreign bodies make their exit externally, either about the shoulder, neck, or ribs.

In nearly every case recovery has taken place, and this is the most wonderful part.

Burns and Scalds. Sometimes pussy gets herself scalded, and when she does it is difficult for her to keep it a secret. Paint the scalded area with iodine liniment, and then at intervals wash this over with starch and water, or chalk and lime-water.

Accidental Poisoning. Amongst all domestic animals none are more frequently the victims of poison, either accidentally taken, or purposely given by some spiteful neighbour.

There is no doubt it is extemely galling to those who take a pride in their gardens, to have feline visitors uprooting seeds, etc.

Revenge becomes a solace to the irate gardener, and the best means of carrying this out seems to be through some corrosive poison, that will cause a last ng and final visit of pussy. Arsenic, strychnine, antimony, barium, and phosphorus are the usual drugs employed.

They are all difficult to obtain from the chemists, but there are many back doors towards the possession of a settling up dose.

Strychnine poisoning is denoted by violent muscular convulsions (tetanic spasms) and a speedy death as a rule. Arsenic and antimony by vomiting and pain within the belly, and perhaps purging. (Gastro enteritis.)

Cats often fall victims to vermin destroyers. Treatment is not of much use as a rule.

Give an emetic of 10 grains of white vitriol, or a dessertspoonful of ipecacuanha wine to clean out the stomach.

Follow this up (phosphorus poisoning excepted) with half-an-ounce of castor oil and 20 drops of laudanum.

Bismuth carbonate (20 grains) and sodium bicarbonate (30 grains) given with a teaspoonful of brandy and water every 4 hours, may be of some service.

Urinary Troubles. Not unfrequently cats experience a difficulty in passing their urine, and this is due to a variety of conditions, such as stricture of the urethra, stone in the latter, or else in the bladder.

The result is that the bladder becomes enormously distended, and in this state it can be felt very readily through the abdominal wall.

A very fine catheter or bougie must be obtained, the cat secured, and the catheter then passed up the urinary tract until the obstruction has been overcome. To relieve pain give 15 drops of chlorodyne every 4 hours.

Emasculation. It is a general practice to remove the testicles of males when they arrive at or about the age of three or four months, though age makes no difference, as there is very little risk attending this simple operation.

After castration cats grow much finer and stay at home more.

If the practice was more adopted there would not be half the stray cats about, likewise a decrease in the feline race—a very desirable result.

The removal of the ovaries, or spaying, is done to the female, and this prevents her having kittens. It is attended with very little risk, but requires surgical knowledge; therefore a M.R.C.V.S. is the proper person to do it.

The fee for the operation runs from half to one guinea, or approximately so.

Destruction of Cats. A method now in general use is that of placing the animal in a lethal chamber, death being produced by suffocation.

Chloroform is not a good agent for destroying cats, and often causes a lot of useless suffering to the animal, though many suppose that it is a painless method.

Prussic acid, administered per mouth or injected into the chest is a speedy method of destruction.

Coal gas can be used if conducted into a closed chamber with a rubber tubing.

Drowning is a cruel and prolonged method.

The most expeditious is the lethal chamber and prussic acid.

THE CANARY.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, AND BIRDS.

POULTRY AND THEIR VARIETIES.

THE chief varieties of the domestic fowl are as follows:

The Houdan. This is a French variety of fowl, and an exceedingly pretty breed of poultry.

In colour, they are black and white, and the comb has the form of a double leaf, likewise there is a well developed top knot.

They are good layers, but bad sitters.

In weight the cocks average 5 lbs. and the hens 4 lbs.

Brown Leghorns. The colour of the male and female differs, the first named being black breasted, and the hen salmon coloured on the breast.

All varieties of leghorns are greatly esteemed, and they are excellent birds for egg production.

White leghorns are exceedingly pretty birds and good for crossing with other varieties for the production of egg-laying strains.

Plymouth Rocks. This is an American variety of fowl, and is said to have had its origin in Massachusetts. It is an extremely popular variety, and rightly so, because these birds are hardy, of sound constitution, good free layers, steady sitters, and at the same time excellent eating.

The cock birds frequently weigh from 10 to 14 lbs. and the hens 6 to 8 lbs.

They are big boned birds and fairly square in their build. In colour, either white or barred.

Andalusians. These birds are about the same size as leghorns, and have white ear-lobes and a blue coloured plumage.

Game Fowls. The game fowls are probably the oldest variety of domestic poultry, and their doings in the 'Cock Pit' (cocking), has been written from the earliest times, and re-written even in the present day.

At one time it was regarded as lawful sport, but it is now a criminal offence to indulge in this ancient pastime, and we think rightly so.

To see two birds punishing each other with their fighting gear on, can hardly be regarded as innocent amusement.

All game fowl are exceedingly courageous, and will 'fight to a finish.'

There are many varieties of game fowls, but the principal ones are: The brown-breasted red-game,

GAME FOWL.

Indian game, Earl Derby game fowls, duck-winged game, white Georgian game, and bantam game. For a description of these the reader must refer to some work on poultry.

Hamburg Fowls. These are somewhat small birds, having double combs and white ear lobes.

They are most prolific layers, but very fond of roaming, so that their eggs are often discovered in hidden nests.

The Hamburgs are divided into golden spangled, silver pencilled, silver spangled, black and white, and golden pencilled.

Wyandottes. This variety of fowl has been derived by crossing a silver spangled Hamburg with a dark Brahma hen, but it is only about a score of years since it was introduced into this country from America.

Light Brahmas. The light Brahma fowl have always been held in high esteem, and rightly so, being handsome birds; fair layers, the eggs being of a good

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

colour, of medium size, whilst as table birds they can hold their own.

The dark Brahmas are similar in build. In colour, they are white, with black pencillings, and weigh from 6 to 12 lbs. when fully developed

These birds make a good cross for breeding, both a laying strain, and table birds.

Turkeys. The chief varieties of turkeys are the common turkey, the white Holland, the mammoth bronzed black turkey. The last named has been produced by crossing the wild turkey with an ordinary turkey hen.

White Holland turkeys are exceedingly handsome birds, and have not the same strong inclination to roam like some of the other varieties. They are of medium size. There is also a grey variety of turkey, and these do well for crossing with the commoner ones.

Breeding turkeys may be made a very profitable industry if the farmer has plenty of space, gets a good sort of stock to begin with, and is willing to devote a great deal of his time to rearing them, because they are very troublesome to rear, more especially when shooting the red.

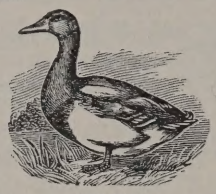
Recently hatched turkeys must be kept very dry—showers are very detrimental to them—and fed liberally on scalded meal and cream, etc.

Geese. Toulouse geese and Embden geese are the most important varieties. Hong-Kong, white Chinese, African, and Canadian are other varieties.

The Embden geese are pure white, but the Toulouse are light grey, with darker grey shading over the body, head, and neck.

Both varieties are popular, and it is more a matter of taste as to which of these should be selected when looking for stock birds. They are frequently crossed, and this is easily observable in the cross. Geese require to run on the stubble if profit has to be made the result of goose farming.

Ducks. Rouen and Aylesbury ducks are two of the most popular varieties, and when good strains are kept they should, with proper handling, prove very remunerative.



ROUEN DUCK.

Aylesbury ducks are pure white, and large handsome birds, likewise very free layers of large eggs.

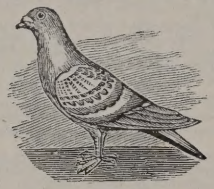
There is a variety of duck known as the 'Mammoth Pekin,' and the birds are large, pure white, with bright yellow bills.

They are hardy and attain a great size, to that almost of geese.

Carolina, Muscovy, Black East Indian, and Coll ducks are other varieties.

Guinea Fowls. These birds are natives of Africa, and fond of roosting in trees. Their eggs are spotted, but very rich, and the birds are excellent eating.

Feeding Poultry. When fowls are chiefly kept for egg production, more especially if it is desirable to have a continual supply—though proportionately small—throughout the colder months of the year, a small amount of flesh food should be given daily. Green bones, minced by means of a bone grinding mill,



THE PIGEON.

forms one of the best ways of giving this, and to the minced bones some meal, such as barley, can with advantage be added

In winter warm food is desirable, and does the birds a lot of good.

All fowls should be fed early in the morning and at night, with a mid-day meal of dry corn, such as maize, peas, etc.

For laying purposes fattening meals must be avoided, but if for table then *cramming* with meal and milk is necessary, and the birds must be kept in fattening pens and allowed only a trifling quantity of liquid.

DISEASES.

Roup (Fowl Distemper). Most poultrymen are acquainted with this complaint. It is unquestionably a specific disease of a very infectious nature. 'Wet' and 'dry' forms of the disease are sometimes spoken of, but these terms are of little significance.

When roup appears in a poultry yard it is advisable to sort out all diseased birds, and remove the *healthy* ones immediately to clean ground, well away from any source of infection.

It must be borne in mind that all feeding utensils and appliances are capable of acting as media for the transference of the disease to other places.

The free use of boiling water, hot lime, and disinfectants will do much towards cutting short an outbreak of this malady. When the same ground has to be used again it is advisable to top-dress it with hot gas-lime and then, say in a couple of months, plough it, or dig it over.

The most prominent symptoms of roup are general dulness, a catarrhal discharge from the nostrils and eyes, with swelling of the latter. Prostration is marked, as shown by the bird when it attempts to move. The throat is inflamed, and there is often a croupy-like deposit upon it.

TREATMENT. Keep diseased birds warm. Give warm food, and 20 drops of brandy, along with 3 drops each of tincture of capsicums and sal volatile, and to this add 1 drop of oil of eucalyptus. Repeat every 6 hours. Steam the throat with the vapour from boiling water, to which 5 drops of oil of eucalyptus (blue gum) has been added.

Repeat night and morning. Wash all diseased parts with a little disinfectant and water.

Worms in the Air Tubes (Gapes). Pheasants, partridges, poultry, etc., are very frequently troubled with minute thread-like worms in their air-tubes, and these cause gaping or gasping for breath, hence the name.

It is a complaint that very often causes enormous losses, in fact, one of the gamekeeper's and poultry-keeper's scourges.

The worms are exceedingly minute, and known as *Sclerostoma Syngamus* or bronchial filariae.

The presence of these parasites in the minute air-tubes causes a lot of bronchial inflammation, in other words mechanical bronchitis.

TREATMENT. Separate the diseased and those that are *apparently* not as yet infected, changing these to clean runs.

Pheasants should be shifted at once, otherwise the rearer may regret it later on.

'Prevention' is better than medicinal agents when dealing with this complaint. There are numerous remedies on the market for this complaint.

A feather dipped in oil of eucalyptus and inserted down the throat, then withdrawn, is a good remedy. Each bird should be treated in this way. If only one or two birds are affected it is far better to destroy them at once.

Avian Tuberculosis (Consumption). All kinds of birds are subject to tuberculosis or consumption, but fowls and turkeys are very often affected with it, in fact this disease accounts for a considerable proportion of deaths amongst these birds.

It is due to the entrance of minute organisms—bacilli—gaining entry into the system, and being infectious spreads throughout the poultry-yard, more especially if the birds are kept under unhealthy conditions. The chief signs are wasting away (going light) and moping about.

The liver is the organ that commonly suffers tubercular changes. After death examination will show it to be studded with small yellow tubercles, perhaps over the whole of its surface, and throughout its substance.

In many cases stone-like tumours will be found attached to the intestines, or rather their lymphatic glands.

Clear out the entire stock and start afresh on new ground.

This is a radical cure, and the only reliable one.

Go in for strong stock next time.

Lice. Poultry and canaries, etc., are often troubled with lice, and these vermin prevent the birds from thriving.

Canaries suffer miserably at times with them.

Houses are, frequently, very much troubled with poultry lice, requiring dressing with some strong anti-parasiticide, such as a decoction of tobacco or staves-acre seeds. It is the 'nits' or eggs that are so troublesome to destroy.

Cage birds should be allowed to bathe in an infusion of quassia—made by adding 1d. of quassia chips to infuse for 12 hours in a tea-cupful of hot water.

The cage, perches, etc., will require scrubbing with boiling water, and a decoction of tobacco.

The same remark applies to all nests, fittings, etc., only the birds must be cleared of the vermin.

One part of paraffin oil to six or eight of milk, blended with the yolk of an egg, makes a good dressing for poultry lice.

Chicken Cholera. This is a remarkably fatal disease and one that soon clears a poultry yard of its inhabitants.

It is a specific or germ disease, denoted by excessive watery evacuations from the bowels, and a great degree

THE PHEASANT

of thirst, owing to the enormous amount of fluid ejected from the bowels.

It is exceedingly infectious, so that it is expedient to take drastic measures to curtail its spread.

Remove healthy birds to fresh ground at once, and never use the same ground over again.

Thorough disinfection; free supply of pure water, and the best of attention will be required.

Canker of Throat (Diphtheria so-called). Pigeons are very frequently affected with this disease, denoted by accumulations of cheesy material about the beak, inside the mouth, and throat.

It appears to be communicable from one bird to another. It has been spoken of as 'dry roup.'

TREATMENT. Remove (by scraping) the cheesy masses, and then touch with tincture of steel. Separate from healthy birds at once, as a precautionary measure.

Pheasant Disease. Game-rearers are often greatly bothered with this infectious and deadly malady. There can be no doubt about its being a germ disease, owing to its communicable nature. The lungs and bowels are the chief seat of the lesions—both of these organs being, as a rule, very much inflamed—Pneumo-enteritis. Immediate destruction of the diseased, change of rearing ground, and the thorough disinfection of all coops and appliances, are the cardinal facts for the guidance of the game-keeper or rearer.

Likewise, over-stocking must be guarded against, and all the old birds killed off as quickly as convenient

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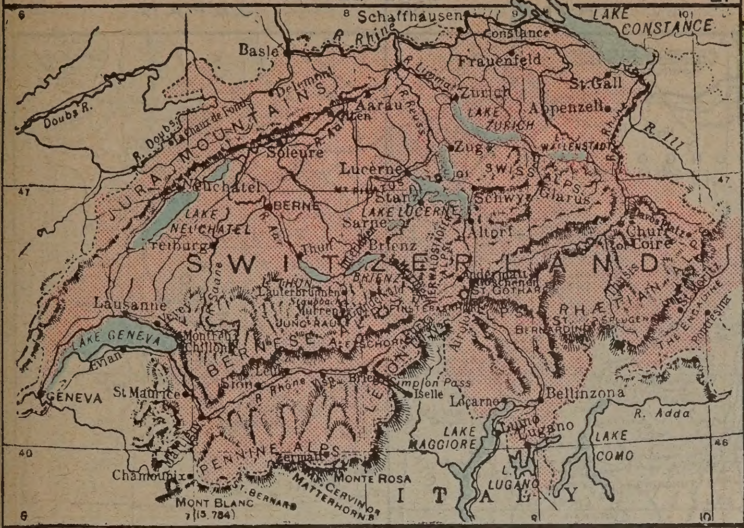

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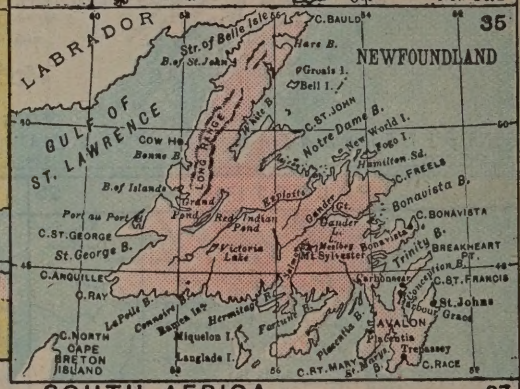
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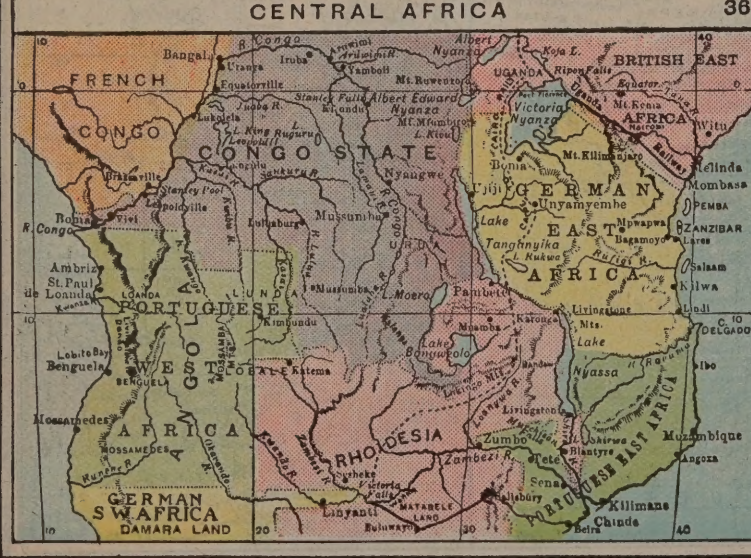
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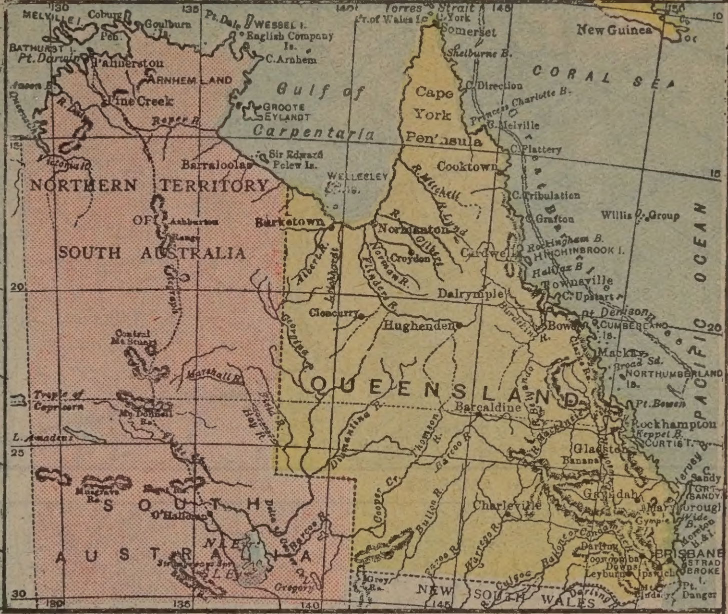

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PRELACY, *n.* government by prelates or bishops.
PRELATICAL, *a.* pertaining to prelates or prelacy.
PRELATIST, *n.* one who supports prelacy.
PRELECTION, *n.* public discourse.
PRELIMINARY, *a.* that precedes;—*n.* first step.
PRELUDE, (prel') *n.* previous air in music; intro-
PREMATURE, *a.* ripe too soon; too hasty. [duction.
PREMEDITATED, *a.* conceived beforehand.
PREMIER, *n.* first minister of state;—*a.* first; chief.
PREMISE, (miz') *v.* lay down premises.
PREMISES, (prem') *n. pl.* propositions admitted; building and its adjuncts.
PREMIUM, *n.* reward; advance.
PREMONITORY, *a.* giving previous notice.
PREMUNITION, *n.* anticipation of objections.
PREPARATIVE, *a.* adapted to prepare; prepara-
PREPENSE, *a.* preconceived. [tory.
PREPONDERANCE, *n.* superiority of weight or
PREPONDERATE, *v.* outweigh. [power.
PREPOSITION, *n.* word to express relation, &c.
PREPOSSESSING, *a.* adapted to invite favour.
PREPOSTEROUS, *a.* absurd.
PREROGATIVE, *n.* exclusive or peculiar privilege.
PRESAGE, (pres') *n.* prognostic; (sage') *v.* fore-
PRESBYTER, *n.* elder in the church; priest. [show.
PRESBYTERIANISM, *n.* government by equal pres-
PRESBYTERY, *n.* body of ruling elders. [byters.
PRESCIENCE, *n.* foreknowledge.
PRESCRIBE, *v.* direct; lay down, as a rule.
PRESCRIPTION, *n.* medical order; claim from use or possession.
PRESCRIPTIVE, *a.* arising from prescription.
PRESENTABLE, *a.* that may be presented or
PRESENTIENT, *a.* with previous feeling. [shown.
PRESENTIMENT, *n.* previous apprehension.
PRESENTMENT, *n.* appearance; accusation by a grand jury. [*n.* that which preserves.
PRESERVATIVE, *a.* having power to preserve;—
PRESIDENCY, *n.* office or jurisdiction of president.
PRESIDENT, *n.* one at the head of a state or
PRESIDIAL, *a.* having a garrison. [society.
PRESS-GANG, *n.* crew that impresses men as sea-
PRESSING, *a.* urgent. [men.
PRESSMAN, *n.* man who impresses the sheets in
PRESSURE, *n.* weight; urgency. [printing.
PRESTIGE, (teezh) *n.* influence from past success.
PRESTO, *ex.* quick and lively; quick. [posed.
PRESUMABLE, *a.* that may be presumed or sup-
PRESUMPTION, *n.* thing presumed; blind confi-
PRESUMPTIVE, *a.* supposed or inferred. [dence.
PRESUMPTUOUS, *a.* rashly bold; unduly confi-
dent. [pretext.
PRETENCE, *n.* simulated claim or assumption;
PRETENTIOUS, *a.* making great pretensions or
PRETERIT, *a.* past, or perfectly past. [claims.
PRETERITION, *n.* act of going past.
PRETERMISSION, *n.* act of omitting.
PRETERNATURAL, *a.* beyond what is natural.
PRETEXT, *n.* pretence; excuse.
PRETORIUM, *n.* general's tent.
PREVALENCE, *n.* predominance. [quibble.
PREVARICATE, *v.* avoid giving a direct answer;
PREVENIENT, *a.* going before; preventive.
PREVENTION, *n.* hinderance. [prevents.
PREVENTIVE, *a.* tending to hinder; *n.* that which
PREVIOUS, *a.* going before in time; prior.
PREVISION, *n.* foresight.
PRICKLY, *a.* full of prickles or sharp points.
PRIEST, *n.* one intervening between man and God.
PRIESTCRAFT, *n.* priestly policy to gain wealth
PRIESTHOOD, *n.* the office of a priest. [or power.
PRIESTLY, *a.* becoming a priest; sacerdotal.
PRIG, *n.* conceited fellow.
PRIM, *a.* formal: precise;—*v.* deck with nicety.
PRIMACY, *n.* office or dignity of an archbishop.
PRIMA DONNA, *n.* chief female singer at operas.
PRIMA FACIE, L. at first sight.
PRIMARY, *a.* original; first in time, meaning, or
PRIMATIAL, *a.* of a primate or archbishop. [rank.
PRIMER, *n.* small first book for children.
PRIMEVAL, *a.* belonging to the earliest age.
PRIMING, *n.* gunpowder to ignite a charge.
PRIMITIVE, *a.* first; original;—*n.* primitive word.
PRIMOGENITURE, *n.* seniority by birth; inherit-
PRIMORDIAL, *a.* original. [ance by eldest son.
PRIMUM MOBILE, L. first cause of motion.
PRIMUS INTER PARES, L. first among his equals.
PRINCIPAL, *a.* *n.* chief; capital.
PRINCIPALITY, *n.* prince's domain; sovereignty.
PRINCIPIA, *n. pl.* first principles or fundamental truths. [tery or convent.
PRIOR, PRIORESS, *n.* superior of priory—monas-
PRIORITY, *n.* being prior or first in time, rank, &c.
PRISM, *n.* solid, whose bases are similar, equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are
PRISMATIC, *a.* formed by prisms. [parallelograms.
PRISTINE, *a.* ancient; original.
PRITHEE, *ad.* I pray thee.
PRIVACY, *n.* retirement; secrecy.
PRIVAT-DOCENT, *n.* not a full professor, but a recognized public teacher in German Universities. [to take prizes.
PRIVATEER, *n.* private ship of war commissioned
PRIVATIVE, *a.* causing privation or loss;—*n.* nega-
PRIVILEGE, *n.* peculiar advantage. [tive prefix.
PRIVITY, *n.* privacy; joint knowledge.
PRIVY, *a.* privately knowing and consenting;—*n.*
PRO AND CON, for and against. [necessary house.
PROBABILISM, *n.* that one may act on an opinion supported by authority, although not approved
PROBABLE, *a.* likely. [by one's self.
PROBATE, *n.* proof of a will.
PROBATIONARY, *a.* serving for probation or trial.
PROBATIONER, *n.* one upon trial; novice.
PROBATIVE, *a.* serving for proof. [roughly.
PROBE, *n.* surgeon's instrument;—*v.* search tho-
PROBITY, *n.* uniform uprightness; integrity
PROBLEM, *n.* question to be solved.
PROBLEMATICAL, *a.* questionable.
PRO BONO PUBLICO, L. for the public good.
PROBOSCIS, (bos') *n.* snout or trunk of elephant.
PROCEDURE, *n.* act or manner of proceeding;
PROCEEDS, *n. pl.* issue; rents. [progress.
PROCESS, *n.* proceeding; method. [of persons.
PROCESSIONAL, *a.* fitted for a procession or train
PROCES VERBAL, (sâ) *n.* Fr. statement of facts.
PROCLAMATION, *n.* publication by authority.
PROCLIVITY, *n.* habitual or natural inclination.
PROCONSUL, *n.* one doing duties of a consul, al-
PROCRASTINATE, *v.* put off. [though no longer one.
PROCREATE, *v.* generate.
PROCRUSTEAN, (us') *a.* producing uniformity by force or mutilation. [procurator.
PROCTOR, *n.* attorney; manager of university;

PRODIGAL, *a.* lavish; wasteful;—*n.* spendthrift.
PRODIGALITY, *n.* wasteful expenditure.
PRODIGIOUS, *a.* very great; astonishing.
PRODIGY, *n.* any surprising thing; wonder.
PRODUCE, (prod') *n.* that which is produced or yielded; gain. [e.g., grain, groceries, dyes, &c.
PRODUCE-BROKER, *n.* dealer in foreign produce.
PRODUCT, *n.* thing produced; effect; result; sum.
PRODUCTIVE, *a.* fertile; efficient.
PROEMIAL, *a.* introductory. [*v.* put to wrong use.
PROFANE, *a.* irreverent to God and sacred things;
PROFANITY, *n.* impiety; irreverence of sacred
PROFESSEDLY, *ad.* by avowal. [things.
PROFESSION, *n.* open declaration; vocation.
PROFESSIONAL, *a.* belonging to a profession or vocation. [versity teacher.
PROFESSOR, *n.* one who declares his faith; uni-
PROFFER, *v.* propose for acceptance;—*n.* offer;
PROFICIENCY, *n.* progress made. [attempt.
PROFILE, *n.* outline; side face.
PROFITABLE, *a.* yielding profit or advantage.
PROFLIGATE, *a.* lost to virtue;—*n.* abandoned
PRO FORMA, L. for form's sake. [wretch.
PROFOUND, *a.* deep; learned;—*n.* sea or ocean.
PROFUNDITY, *n.* depth of place, or of knowledge.
PROFUSE, *a.* liberal to excess; exuberant.
PROG, *n.* mean or inferior food. [spring; race.
PROGENITOR, *n.* ancestor. PROGENY, *n.* off-
PROGNATHOUS, (a') *a.* with projecting lower jaw.
PROGNOSIS, (nō') *n.* foretelling course of disease by its symptoms.
PROGNOSTIC, *a.* foreboding;—*n.* sign; token.
PROGNOSTICATE, *v.* foreshow.
PROGRAMME, *n.* previous sketch of proceedings.
PROGRESSIVE, *a.* going onward; advancing.
PRO HAC VICE, (vi-sā) L. for this turn. [bidding.
PROHIBITIVE, *a.* implying prohibition or for-
PROJECT, (ject') *v.* jut out; plan; (proj') *n.* plan.
PROJECTILE, *a.* impelling forward; *n.* body projec-
PROLEGOMENA, *n. pl.* introductory matter. [ted.
PROLEPTIC, *a.* anticipatory.
PROLETAIRE, *n.* one of the proletaire—common
PROLIFIC, *a.* fruitful. [people.
PROLIXITY, *n.* great length; tediousness.
PROLOGUE, *n.* introduction to a play. [walking.
PROMENADE, *n.* walk for pleasure; place for
PROMETHEAN, (the') *a.* with life-giving qualities.
PROMINENCE, *n.* being prominent or conspicuous.
PROMISCUOUS, *a.* mixed; indiscriminate.
PROMISSORY, (prom') *a.* containing a promise.
PROMONTORY, *n.* headland.
PROMOTIVE, *a.* tending to advance or aid.
PROMUSCIS, *n.* sucking organ of insects.
PROMPTER, *n.* one who reminds a speaker.
PROMPTITUDE, *n.* readiness; alacrity.
PROMULGATE, *v.* made known by open declara-
PRONE, *a.* bending downward; inclined. [tion.
PRONENESS, *n.* inclination.
PRONOMINAL, *a.* belonging to a pronoun.
PRONONC-E', (nong'-sā) *n.* strongly marked.
PRONUNCIAMENTO, *n.* proclamation.
PRONUNCIATION, *n.* act or mode of pronouncing.
PROPAGANDA, *n.* society for spreading principles.
PROPAGATE, *v.* generate; increase; promote.
PROPEL, *v.* drive forward.
PROPELLER, *n.* screw-wheel for steamboat.
PROPENSITY, *n.* inclination; bent of mind.
PROPERTY, *n.* inherent quality; ownership; estate.
PROPHECY, *n.* prediction. PROPHESY, *v.* predict.
PROPHET, *n.* one speaking for God; foreteller.
PROPHYLACTIC, *a.* preventing disease. [tion.
PROPINQUITY, *n.* nearness in time, place, or rela-
PROPITIATORY, *a.* adapted to atone or propitiate.
PROPITIOUS, *a.* highly favourable to success.
PROPOLIS, (prō') *n.* coarse bees' wax.
PROPORTION, *n.* comparative relation; equal share;—*v.* adjust parts to each other.
PROPORTIONABLE, *a.* that may be proportioned.
PROPORTIONATE, *a.* having proportion.
PROPORTIONALLY, *ad.* in due proportion.
PROPOSAL, *n.* offer; scheme. [owner.
PROPRIETARY, *n.* owner;—*a.* belonging to an
PROPRIETOR, *n.* possessor in his own right; owner.
PROPRIETY, *n.* fitness; justness; decorum.
PROPULSION, *n.* act of driving forward.
PRO RATA, L. in proportion.
PRORATE, *v.* assess *pro rata*.
PRO RE NATA, L. for a special emergency.
PROROGATION, *n.* continuance, as of Parliament.
PROROGUE, *v.* continue from session to session.
PROSAIC, *a.* of or like prose; commonplace.
PROSCENIUM, (sē') *n.* front part of the stage.
PROSCRIBE, *v.* doom to death; interdict.
PROSECUTOR, *n.* one who prosecutes or pursues, as a claim. [lytes.
PROSELYTISM, *n.* zeal to make converts or prose-
PROSODY, *n.* part of grammar which treats of accent and versification. [*v.* search; examine for.
PROSPECT, (pros') *n.* view; reason to hope; (pect')
PROSPECTIVE, *a.* looking forward; in the future.
PROSPECTUS, *n.* plan of work proposed.
PROSTITUTE, *v.* debase;—*n.* lewd female.
PROSTRATE, *a.* lying at length;—*v.* throw down;
PROSTYLE, *n.* range of columns in front. [fall flat
PROSY, *a.* dull. [acter.
PROTAGONIST, (ag') *n.* chief actor; leading char-
PRO TANTO, L. for so much.
PROTEAN, *a.* changing shape.
PROTECTION, *n.* shelter; supporting home products by bounties or by taxing same products
PROTECTIVE, *a.* defensive. [when imported.
PROTECTIONIST, *n.* one opposed to free trade.
PROTEGE, (prō-tā-zhā') one protected or patron-
PROTEIN, *n.* essential principle of food. [ized.
PRO TEMPORE, L. (pro tem.) for the time.
PROTEST, (prō') *n.* formal declaration against.
PROTESTANT, *n.* one who protests against popery.
PROTESTATION, *n.* solemn declaration.
PROTEUS, *n.* marine god of easily changing shape.
PROTHONOTARY, (thon') *n.* clerk of a court.
PROTOCOL, *n.* registry or record.
PROTOMARTYR, *n.* first martyr, Stephen.
PROTOPHYTE, *n.* first principle of vegetable life.
PROTOPLASM, *n.* first form of organic life.
PROTOTYPE, *n.* original model.
PROTOZOAN, *n.* first form of animal life.
PROTRACT, *v.* lengthen in time.
PROTRUSION, *n.* protruding or thrusting out.
PROTUBERANCE, *n.* prominence; swelling.
PROVENDER, *n.* dry food for cattle and horses.
PROVERBIAL, *a.* as a proverb or wise saying.
PROVIDENCE, *n.* foresight; God's care for his
PROVIDENT, *a.* preparing beforehand. [creatures.
PROVIDENTIAL *a.* effected by providence.

PROVINCE, *n.* conquered country, or one governed by delegate. [of a province; unpolished.
PROVINCIAL, *n.* inhabitant of a province;—*a.*
PROVINCIALISM, *n.* expression not used in capi-
PROVISIONAL, *a.* prepared for the occasion. [tal.
PROVISO, *n.* conditional stipulation.
PROVOCATIVE, (voc') *a.* that provokes or excites.
PROVOST, *n.* chief officer or magistrate.
PROW, *n.* forepart of a ship.
PROWESS, *n.* bravery; valour.
PROX, *n.* list of candidates at elections.
PROXIMATE, *a.* having intimate relation.
PROXIMITY, *n.* nearness. PROXIMO, *n.* next or
PROXY, *n.* substitute. [coming month.
PRUDE, *n.* woman of affected modesty or prudery.
PRUDENTIAL, *a.* proceeding from prudence.
PRUDENCE, *n.* practical wisdom, caution. [plum.
PRUDISH, *a.* affectedly coy. PRUNE, *n.* dried
PRUNELLO, *n.* woollen stuff for ladies' shoes.
PRURIENCE, *n.* itching desire.
PSALMIST, *n.* writer of psalms or sacred songs.
PSALMODY, *n.* art or practice of singing sacred
PSALTER, *n.* psalm book. [songs.
PSALTERY, *n.* musical instrument.
PSEUDO, as prefix, *false; counterfeit.*
PSEUDONYM, *n.* false name.
PSHAW, *ex.* expressing contempt.
PSYCHE, *n.* mistress of Cupid; the soul.
PSYCHIC, PSYCHICAL, *a.* relating to the soul.
PSYCHOLOGY, *n.* science of mind.
PTYALISM, (tī') *n.* salivation.
PUBERTY, *n.* ripe age in the sexes.
PUBLICAN, *n.* innkeeper; collector of toll.
PUBLICATION, *n.* making public; thing published.
PUBLICIST, *n.* writer on law of nations.
PUBLICITY, *n.* state of being public.
PUCK, *n.* mischievous hobgoblin or demon.
PUCKER, *n. v.* plait; fold.
PUDDLE, *v.* soften iron by roasting it.
PUDENDA, *n.* the private parts.
PUERILITY, *n.* childishness; boyishness.
PUERPERAL, *a.* pertaining to childbirth.
PUGH, (poo) *ex.* expressing contempt.
PUGILISTIC, *a.* pertaining to pugilism or boxing.
PUGNACIOUS, *a.* with pugnacity or disposition to
PUISNE, (pū'ne) *a.* younger; inferior. [fight.
PUISSANT, *a.* powerful. PUKE, *v. n.* vomit.
PULE, *v.* whine like a child.
PULICENE, PULICOUS, *a.* full of fleas.
PULLEY, *n.* small wheel in a block, with a groove for a running cord. [kerchief.
PULLICATE, *n.* coloured, chequered, silk hand-
PULLMAN-CAR, *n.* one fitted up on railroad for
PULMONARY, *a.* affecting the lungs. [sleeping in.
PULPY, *a.* soft; like pulp—soft part of fruit.
PULSATE, *v.* throb, as an artery.
PULSE, *n.* beating of arteries; peas, beans, &c.
PULTACEOUS, *n.* like pulp.
PULVERABLE, *a.* that may be reduced to powder.
PULVERIZE, *v.* reduce to powder. [powder.
PULVERULENT, *a.* consisting of or like fine
PUMICE, *n.* porous substance ejected from vol-
PUMPKIN, *n.* plant and its fruit. [canoes.
PUN, *n.* word or expression with two meanings.
PUNCH, *n.* tool to make holes; liquor; buffoon; blow;
PUNCHEON, *n.* tool; 84 gallons. [*v.* thrust; bore.
PUNCHINELLO, PUNCH, *n.* buffoon.
PUNCTILIO, *n.* nice point; puncto. [nice.
PUNCTILIOUS, *a.* exact in ceremony or bargain;
PUNCTUALITY, *n.* scrupulous exactness in time.
PUNCTUATE, *v.* mark with written points.
PUNCTURE, *n.* small point or hole;—*v.* prick.
PUNDIT, *n.* Brahmin versed in Sanscrit learning.
PUNGENCY, *n.* sharpness. PUNIC, *a.* of Carthage;
PUNICA FIDES, L. want of good faith. [faithless.
PUNITIVE, *a.* inflicting punishment. [boat.
PUNSTER, *n.* one who puns. PUNT, *n.* flat-bottomed
PUNY, *a.* little and weak. PUPA, *n.* chrysalis.
PUPILAGE, *n.* being under guardians.
PUPPET, *n.* small doll.
PUPPYISM, *n.* cringing meanness; coxcombry.
PURANA, (ra') *n.* sacred book of the Hindoos.
PURBLIND, *a.* near or dim-sighted.
PURGATIVE, *a.* cleansing;—*n.* opening medicine.
PURGATORY, *n.* place where souls are purified
PURIFORM, *a.* resembling pus. [by punishment.
PURIST, *n.* one nice in the choice of words.
PURITANIC, *a.* excessively rigid.
PURITANISM, *n.* notions or practice of Puritans—
PURLIEU, *n.* border. [early English dissenters.
PURLOIN, *v.* steal. PURPORT, *n.* what is meant;
PURSER, *n.* paymaster of a ship. [tendency.
PURSUANCE, *n.* following; consequence.
PURSUIVANT, (pur'swe-vant) *n.* state messenger.
PURSY, *a.* fat and short-breathed.
PURTENANCE, *n.* the pluck of an animal.
PURULENT, *a.* matterry; like pus or matter.
PURVEYOR, *n.* one that provides or purveys.
PURVIEW, *n.* body of statute; scope.
PUS, *n.* matter of an ulcer.
PUSEYISM, *n.* ultra-high Anglicanism.
PUSILLANIMITY, *n.* weakness of mind; cowardice.
PUSTULATE, *v.* form into pustules or small pimples.
PUTATIVE, *a.* supposed. PUTID, *a.* base; mean.
PUTREFACTION, *n.* putrefying or getting rotten.
PUTRESCENCE, *n.* state of rotting or decomposi-
PUTRIDITY, *n.* being putrid or rotten. [tion.
PUTTY, *n.* paste of whiting and linseed oil.
PUZZLE, *n.* perplexity; ingenious toy.
PYGMEAN, (mē') *a.* dwarfish. [circular base.
PYRAMID, *n.* solid, tapering to a point from non-
PYRAMIDICAL, *a.* having the form of a pyramid.
PYRE, *n.* funeral pile. PYRETICS, *n.* remedies for
PYRETOLOGY, *n.* science of fevers. [fever.
PYRIFORM, *a.* having the form of a pear.
PYRITES, (ri'tes) *n.* firestone; metallic sulphuret.
PYROLATRY, *n.* fire-worship.
PYROLIGNEOUS, *a.* produced by the distillation
PYROLOGY, *n.* science of heat. [of wood.
PYROMANCY, *n.* divination by fire. [of heat.
PYROMETER, *n.* instrument to measure degrees
PYROTECHNICS, *n.* art of making fireworks, as
PYRRHONISM, *n.* universal scepticism. [rockets.
PYTHIAN, *a.* pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, and also to certain games. [witch.
PYTHONESS, *n.* priestess of Apollo at Delphi;
PYX, PIX, *n.* among *Roman Catholics*, the box in which the host is kept; box at British mint for sample coins which are annually tested for weight and fineness. Q

QUACK, *n.* cry like a duck; boast;—*n.* pretender.
QUACKERY, *n.* pretensions to skill.
QUADRAGESIMA, *n.* Lent, because it is for 40
QUADRANGLE, *n.* figure of four angles. [days.

QUADRANT, *n.* ¼; instrument to take altitudes; 90°.
QUADRAT, *n.* blank type for spaces.
QUADRATE, *a.* square; suitable; divisible by 4.
QUADRATIC, *a.* equation in which x^2 is found.
QUADRATURE, *n.* square; squaring.
QUADRENNIAL, *a.* happening once in four years.
QUADRILLE, *n.* set dance; game at cards.
QUADRISYLLABLE, *n.* word of four syllables.
QUADRIVIUM, *n.* arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music. [woman.
QUADROON, *n.* child of white man and mulatto
QUADRUMANOUS, *a.* having four hands.
QUADRUPED, *n.* animal having four feet.
QUADRUPLE, *a.* fourfold.
QUADRUPLICATION, *n.* making fourfold.
QUAESTOR, *n.* Roman magistrate, treasurer, &c.
QUAGMIRE, *n.* bog that shakes under the feet.
QUAIL, *n.* bird of grouse kind;—*v.* curdle; sink.
QUAINT, *a.* scrupulously nice; affectedly odd.
QUAIR, *n.* book.
QUAKER, *n.* one of the Society of Friends.
QUALIFICATION, *n.* legal requisite; endowment; abatement; modification. [perties.
QUALITATIVE, *a.* according to nature and pro-
QUALITY, *n.* attribute; rank. QUALM, *n.* nausea;
QUANDARY, (quan' or da') *n.* perplexity. [scruple.
QUANTITATIVE, *a.* fixing quantities.
QUANTUM, *n.* quantity; amount.
QUANTUM SUFFICIT, L. as much as suffices.
QUARANTINE, *n.* no intercourse with shore. [tious.
QUARRELSOME, *a.* inclined to brawls; conten-
QUARRY, *n.* place whence stones are dug; paving
QUART, *n.* ¼ gallon. [brick; game pursued by hawk.
QUARTAN, *n.* ague occurring every fourth day.
QUARTERAGE, *n.* quarterly allowance.
QUARTERDECK, *n.* upper deck between main and mizzenmast. [lished quarterly.
QUARTERLY, *a.* three-monthly;—*n.* work pub-
QUARTERMASTER, *n.* officer who regulates the lodgings and provisions of an army. [Quartet.
QUARTETTE, *n.* music in four parts; also written
QUARTO, *n.* 4to; four leaves from a sheet.
QUARTZ, *n.* oxide of silicon; rock-crystal.
QUASI, *ad.* as it were.
QUATERNION, *n.* body of four; mathematical method discovered by Sir W. R. Hamilton.
QUATRAIN, *n.* four lines rhyming alternately.
QUAVER, *v.* shake the voice;—*n.* music note.
QUAYAGE, (kē') *n.* money paid for the use of a
QUEAN, *n.* worthless woman. [quay or wharf.
QUELQUE CHOSE (kelk shos) Fr. something; a
QUERULOUS, habitually complaining. [trifle.
QUERY, *v.n.* question. QUEST, *n.* seeking; search.
QUESTIONABLE, *a.* doubtful. QUEUE, (ku) *n.* tail.
QUIBBLE, *n.* evasion of truth; cavil; pun;—*v.*
QUICKEN, *v.* make alive; hasten. [evade; trifle.
QUICKLIME, *n.* lime unslaked.
QUICK-SAND, *n.* sand sinking under the feet.
QUICKSET, *n.* living plant; hawthorn planted for
QUICKSILVER, *n.* mercury; fluid metal. [a hedge.
QUIDDITY, *n.* trifling nicety.
QUIDDLE, *v.* waste time in trifling.
QUIDNUNC, *n.* one curious to know everything.
QUID PRO QUO, L. value for something given.
QUIESCENCE, *n.* rest; silence.
QUIETISM, *n.* peace; apathy.
QUIETUS, (ē') *n.* final discharge; repose; death.
QUINARY, *a.* consisting of five. [in the middle.
QUINCUNX, *n.* five objects, as a square with one
QUININE, *n.* alkaloid obtained from cinchona.
QUINQUAGESIMA, *n.* Shrove Sunday—about 50th
QUINQUENNIAL, *a.* five-yearly. [day before Easter.
QUINSY, *n.* inflammation of tonsils or throat.
QUINTAL, *n.* 100 lbs; 100 kilogrammes, 220 lbs.
QUINTESSENCE, *n.* the fifth or highest essence.
QUINTETTE, *n.* composition for five voices or instruments. [1-16th of negro blood.
QUINTROON, child of white man by woman with
QUINTUPLE, *a.* fivefold. QUIP, *n. v.* taunt.
QUIRE, *n.* 24 sheets of paper; choir.
QUIRK, *n.* artful evasion; retort.
QUITCLAIM, *n.* release by deed;—*v.* release a claim without covenants of warranty.
QUITRENT, *n.* rent by which tenant is discharged.
QUITTANCE, *n.* discharge from debt; repayment.
QUIVER, *n.* case for arrows;—*v.* shake; tremble.
QUI VIVE, Fr. who goes there? on the watch.
QUIXOTIC, (ot') *a.* romantic. [tions.
QUIXOTISM, (quix') *n.* romantic and absurd no-
QUIZ, *v.* puzzle; mock; look at through a glass.
QUOAD SACRA, L. as far as concerns sacred
QUOIN, *n.* corner; wedge. [things.
QUOIT, *n.* flat ring for pitching.
QUONDAM, *a.* former.
QUORUM, *n.* bench of justices; number for doing
QUOTA, *n.* share; proportion. [business.
QUOTABLE, *a.* that may be quoted or cited.
QUOTIDIAN, *a.* occurring daily;—*n.* fever recurring daily. [one number by another.
QUOTIENT, *n.* number resulting from division of

R

RABBINICAL, *a.* of Rabbins or Jewish doctors.
RABELAISIAN, *a.* extravagantly grotesque. [bia.
RABID, *a.* mad. RABIES, *n.* madness or hydropho-
RACCOON, *n.* carnivorous beast, like badger.
RACEME, *n.* cluster of flowers or fruit arranged
RACIAL, *a.* of race or lineage. [along a stem.
RACINESS, *n.* being racy or sharp flavoured.
RACKET, *n.* clattering noise; tennis.
RACK-RENT, *n.* rent raised to the utmost.
RADIAL, *a.* pertaining to the fore-arm.
RADIANCE, *n.* sparkling brightness.
RADIATOR, *n.* body radiating or emitting rays.
RADICAL, *a.* original; implanted by nature; democratic;—*n.* root of a word; democrat.
RADICLE, *n.* part of a seed which becomes a root.
RADIUM, *n.* a new metal producing light and heat without waste or loss of energy.
RAFF, *n.* sweepings; rabble.
RAFFLE, *v. n.* cast, or casting, lots for a prize.
RAFTERS, *n. pl.* roof-timbers of a building.
RAGAMUFFIN, *n.* mean fellow.
RAGHUVANSA, *n.* famous Sanskrit poem.
RAGOUT, (goo') *n.* highly seasoned dish.
RAID, *n.* military incursion for plunder.
RAILLERY, *n.* banter; jesting language.
RAIMENT, *n.* clothing; garments. [sun's rays.
RAINBOW, *n.* many-coloured arch formed by the
RAISIN, *n.* dried grape. RAISONNE', (zon'-ne') Fr.
RAJAH, *n.* Indian prince. [properly arranged.
RAKE, *n.* tool; libertine;—*v.* sweep with cannon.
RAKEE, *n.* Eastern brandy. [with slight satire.
RALLY, *n.* collecting disordered troops;—*v.* treat

RAMBLING, *a.* wandering.
RAMIFICATION, *n.* branching; subdivision.
RAMOUS, *a.* full of branches.
RAMPAGE, *n.* passion or excitement; violent
RAMPANT, *a.* rearing; rank. [conduct.
RAMPART, *n.* wall round a place for defence.
RANCHE, *n.* large range for cattle; farm.
RANCID, *a.* of rank smell; musty; sour.
RANCOROUS, *a.* with rancour or malignity: very
RANDOM, *n.* want of direction. [spiteful.
RANKLE, *v.* become inflamed or violent.
RANKNESS, *n.* strong scent.
RANSACK, *v.* search narrowly; pillage.
RANSOM, *n.* price paid to redeem from an enemy.
RANTER, *n.* boisterous declaimer.
RANZ-DES-VACHES, (da-vash) *n.* (rows of cows) simple Swiss melodies.
RAPACIOUS, *a.* inclined to plunder; greedy.
RAPE, *n.* seizing by violence; carnal knowledge
RAPHAELISM, *n.* idealism in art. [by force; plant.
RAPIDS, *n. pl.* part where river bed falls rapidly.
RAPIER, *n.* small sword. RAPINE, *n.* plundering
RAPLOCH, *n.* coarse woollen cloth. [by violence.
RAPPAREE, *n.* wild Irish plunderer.
RAPPEL, *n.* drum-beat to call soldiers to duty.
RAPT, *a.* transported in ecstasy.
RAPTUROUS, *a.* causing rapture—great joy.
RARA-AVIS, *n.* rare bird; uncommon person.
RAREFACTION, *n.* expansion of bodies.
RAREFY, *v.* make or become thin.
RARITY, *n.* uncommonness; thinness. [mean.
RASCALITY, *n.* villany. RASCALLY, *a.* worthless;
RASE, *v.* scratch out. RASHER, *n.* thin slice.
RASKOLNIK, *n.* dissenter in Russia.
RASP, *n.* rough file; grater.
RATABLE, *a.* liable to be taxed or rated.
RATAN, (tan') *n.* small cane. [stop it in winding up.
RATCHET, *n.* tooth at bottom of watch fusee to
RATE, *v.* scold; fix standard;—*n.* standard.
RATIFICATION, *n.* sanctioning or ratifying.
RATIO, *n.* proportion; rate. RATIOCINATION, *n.*
RATION, *n.* provisions for a day. [reasoning.
RATIONAL, *a.* with, or agreeable to, reason. [causes.
RATIONALE, (nă'le) *n.* account of reasons or
RATIONALIST, *n.* one guided solely by reason.
RATIONALITY, *n.* being reasonable; power of
RATLINE, *n.* rope ladders in a ship. [reasoning.
RATOON, *n.* sprout from root of sugar-cane.
RATSBANE, *n.* poison for rats.
RATTEEN, *n.* thick tweeled woollen stuff.
RATTEN, *v.* coerce workmen by injuring tools, &c.
RATTING, *n.* deserting a party; working below
RATTLES, *n. pl.* croup. [current prices.
RAUCITY, *n.* hoarseness. RAVAGE, *n. v.* waste;
RAVEL, *v.* entangle; disentangle. [plunder.
RAVELIN, (rav') *n.* detached work in fortification.
RAVEN, *v.* devour greedily;—*n.* bird of prey; ra-
RAVENOUS, *a.* voracious. [pine; ravin.
RAVINE, (vēn') *n.* long hollow between hills.
RAVISH, *v.* transport with delight; know carnally
RAWHEAD, *n.* spectre. [by force.
RAYAH, *n.* Turkish subject, not Mohammedan.
RAZE, *v.* lay level from the foundation.
RAZOR, *n.* instrument for shaving.
RE, as prefix, *back, again, counter.*
REACT, *v.* return an impulse.
REACTION, *n.* action in a contrary direction. [read.
REAGENT, *n.* chemical test. READABLE, *a.* fit to
REAL, *a.* having positive existence; not imaginary.
REALISM, *n.* that things, not words, are the object of dialectics, opposed to *nominalism* and
REALITY, *n.* certainty. [to *idealism* in art.
REALIZE, *v.* bring into being; understand by ex-
REALM, *n.* royal jurisdiction. [perience.
REALTY, *n.* that which relates to real property.
REAM, *n.* 20 quires, or 480 sheets of paper.
REARGUARD, *n.* body in the rear; rearward.
REASON, *n.* faculty of judging; motive;—*v.* argue.
REASONABLE, *a.* governed by reason; just.
REASONING, *n.* using faculty of reason.
REASSERT, *v.* affirm again.
REASSURE, *v.* restore courage to.
REBATEMENT, *n.* abatement; deduction.
REBELLION, *n.* unlawful opposition to government.
REBUFF, *n.* sudden check;—*v.* repel.
REBUKE, *v.* chide;—*n.* reproof.
REBUS, *n.* riddle made by pictures.
REBUT, *v.* repel. [sur-rejoinder.
REBUTTER, *n.* defendant's answer to plaintiff's
RECALCITRANT, *a.* not submissive; refractory.
RECANTATION, *n.* recanting or retracting an opi-
RECAPITULATE, *v.* repeat in summary way. [nion.
RECAPTION, *n.* reprisal.
RECEDE, *v.* draw back; desist. [has been received.
RECEIPT, *n.* reception; writing that something
RECENCY, *n.* newness; freshness.
RECENSION, *n.* critical revision.
RECEPTACLE, *n.* place to receive things in.
RECESS, *n.* withdrawing; privacy; retreat.
RECESSION, *n.* ceding back.
RECHEAT, *n.* recall to dogs in hunting.
RECHERCHE, (shăr-shā) *a.* sought out with care;
RECIPE, (res'e-pe) *n.* medical prescription. [nice.
RECIPIENT, *n.* one who receives.
RECIPROCAL, *a.* mutual; acting in return.
RECIPROCATE, *v.* act by turns; interchange.
RECIPROCITY, *n.* mutual advantage.
RECITAL, *n.* repetition of words of another, or of
RECITATION, *n.* rehearsal; repetition. [writing.
RECITATIVE, *n.* kind of chant;—*a.* reciting. [less.
RECKLESS, *a.* careless of consequences; heed-
RECLAIM, *v.* recall; reform; restore to use, as land.
RECLAIMANT, *n.* one who reclaims or appeals.
RECLUSE, (clūs) *a. n.* living, or one living, in re-
RECLUSIVE, *a.* affording retirement. [tirement.
RECOGNITION, *n.* acknowledgment; avowal. [tion.
RECOGNIZANCE, (kog') *n.* bond of record; obliga-
RECOGNIZE, *v.* know again; acknowledge. [ward.
RECOIL, *v.* move or fall back; *n.* movement back-
RECOLLECTION, *n.* recalling; remembrance.
RECOMMENDATORY, *a.* that recommends, praises,
RECOMPENSE, *n.* reward;—*v.* repay. [or advises.
RECONCILE, *v.* conciliate anew; make consistent.
RECONCILIATION, *n.* renewal of friendship.
RECONDITE, (rek') *a.* secret; abstruse; profound.
RECONNAISSANCE, *n.* examination of a country,
RECONNOITRE, *v.* survey. [usually in war.
RECORD, (rec' or cord') *n. v.* register; authentic
RECORDER, *n.* town-clerk in England. [memorial.
RECOUNT, *v.* relate in detail.
RECOUP, *v.* indemnify one's self for loss.
RECOURSE, *n.* application, as for help.
RECOVER, *v.* regain what was lost; regain health.
RECOVERY, *n.* restoration.

RECREANT, (rek') *a.* apostate;—*n.* coward.
RECREATION, *n.* amusement; relief from toil.
RECREATIVE, *a.* tending to refresh after labour.
RECREMENT, *n.* refuse; dross; spume.
RECRIMINATION, *n.* accusation retorted.
RECRUDESCENT, *a.* growing painful again.
RECRUIT, *v.* gain new supplies; supply deficiency, as of troops;—*n.* new soldier.
RECTANGLE, *n.* right-angled parallelogram.
RECTIFY, *v.* correct; refine by distillation.
RECTILINEAR, (lin'e-ar) *a.* consisting of right lines.
RECTITUDE, *n.* uprightness.
RECTOR, *n.* minister of parish; ruler; governor.
RECTORY, *n.* rector's house;—*a.* spiritual living.
RECTUM, *n.* third of the large intestines.
RECUMBENT, *a.* reclining.
RECUPERATIVE, *a.* pertaining to or tending to
RECUR, *v.* resort; return to the mind. [recovery.
RECURRENCE, *n.* return; resort.
RECUSANT, (cuz')*n.* one refusing to acknowledge royal supremacy in religion; non-conformist.
REDACTEUR, *n.* editor. REDAN, (dan') *n.* kind of
REDDEN, *v.* make or grow red; blush. [rampart.
REDEEMER, *n.* one who ransoms; the Saviour.
REDEMPTION, *n.* redeeming: repurchase; ransom.
REDEMPTORISTS, *n.* religious order for educating youth, founded 1732.
REDINTEGRATE, *v.* renew. [were so marked.
RED-LETTER, *a.* auspicious, because saints' days
REDOLENT, *a.* giving a sweet scent.
REDOUBT, REDOUT, *n.* outwork in fortifications.
REDOUBTABLE, *a.* formidable.
REDOUND, *v.* conduce.
REDRESS, *v.* set right; relieve;—*n.* remedy for
RED-SHORT, *a.* brittle when red-hot. [wrong.
RED-TAPE, *a.* marked by official routine.
REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM, L. indirect proof, by showing contrary absurd.
REDUCTION, *n.* lowering; subduing.
REDUNDANT, *a.* more than is useful; superfluous.
REDUPLICATE, *v.* double.
REEF, *v.* draw in and fold up sails;—*n.* fold of sail; ledge of rocks near surface of water.
REEK, *n.* steam; vapour;—*v.* send forth steam
RE-ELIGIBLE, *a.* that may be re-elected.
RE-ENACTMENT, *n.* renewal of a law.
RE-ENFORCE, *v.* strengthen with new forces.
REEVE, *v.* pass rope through or round;—*n.* steward.
RE-EXPORT, *v.* export what has been imported.
REFECTION, *n.* refreshment; repast.
REFECTORY, *n.* place for refreshment.
REFER, *v.* send; allude; have recourse. [rible.
REFERABLE, (ref') *a.* that may be referred; refer-
REFEREE, *n.* one to whom something is referred.
REFERENCE, *n.* referring; allusion to.
REFINE, *v.* clear from impurities; affect niceties.
REFINEMENT, *n.* refining; polish of manners.
REFINERY, *n.* place for refining.
REFLECT, *v.* throw back; consider attentively.
REFLECTION, *n.* throwing back; attentive consideration; reproach.
REFLECTOR, *n.* that which reflects; polished
REFLEX, *a.* directed backward. [surface.
REFLORESCENCE, *n.* blossoming anew.
REFLUENCE, *n.* flowing back; ebb; reflux.
REFORMATION, *n.* correcting; amendment.
REFORMATORY, *n.* institution to reform young
REFRACT, *v.* break direct course of. [criminals.
REFRACTION, *n.* deviation from direct course.
REFRACTIVE, *a.* that has power to refract.
REFRACTORY, *a.* perverse; obstinate.
REFRAIN, *v.* abstain;—*n.* burden of a song; repeti-
REFRANGIBLE, *a.* that may be refracted. [tion.
REFRESHER, *n.* counsel's fee, to *refresh* his
REFRIGERATE, *v.* cool. [memory.
REFRIGERATOR, *n.* air-tight box for keeping things cool by means of ice.
REFUGE, *n.* shelter from danger; expedient.
REFUGEE, *n.* one who flees for safety to a foreign
REFULGENCE, *n.* flood of light. [power.
REFUND, *v.* pay back.
REFUSAL, *n.* denial; right of choice; option.
REFUSE, (fūz') *v.* reject; (ref') *n.* worthless remains.
REFUTATION, *n.* refuting or proving false.
REGAL, *a.* royal; kingly.
REGALE, *v.* refresh; entertain delightfully.
REGALIA, (gā') *n. pl.* ensigns of royalty, as crown,
REGALITY, *n.* royalty. [sceptre, &c.
REGATTA, (Ital.) *n.* boat race.
REGENCY, *n.* government by a regent.
REGENERATE, *v.* renew as to the affections;—*a.* born by grace; renewed. [*a.* ruling.
REGENT, *n.* one ruling in place of a king; ruler;
REGICIDE, *n.* killer or killing of a king.
REGIME, (zhēm') *n.* mode of living; government.
REGIMEN, (rej') *n.* rule of diet.
REGIMENT, *n.* body of troops under a colonel.
REGIMENTALS, *n. pl.* uniform of a regiment.
REGISTER, *n. v.* record; catalogue.
REGISTRAR, *n.* one who keeps public records.
REGISTRY, *n.* registering. REGIUS, *a.* appointed
REGISTRATION, *n.* act of registering. [by Crown.
REGNANT, *a.* reigning. [nodes.
REGRESSION, *n.* passing back, esp. of moon's
REGRET, *n. v.* sorrow at something untoward.
REGULAR, *a.* agreeable to rule; stated; orderly.
REGULARITY, *n.* certain order; method.
REGULATE, *v.* adjust by rule or method.
REGUR, *n.* cotton soil of India.
REGURGITATE, *v.* throw or pour back.
REHABILITATE, *v.* restore to former rank.
REHEARSAL, *n.* recital; preparatory repetition.
REHEARSE, *v.* narrate; recite before exhibition
REICHSRATH, (rat) *n.* Austrian parliament.
REICHSTAG, *n.* German parliament (at Berlin).
REIGLE, *n.* cut or channel for a guide.
REIGN, *n.* royal authority; prevalence;—*v.* rule.
REIMBURSEMENT, *n.* repayment.
REIN, *n.* strap of a bridle; restraint.
REINS, *n. pl.* the kidneys.
REINSURE, *v.* insure by other underwriters.
REIS, (rees) *n.* head; reis-effendi, Turkish chan-
REITERATE, *v.* repeat; do again. [cellor.
REJOINDER, *n.* reply to an answer.
REJUVENATE, *v.* render young again.
REJUVENESCENCE, *n.* being young again.
RELAPSE, *n. v.* falling, or fall back.
RELATIVE, *a.* having relation or connection;—*n.* one allied by blood; that which relates to something else. [ous or painful duties.
RELAXATION, *n.* slackening; relief from labori-
RELAY, *n.* horses at stations to relieve others.
RELEASE, *v.* set free;—*n.* liberation; quitclaim.
RELEGATION, *n.* exile.

RELENTLESS, *a.* unmoved by pity.
RELEVANCY, *n.* being relevant or to the point.
RELIABLE, *a.* to be relied or depended on.
RELIANCE, *n.* trust; dependence.
RELIC, *n.* remains; dead body.
RELICT, *n.* woman left; widow.
RELIEF, RELIEVE, *v. n.* aid; ease.
RELIEVO, (lēv') RELIEF, *n.* prominence of figures in sculpture or painting. [faith and worship.
RELIGION, *n.* dependence upon God; system of
RELIGIOUS, *a.* pious; pertaining to religion.
RELINQUISH, *v.* withdraw from; give up.
RELIQUARY, (rel') *n.* small chest, &c., for relics.
RELISH, *n.* pleasing taste; flavour.
RELOAN, *v.* lend a second time.
RELUCTANCE, *n.* unwillingness.
REMAINDER, *n.* anything left; remains.
REMAND, *v.* send or call back.
REMEDIABLE, *a.* capable of remedy or cure.
REMEDIAL, *a.* affording remedy.
REMEMBRANCER, *n.* person, or thing to remind.
REMIGES, (remi-jes) *n.* quill feathers of bird's
REMINISCENCE, *n.* recollection. [wings.
REMISE, *v.* or *n.* release; surrender.
REMISSABLE, *a.* that may be remitted.
REMISSION, *n.* pardon; diminution of intensity.
REMISSNESS, *n.* being remiss—slack, negligent.
REMIT, *v.* send money; forgive; relax.
REMITTAL, *n.* giving back. [sum transmitted.
REMITTANCE, *n.* remitting money in payment;
REMITTENT, *a.* temporarily ceasing.
REMNANT, *n.* what is left;—*a.* remaining.
REMONSTRANCE, *n.* expostulation; reproof.
REMONSTRATE, *v.* urge reasons against.
REMORSE, *n.* pain of conscience proceeding from
REMORSELESS, *a.* unpitying. [guilt.
REMOVAL, *n.* moving from a place.
REMUNERATIVE, *a.* affording remuneration or reward. [rature and art in 15th century.
RENAISSANCE, RENASCENCE, *n.* revival of lite-
RENAL, *a.* pertaining to the kidneys.
RENASCENT, *a.* growing again. [combat; clash.
RENCOUNTER, RENCONTRE, *n.* sudden or casual
RENDERING, *n.* returning; version. [meeting.
RENDEZVOUS, (ren'dā-voo) *n.* place of meeting
REND-ROCK, *n.* American for dynamite.
RENEGADE, *n.* apostate; deserter.
RENEWAL, *n.* renewing or making new.
RENNET, *n.* concreted milk found in stomach of
RENOUNCE, *v.* disown; cast off formally. [calf.
RENOVATE, *v.* renew. RENOWN, *n.* fame.
RENT, *n.* fissure; money paid for lease of property.
RENTABLE, *a.* that may be rented.
RENTAL, *n.* account of rent.
RENTIER, Fr. (ran-te-ā) *n.* one with fixed income from stocks, &c.; fund-holder.
RENT-ROLL, *n.* list of rents.
RENUNCIATION, *n.* act of renouncing.
REPARABLE, *a.* that may be repaired or restored.
REPARATION, *n.* restitution; amends; repair.
REPARTEE, (tē') *n.* smart reply. REPAST, *n.* meal;
REPEAL, *v.* make void;—*n.* abrogation. [food.
REPEATER, *n.* watch that strikes; interminate
REPELLENT, *a.* tending to repel. [decimal.
REPENT, REPENTANCE, *v. n.* sorrow for sins.
REPERCUSSION, *n.* driving back; rebound.
REPERTORY, (rep') *n.* book of records; magazine.
REPETITION, *n.* repeating—doing or saying again.
REPINE, *v.* fret one's self.
REPLENISH, *v.* fill again; supply.
REPLETE, *a.* full; completely filled.
REPLEVIN, (plev') *n.* writ to recover goods dis-
REPLEVY, *v.* set at liberty on security. [trained.
REPLICA, *n.* copy by the original artist.
REPLICATION, *n.* plaintiff's reply to defendant's
REPONE, *v.* replace; reply. [plea.
REPOSAL, *n.* reposing or resting; placing.
REPOSITORY, *n.* place where things are stored.
REPOUSSÉ', *a.* of ornamentation, like embossing.
REPREHEND, *v.* blame. [in silver, &c.
REPREHENSIBLE, *a.* deserving censure or repre-
REPREHENSIVE, *a.* containing reproof. [hension.
REPRESENT, *v.* show; personate.
REPRESENTATIVE, *a.* exhibiting likeness;—*n.* one acting for another. [subdue.
REPRESSIVE, *a.* tending to repress—put down,
REPRIEVE, *n. v.* respite after sentence of death.
REPRIMAND, *n.* reproof;—*v.* chide; reprove.
REPRISAL, *n.* seizure by way of retaliation.
REPROACHABLE, *a.* deserving reproach or cen-
REPROACHFUL, *a.* opprobrious. [sure.
REPROBATE, *a.* lost, or one lost, to virtue; *v.* dis-
REPROBATION, *n.* rejection. [approve; reject.
REPROOF, REPROVE, *n. v.* blame; censure.
REPTILE, *a.* creeping; grovelling;—*n.* creeping
REPTILIAN, *a.* pertaining to reptiles. [animal.
REPUBLIC, *n.* State governed by representatives.
REPUDIATION, *n.* repudiating or disclaiming; di-
REPUGNANT, *a.* unwilling; inconsistent. [vorce.
REPULSE, *n.* check in advancing; refusal;—*v.* re-
REPULSIVE, *a.* forbidding; cold; reserved. [pel.
REPUTABLE, (rep') *a.* of good repute.
REPUTATION, *n.* general estimation; good name; honour; public esteem. [tation.
REPUTE, *v.* hold in estimation; think;—*n.* repu-
REQUEST, *n.* expression of desire; petition;—*v.*
REQUIEM, *n.* hymn or prayer for the dead. [ask.
REQUIREMENT, *n.* demand; thing required.
REQUISITE, *a.* necessary;—*n.* that which is ne-
REQUISITION, *n.* claim made. [cessary.
REQUITAL, REQUITE, *n. v.* recompense.
REREDOS, *n.* screening wall; altar piece.
REREWARD, *n.* rear-guard.
RESCISSION, *n.* rescinding or abrogating.
RESCRIPT, *n.* edict of an emperor.
RESCUE, *v. n.* deliver or deliverance from danger
RESEARCH, *n.* diligent inquiry. [for confinement.
RESENT, *v.* be angry at. RESENTMENT, *n.* sense
RESERVATION, *n.* reserving; proviso. [of wrong.
RESERVE, *v.* keep in store; retain; body of troops for emergency.
RESERVED, *a.* withheld; not frank; cautious.
RESERVOIR, (rez-er-vwor') *n.* large cistern.
RESIDENCE, *n.* place of abode.
RESIDENT, *a.* dwelling; living; *n.* one who dwells.
RESIDUAL, *a.* left after part is taken.
RESIDUARY, *a.* entitled to residue or remainder.
RESIDUUM, *n.* that which remains; residue.
RESIGNATION, *n.* resigning or giving up; quiet
RESILE, *v.* spring back; withdraw. [submission.
RESIN, *n.* inflammable substance from pine.
RESISTANCE, *n.* resisting or opposing.
RESISTIBLE, *a.* that may be resisted.
RESOLUTE, *a.* firm to one's purpose.

RESOLUTION, *n.* resolving; firmness of purpose; formal declaration.
RESOLVE, *v.* separate component parts; analyze; determine;—*n.* fixed purpose.
RESONANCE, *n.* reverberation of sound or sounds.
RESORT, *v.* go to; apply;—*n.* application; concourse of people; place of habitual meeting.
RESOURCE, *n.* means of supply.
RESPECT, *v.* regard with esteem; relate to;—*n.*
RESPECTABLE, *a.* worthy of respect. [regard.
RESPECTFUL, *a.* full of respect.
RESPECTIVE, *a.* having relation to.
RESPECTIVELY, *ad.* as relating to each.
RESPIRATOR, *n.* breathing instrument to protect weak lungs from cold. [breathing.
RESPIRATORY, *a.* serving for respiration or
RESPITE, *v. n.* suspend, or suspension of, punish-
RESPLENDENT, *a.* bright; splendid. [ment; delay.
RESPOND, RESPONSE, *v. n.* answer. [half-pillar.
RESPOND, *n.* short intervening hymn; matching
RESPONDENT, *n.* answerer in an action;—*a.* an-
RESPONSIBLE, *a.* liable to account. [swering.
RESPONSIONS, *n.* first public examinations at
RESPONSIVE, *a.* answering. [Oxford.
RESPONSORY, *a.* containing answer;—*n.* answer.
RESTAURATEUR, (tŏr'a-toor) *n.* keeper of restau-
RESTITUTION, *n.* restoring. [rant or eating house.
RESTIVE, *a.* unwilling to go; stubborn.
RESTORATION, *n.* renewal; recovery; restitution.
RESTORATIVE, (tŏr') *a.* that tends to renew;—*n.* that which restores. [hinderance.
RESTRAINT, *n.* that which restrains or checks;
RESTRICTION, *n.* limitation. RESTRICTIVE, *a.* re-
RESTRINGENT, *a.* astringent or binding. [straining.
RESULTANT, *n.* force resulting from two or more forces acting upon a body.
RESUME, (ra-zū'ma) *n.* summing up; summary.
RESUMPTION, *n.* resuming or taking back.
RESURRECTION, *n.* revival from the grave.
RESURRECTIONIST, *n.* one who steals bodies
RESUSCITATE, *v.* revive. [from the grave.
RETAIL, *v.* sell in small quantities.
RETAINER, *n.* dependent; fee to engage counsel.
RETALIATE, *v.* return like for like.
RETARD, *v.* diminish speed; hinder.
RETCH, *v.* make effort to vomit. [future purpose.
RETENTIS, IN, L. among things retained for
RETENTIVE, *a.* with power of retention or retain-
RETICENCE, *n.* concealment by silence. [ing.
RETICULAR, RETICULATE, *a.* net-formed.
RETICULE, *n.* small net or bag.
RETINA, (ret') *n.* coat of eye resembling net-work.
RETINUE, *n.* train of attendants.
RETIRACY, *n.* sufficient to retire on. [throw back.
RETORT, *n.* censure returned; chemical vessel; *v.*
RETRACTATION, recantation; retraction. [draw.
RETREAT, *n.* retiring; place of privacy;—*v.* with-
RETRENCHMENT, *n.* retrenching or curtailing, as expenses.
RETRIBUTION, *n.* repayment; requital.
RETRIBUTIVE, *a.* rewarding or punishing.
RETRIEVABLE, *a.* that may be retrieved or re-
RETRIEVER, *n.* dog that picks up game. [covered.
RETRO, as prefix, *backward or back.*
RETROCEDE, *v.* go or grant back.
RETROGRADE, *a. v.* going, or go, backward.
RETROGRESSION, *n.* going backward.
RETROSPECT, *n.* view of things past.
RETROSPECTIVE, *a.* looking back.
REUNION, *n.* reuniting; second union.
REUNITE, *v.* unite things disjoined.
REVEAL, *v.* make known. [break.
REVEILLE', (vay'-yay) *n.* beat of drum at day-
REVEL, *v.* carouse. [tion.
REVELATION, *n.* disclosing; divine communica-
REVELRY, *n.* carousing. [injury for injury received.
REVENGE, *n.* malicious return of injury;—*v.* inflict
REVENGEFUL, *a.* disposed to revenge.
REVENUE, (rev') *n.* income of state or individual.
REVERBERATE, *v.* resound.
REVERBERATORY, *a.* beating back.
REVERE, *v.* regard with reverence or veneration.
REVEREND, *a.* deserving reverence.
REVERENTIAL, *a.* expressing reverence; reverent.
REVERIE, *n.* loose, irregular train of thought.
REVERSAL, *n.* change to the opposite.
REVERSE, *v.* make opposite or void;—*n.* opposite side; adversity; vicissitude;—*a.* turned back-
REVERSIBLE, *a.* that may be reversed. [ward.
REVERSION, *n.* return of estate to grantor or his heirs; succession. [cession.
REVERSIONARY, *a.* that is to be enjoyed in suc-
REVERTIBLE, *a.* that may revert or return.
REVETMENT, *n.* facing to a wall or bank. [tion.
REVIEW, *v.* consider again; inspect;—*n.* inspec-
REVILE, *v.* abuse in language. [second proof-sheet.
REVISE, *v.* examine with care for correction;—*n.*
REVIVAL, *n.* return to life; awakening.
REVIVE, *v.* restore or bring to life; recover life
REVIVIFY, *v.* recall to life. [and vigour.
REVOCABLE, *a.* that may be recalled or revoked.
REVOLT, *n. v.* rebellion; rebel; shock.
REVOLUTION, *n.* motion round centre; great change in government.
REVOLUTIONARY, *a.* producing great change.
REVOLUTIONIZE, *v.* effect change in government or principles.
REVOLVER, *n.* pistol, the barrel of which revolves.
REVULSION, *n.* turning back. REYNARD, *n.* fox.
RHABDOMANCY, *n.* divination by rod.
RHADAMANTHINE, *a.* severely just.
RHAPSODY, *n.* unconnected writing or discourse.
RHENISH, *a.* pertaining to the Rhine.
RHETORIC, *n.* power of persuasion; oratory.
RHETORICAL, *a.* pertaining to rhetoric.
RHEUM, *n.* thin fluid secreted by glands. [muscles.
RHEUMATISM, *n.* painful disease of joints and
RHINO, *n.* money. [of the nose.
RHINOSCOPE, *n.* small mirror to inspect passages
RHODODENDRON, *n.* ever-green shrub with bril-
liant rose-like flowers. [angles.
RHOMB, *n.* figure of four equal sides, but unequal
RHOMBOID, *n.* four-sided figure with opposite sides and angles equal, but neither equilateral nor equiangular.
RHUBARB, *n.* cathartic medicine. [make verses.
RHYME, *n. v.* agreement, or agree, in sound;
RHYTHM, *n.* verse; flow and proportion of sounds.
RIALTO, *n.* bridge over Grand Canal at Venice.
RIBALDRY, *n.* vulgar language.
RIBBON, RIBAND, *n.* fillet of silk.
RICK, *n.* long pile of hay or grain or straw.
RICKETS, *n. pl.* scrofulous disease of children.
RICKETY, *n.* affected with rickets; feeble; shaky.

RICOCHET, (rik') *n.* firing of guns so as to cause balls to rebound from one point to another.
RIDDANCE, *n.* clearing away.
RIDDLE, *n.* grain sifter; enigma.
RIDGE, *n.* top of back; long elevation of land.
RIDICULE, *n.* laughter with contempt;—also *v.*
RIDICULOUS, *a.* deserving ridicule.
RIFACIMENTO, *n.* remodelling.
RIFE, *a.* prevalent. RIFFRAFF, *n.* sweepings;
RIFLE, *n.* gun with grooved bore; *v.* rob.[refuse.
RIFT, *n.* cleft. RIGGING, *n.* ship's ropes, &c.
RIGHTANGLE, *n.* angle of 90 degrees.
RIGHTEOUS, *a.* just; religious; virtuous.
RIGHTEOUSNESS, *n.* justice; virtue; holiness.
RIGHTFUL, *a.* having a right.
RIGID, (rij') *a.* difficult to bend; strict; exact;
RIGMAROLE, *n.* incoherent harangue. [severe.
RIGOROUS, *a.* strict; severe; with rigour.[hymns.
RIG-VEDA, *n.* chief of the Vedas or Hindu sacred
RILE, *v.* see ROIL. RILL, *n.* small brook.
RIME, *n.* hoarfrost; chink. RIMPLE, *n.* wrinkle;
RIND, *n.* skin, bark, or outer coat. [fold.
RINDERPEST, *n.* cattle plague from contagion or
RINGBOLT, *n.* ring through bolt-head.[inoculation.
RINGLEADER, *n.* leader of lawless association.
RINGLET, *n.* curl of hair.
RINGWORM, *n.* contagious disease of the hair
RINSE, cleanse by agitating in water. [follicles.
RIOTOUS, *a.* disposed to riot—uproar, tumult.
RIPARIAN, *a.* along river banks.
RIPEN, *v.* mature; prepare; grow ripe.
RIPPLING, *n.* noise of water agitated.
RISIBLE, *a.* capable of laughing; laughable.
RISSOLE, *n.* entree of meat or fish, with bread crumbs and eggs. [ceremonies.
RITUAL, *n. a.* book of, or according to, rites or
RITUALISM, *n.* undue attention to rites or forms.
RIVAL, *n.* competitor;—*a.* in rivalry;—*v.* emulate.
RIVALRY, *n.* strife for superiority; competition.
RIVET, *v.* fasten with rivets or pins clinched.
ROADSTEAD, *n.* place where ships can anchor.
ROAN, *a.* dark and spotted; *n.* imitation of morocco,
ROASTER, *n.* pig for roasting. [*in bookbinding.*
ROBBERY, *n.* taking of property without consent.
ROBUST, *a.* strong; healthy.
ROCHET, (roch') *n.* linen habit worn by priests.
ROCKET, *n.* projectile firework.
ROCOCO, *n.* bad or tasteless decorative art.
ROD, *n.* twig; pole or perch; 5½ yards.
RODENT, *a.* gnawing. RODOMONTADE, *n.* empty
ROE, *n.* female of the hart; spawn. [bluster.
ROGATION, *n.* supplication; the litany.
ROGUERY, *n.* dishonest tricks; waggery.
ROIL, *v.* excite, *esp. by stirring.*
ROLE, *n.* part to be played.
ROLLICKING, *a.* careless; swaggering; jovial.
ROMAIC, *n.* modern Greek language.
ROMANCE, *n.* exciting tale; fiction. [Languedoc.
ROMANESQUE, *a.* fantastic; corrupt Roman; of
ROMANISM, *n.* tenets of Church of Rome.
ROMANSCH, *n.* Grison dialect (corrupt Latin).
ROMANTIC, *a.* wild; fanciful.
ROMANY, *n.* gipsy; gipsy language.
ROMISH, *a.* belonging to Church of Rome.
ROMP, *n.* rude, noisy girl;—*v.* play rudely.
ROOK, *v.* cheat; rob;—*n.* bird like crow; cheat.
RONDEAU, (do) *n.* poem of 13 verses—8 rhyming
ROOD, *n.* ¼ acre; crucifix. [and 5 rhyming.
ROOKERY, *n.* rooks' nests; dilapidated buildings.
ROORBACK, *n.* fictitious story for political intrigue.
ROOST, *n.* place on which fowls rest;—*v.* rest as a
ROPALIC, (al') *a.* club-formed. [bird.
ROPEWALK, *n.* place where ropes are made.
ROPY, *a.* stringy; glutinous.
ROQUELAUR, (rok'e-lōr) *n.* man's cloak.
RORAL, *a.* dewy; roscid. [ists count prayers.
ROSARY, *n.* bed of roses; beads on which Roman-
ROSEATE, *a.* full of roses; blooming; roseal.
ROSET, *n.* red colour used by painters.
ROSETTE, (zet') *n.* ornament made of ribbons.
ROSEWATER, *n.* water tinctured with roses by distillation. [sions.
ROSICRUCIAN, *a.* with great scientific preten-
ROSIN, *n.* turpentine thickened by evaporation.
ROSS, *n.* external rough bark of tree.
ROSTER, *n.* list of officers relieving each other.
ROSTRAL, *n.* pertaining to a beak.
ROSTRUM, *n.* beak; platform for speakers.
ROSY, *a.* like a rose; florid.
ROTACISM, *n.* faulty pronunciation of letter R.
ROTARY, *a.* turning, as wheel on axis; rotatory.
ROTATION, *n.* turning, as wheel; regular succes-
ROTE, *n.* repetition of words by memory. [sion.
ROTUNDITY, *n.* sphericity; roundness.
ROTUNDA, *n.* building circular within and with-
ROUBLE, *n.* Russian money unit, 2s. 10d. [out.
ROUE', (roo'-ā) *n.* dissipated man.
ROUGE, *n.* red paint.
ROUGE ET NOIR, (roozh-a-nwar) *n.* game at cards.
ROUGH-CAST, *v.* cover with plaster and gravel;—*n.* rude model. [violent.
ROUGH-SHOD, *a.* having shoes armed with points;
ROULEAU, *n.* roll of coin made up in paper.
ROULETTE, *n.* game of chance.
ROUNCE, *n.* handle of printing press. [in Spain).
ROUNCEVAL, (se-val) *n.* giant (from *Roncesvalles,*
ROUNDELAY, *n.* poem; tune; circular dance.
ROUNDHEAD, *n.* Puritan; Republican.
ROUNDROBIN, *n.* petition signed in a circle, so as not to show who signed first.[able assembly.
ROUT, (rout) *n. v.* defeat;—*n.* multitude; fashion-
ROUTE, (root) *n.* course or way.
ROUTINE, *n.* regular round of business or plea-
ROWAN-TREE, *n.* mountain ash. [sure.
ROWDYISM, *n.* turbulent blackguardism.
ROWEL, *n.* little wheel; seton.
ROWEN, *n.* second growth of grass. [oar.
ROWLOCK, *n.* contrivance on boat's gunwale for
ROYALIST, *n.* adherent to kingly government.
ROYALTY, *n.* king's office, state, or character; tax; percentage.
RUBBER, *n.* one who rubs; decisive game.
RUBBISH, *n.* waste matter; ruins of buildings.
RUBBLE, *n.* stones of different shape and size.
RUBEZAHL, *n.* mountain spirit of Germany.
RUBIAN, *n.* bitter principle and colour producing matter.
RUBICON, *n.* small river separating Italy from Cisalpine Gaul; *cross the Rubicon,* take a deci-
RUBICUND, *a.* inclining to red; ruddy.[sive step.
RUBIGO, (bi') *n.* mildew or rust on plants.
RUBRIC, *a.* red;—*n.* directions in prayer-book
RUBY, *n.* red gem. [originally printed in red.
RUCTATION, *n.* belching of wind from stomach.
RUDDER, *n.* steering instrument.
RUDDY, *a.* of red colour. [ments; initial.
RUDIMENTAL, *a.* pertaining to rudiments or ele-
RUE, *n.* very bitter plant;—*v.* lament; regret.
RUEFUL, *a.* sorrowful.
RUFF, *n.* plaited cloth round neck.
RUFFIAN, *n.* boisterous, brutal fellow; cut-throat.
RUFFLE, *v.* wrinkle; vex;—*n.* plaited article of
RUGGED, *a.* rough; shaggy. [dress; roll of drum.
RUINOUS, *a.* destructive; fatal.
RUM, *n.* spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.
RUMBLING, *n.* low, heavy sound.
RUMGUMPTION, *n.* rough common sense.
RUMINANT, *a.* chewing the cud.
RUMINATE, *v.* chew the cud; meditate.
RUMMAGE, *n.* close search;—*v.* tumble about in
RUMP, *n.* end of back-bone; buttocks.[searching.
RUMPLE, *v. n.* wrinkle; fold.
RUNAGATE, *n.* fugitive; apostate.
RUNAWAY, *n.* fugitive; deserter. [ages.
RUNE, *n.* letter of ancient North European langu-
RUNDLE, *n.* round of ladder. RUNIC, *a.* belong-
RUNLET, *n.* small cask. [ing to runes.
RUPEE, *n.* East Indian silver coin, 2s.
RUPTURE, *n. v.* break; burst; hernia.
RURAL, *a.* belonging to the country.
RUSE, *n.* trick; stratagem. RUSHLIGHT, *n.* candle
RUSHY, *a.* abounding with rushes. [of rush-wick.
RUSSET, *a.* reddish brown; coarse; homespun.
RUSTIC, *a.* rural; *n.* country person.[the country.
RUSTICATION, *n.* residence in, or banishment to,
RUSTICITY, *n.* simple or rude manners; greenness.
RUSTY, *a.* covered with rust; out of practice.
RUT, *n.* wheel track; fixed course of use; copula-
RUTHLESS, *a.* pitiless. [tion of deer.
RYE, *n.* kind of grain. [lease.
RYOT, *n.* Indian peasant renting by perpetual

S

SABAOTH, (ba') *n.* armies; hosts.
SABBATARIAN, *n.* rigid observer of Sabbath.
SABBATICAL, *a.* of Sabbath—Jewish sacred day.
SABELLIANISM, *n.* that Son and Spirit are mere influences of God.
SABIAN, *n.* worshipper of heavenly bodies; Sabæ-
SABLE, *n.* animal of weasel kind; *a.* dark; black.[an.
SABOT, (sabo) *n.* wooden shoes.
SABRE, *n.* broad-bladed sword.
SACCHARINE, (sak') *a.* with qualities of sugar.
SACERDOTAL, *a.* priestly.
SACHEM, (sa'kem) *n.* Indian chief.
SACK, *n.* bag; sweet wine;—*v.* pillage.
SACKBUT, *n.* trumpet that draws out.
SACKCLOTH, *n.* cloth for sacks, or for mourning.
SACRAMENT, *n.* Roman military oath; religious ordinance; Lord's supper; baptism.
SACRAMENTAL, *a.* pertaining to sacrament.
SACRIFICE, *v.* kill and offer to God; give up with
SACRIFICIAL, *a.* performing sacrifice. [loss.
SACRILEGIOUS, *a.* violating sacred things.
SACRISTAN, (sac') *n.* sexton. SACRISTY, *n.* vestry
SADDLE-TREE, *n.* saddle-frame. [room.
SADDUCEE, *n.* Jewish sect which denied all spiritual existence but that of God.
SADIRON, *n.* flat iron for smoothing clothes.
SAFETY-VALVE, *n.* valve to preserve steam-boiler from bursting.
SAFFRON, *n.* yellow flower;—*a.* like saffron.
SAG, *v.* sink in middle when supported at both
SAGACIOUS, *a.* quick of scent; acute. [ends.
SAGE, *a.* wise; discreet;—*n.* wise man; plant.
SAGITTARIUS, *n.* archer; one of the 12 signs.
SAGO, *n.* granulated juice of species of palm.
SAGUM, *n.* Roman military cloak.
SAIL-LOFT, *n.* room where sails are made.
SAINTLY, *a.* resembling a saint. [perty.
ST. SIMONIANISM, *n.* communism or joint pro-
ST. VITUS' DANCE, *n.* severe nervous affection.
SALAAM, *n.* ceremonial compliment; low bow.
SALAD, *n.* food of raw herbs.
SALAMANDER, *n.* small species of lizard.
SALARY, *n.* stated allowance for services.
SALIC, *a.* allowing only males to inherit.
SALIENT *a.* shooting forth; prominent.
SALIFY, *v.* form into a neutral salt.
SALINE, *a.* salt;—*n.* salt spring.
SALIVARY, (sal') *a.* secreting saliva, as the glands.
SALIVATE, *v.* excite discharge of saliva or spittle.
SALLOW, *a.* yellow; pale. [forth.
SALLY, *n.* sudden eruption; wild gaiety;—*v.* rush
SALMAGUNDI, *n.* chopped meat and seasonings.
SALMON, *n.* large fish highly valued for food.
SALON, *n.* (Fr.) fashionable party; picture gallery.
SALOON, *n.* spacious hall.
SALTATION, *n.* leaping. SALTERN, *n.* salt work.
SALTPETRE, *n.* mineral salt composed of nitric
SALUBRIOUS, *a.* healthful. [acid and potash.
SALUBRITY, *n.* healthfulness.
SALUTARY, *a.* healthful; useful. [or greetings.
SALUTATORY, (ūt') *a.* containing congratulations
SALVAGE, *n.* reward for saving goods. [safety.
SALVATION, *n.* preservation from eternal misery;
SALVE, *n.* substance for covering sores; remedy.
SALVER, *n.* piece of plate to present something on.
SALVO, *n.* exception; military or naval salute.
SALVO PUDORE, L. without offending modesty.
SAMBO, *n.* child of a black and a mulatto.
SAMIEL, *n.* hot, dry wind; simoom.
SAMPLER, *n.* pattern of work.
SANATORY, *a.* healing; curing; sanative.
SANCTIFY, *v.* make holy; secure from violation.
SANCTIMONIOUS, *a.* appearing holy.
SANCTION, *n.* ratification; approval;—*v.* ratify.
SANCTITY, *n.* holiness; purity.
SANCTUARY, *n.* sacred place; place of refuge.
SANCTUM, *n.* retreat. SANDAL, *n.* loose shoe.
SANCTUM SANCTUM, L. most sacred place.
SANGFROID, (song-frwa') *n.* cool blood; indiffer-
SANGUINARY, *a.* bloody; cruel. [ence.
SANGUINE, *a.* full of blood; confident.
SANGUINEOUS, *a.* abounding with blood.
SANHEDRIM, *n.* supreme council of Jewish elders.
SANIES, *n.* thin acrid matter from a wound.
SANITARIUM, *n.* hospital.
SANITARY, *a.* pertaining to health.
SANITY, *n.* soundness of mind; health.
SANS, (song) Fr. without. [breeches).
SANS CULOTTES, Fr. *n.* the rabble (lit. without
SANS SOUCI, (Fr.) without care; free and easy.
SANSCRIT, *n.* ancient language of Hindostan.
SAPIENT, *a.* wise; sagacious.
SAPLING, *n.* young tree.
SAPONACEOUS, *a.* having the qualities of soap.
SAPORIFIC, *a.* giving flavour.
SAPPHIC, *a.* pertaining to Sappho; verse of 11 syllables and 5 feet. [hardness to diamond.
SAPPHIRE, *n.* precious stone next in value and
SARACEN, *n.* Arab of the proselytising period.
SARCASM, *n.* sharp scornful expression.
SARCENET, *n.* thin silk. SARCOMA, (o') *n.* fleshy
SARCOPHAGUS, (kof') *a.* flesh-eating. [tumour.
SARCOPHAGUS, *n.* stone coffin.
SARCOSIS, (o') *n.* growth of flesh.
SARDINE, *n.* small fish put up in cans of oil.
SARDONIC, (don') *a.* noting convulsive and heartless laughter.
SARDONYX, (sar') *n.* reddish yellow precious stone.
SARSAPARILLA, *n.* plant. SARTORIAL, *a.* of a
SASSAFRAS, (sass') *n.* a bark, for medicine.[tailor.
SATANIC, *a.* like Satan; very wicked.
SATCHEL, *n.* school-bag.
SATELLITE, *n.* small planet revolving round a larger; obsequious attendant. [satiety.
SATIATE, *v.* fill to the utmost; sate;—*a.* filled to
SATIETY, *n.* fulness beyond desire or pleasure.
SATIN, *n.* glossy silk. [fabric.
SATINET, (et') *n.* thin satin; woollen and cotton
SATIRE, *n.* composition with severe censure.
SATIRIZE, *v.* expose by satire.
SATISFACTION, *n.* content; that which satisfies.
SATISFACTORY, *a.* giving content; making amends.
SATISFY, *v.* content; recompense; convince.
SATURATE, *v.* fill to the full.
SATURNALIA, *n.pl.* festival of Saturn; unrestrained
SATURNALIAN, *a.* sportive. [merriment.
SATURNINE, *a.* grave; heavy; dull.
SATYR, *n.* fabulous sylvan deity—half man, half
SAUCY, *a.* pert; impudent. [goat.
SAUERKRAUT, (sourkrout) *n.* chopped cabbage
SAUNTER, *v.* wander idly. [fermented.
SAURIAN, *a.* relating to lizard tribe.
SAUSAGE, *n.* roll of minced meat stuffed into a
SAVAGE, *a.* uncivilised; cruel. [skin.
SAVANT, (ang) *n.* learned man.
SAVIOUR, *n.* one who preserves; the Redeemer.
SAVOUR, *n.* taste; odour; smell;—*v.* have such.
SAVOURY, *a.* pleasing to taste or smell.
SAWYER, *n.* one who saws wood, &c.
SAXIFRAGE, *n.* medicine which breaks up bladder
SCABBARD, *n.* sheath of sword. [stone.
SCABIOUS, *a.* consisting of scabs.
SCABROUS, *a.* rough; rugged.[execute criminals.
SCAFFOLD, *n.* staging for workmen; stage to
SCAGLIOLA, (skal-e-ō'la) *n.* stucco like marble.
SCALADE, *n.* storm of fortress with ladders.
SCALD, *v. n.* burn by hot liquid;—*n.* scurf on the head; Scandinavian bard.
SCALE, *n.* measure; degree;—*v.* climb. [equal.
SCALENE, *a.* having three sides and angles un-
SCALLOP, *n.* shell-fish; indented edge;—also *v.*
SCALP, *n. v.* skin, or take off skin, of the top of
SCALPEL, *n.* surgeon's knife. [the head.
SCAN, *v.* examine closely; measure poetic feet.
SCANDALIZE, *v.* offend; defame; cause scandal
SCANDENT, *a.* climbing. [or offence.
SCANSION, *n.* scanning of verses.
SCANSORIAL, *a.* adapted to climbing.
SCANT, *v.* limit;—*a.* not full;—*ad.* not quite.
SCANTLE, *v.* be deficient; divide into thin pieces.
SCANTLING, *n.* narrow pieces of timber.
SCANTY, *a.* narrow; small. [leaves.
SCAPE, *n.* stem bearing fructification without
SCAPE-GOAT, *n.* one who suffers for others' mis-
SCAPHISM, *n.* starvation in a hollow tree. [deeds.
SCAPULAR, *a.* belonging to scapula or shoulder.
SCARABAEUS, (bae') *n.* beetle. [bone.
SCARCITY, *n.* deficiency; want.
SCARECROW, *n.* thing to frighten birds.
SCARFING, *n.* joining of two beams into one.
SCARF-SKIN, *n.* outer thin skin; cuticle.
SCARIFY, *v.* scratch and cut the skin.
SCARLATINA, (tī') *n.* scarlet fever.
SCARP, *n.* interior slope of a ditch.
SCATHLESS, *a.* without harm.
SCAVENGER, *n.* one employed to clean streets.
SCENERY, *n.* painted representation; appearance
SCENICAL, *a.* dramatic; theatrical. [of places.
SCENOGRAPHY, *n.* representation in perspective.
SCEPTIC, (skep') *n.* doubter, especially of divine
SCEPTICISM, *n.* uncertainty; doubt. [truth.
SCEPTRE, *n.* ensign of royalty.
SCHEDULE, *n.* inventory of property, debts, &c.
SCHEMER, *n.* contriver; schematist. [Fatima.
SCHERIF, *n.* descendant of Mahomet through
SCHISM, (sizm) *n.* breaking of church unity.
SCHISMATIC, *n.* one guilty of schism.
SCHISMATICAL, *a.* living in, or tending to, schism.
SCHISTIC, SCHISTOSE, *a.* like schist or thin
SCHNAPPS, *n.* Holland gin. [splitting rocks.
SCHOLAR, *n.* learner; man of letters. [men.
SCHOLASTIC, *a.* pertaining to a school or school-
SCHOLASTICISM, *n.* method or subtilities of the
SCHOLIAST, *n.* commentator. [schoolmen.
SCHOLIUM, *n.* explanatory note.
SCHOOLMAN, *n.* one versed in mediæval divinity.
SCHOONER, *n.* vessel with two masts; large tum-
SCIATICA, *n.* rheumatism in the hip. [bler.
SCIENCE, *n.* knowledge; systematized knowledge.
SCIENTIFIC, *a.* according to, or versed in, science.
SCIMITAR, *n.* short curved sword.
SCINTILLATION, *n.* sparkling; spark.
SCIOLIST, *n.* one with sciolism or superficial
SCION, *n.* young shoot or branch. [knowledge.
SCIRRHOSITY, *n.* induration of the glands.
SCIRRHOUS, (skir') *a.* indurated; knotty.
SCIRRHUS, *n.* hard tumour in the flesh.
SCISSION, (sizh') *n.* dividing by sharp instrument.
SCISSORS, *n.pl.* small shears. SCISSURE, *n.* longi-
SCONCE, *n.* hanging candlestick. [tudinal cut.
SCOOP-NET, *n.* net to sweep river bottom.
SCOPULOUS, *a.* full of rocks. SCORBUTIC, *a.* ill
SCORIFY, *v.* reduce to scoria or dross.[with scurvy.
SCORIOUS, *a.* drossy. SCORPION, *n.* reptile; sign
SCOTCH-FIDDLE, *n.* itch. [of zodiac.
SCOTFREE, *a.* excused from payment.
SCOTIST, *n.* believer in the immaculate conception
SCOTTICISM, *n.* idiom of the Scots.[of the Virgin.
SCOUNDREL, *n.* conduct of scoundrel or mean
SCOURGE, *n. v.* whip; lash. [rascal.
SCOW, *n.* flat-bottomed boat.
SCOUT, *n.* one sent to watch an enemy;—*v.* sneer
SCRABBLE, *v.* scrape rudely; scribble. [at.
SCRAGGY, *a.* lean and rough; like a scrag.
SCRAMBLE, *v.* catch eagerly; climb.
SCRANCH, *v.* grind between the teeth.
SCRATCHES, *n.* running sore in horse's foot.
SCRAWL, *v.* write or mark awkwardly;—*n.* bad
SCRAWNY, *a.* meagre wasted. [writing.
SCREECH, *v.* shriek;—*n.* harsh cry.
SCREED, *n.* ledge to gauge plastering by; rent;
SCREEN, *v. n.* shelter; defend. [harangue.
SCREW, *n.* cylinder grooved spirally, and used as an engine of pressure.
SCRIBE, *n.* writer; notary; clerk; doctor of law.
SCRIME, *n.* place where curiosities are kept.
SCRIP, *n.* bag; certificate of stock.
SCRIPT, *n.* type to imitate writing; the original.
SCRIPTURAL, *a.* according to Scripture.
SCRIVENER, *n.* one who draws contracts.
SCROFULOUS, *a.* with scrofula.
SCROFULA, *n.* disease affecting glands, especially
SCROLL, *n.* writing rolled up. [of neck.
SCROTUM, *n.* bag that holds the testicles.
SCRUBBY, *a.* mean; worthless.
SCRUMPTIOUS, *a.* nice; particular.
SCRUPLE, *n.* doubt; 20 grs.;—*v.* doubt.
SCRUPULOUS, *a.* hesitating or doubtful; nice.
SCRUTINEER, *n.* one who examines closely.
SCRUTINIZE, *v.* hold scrutiny or close search.
SCRUTOIR, (twar') *n.* case of drawers for papers.
SCUD, (skud) *n.* be driven with haste;—*n.* low thin cloud driven by wind.
SCULL, *n.* short oar: boat; *v.* impel by oar at stern.
SCULLERY, *n.* place for kitchen utensils.
SCULLION, *n.* one that cleans pots.
SCULPTILE, *a.* formed by sculpture. [or stone.
SCULPTOR, *n.* artist in sculpture—carving wood
SCUMMINGS, *n. pl.* scum from boiling liquors.
SCUPPER, *n.* hole to discharge water from deck.
SCUPPER-NAIL, *n.* nail with broad head.
SCURF, *n* dry scab.
SCURRILITY, *n.* vulgar, abusive language.
SCURRILOUS, *a.* low; mean; opprobrious.
SCURVY, *n.* disease;—*a.* scurfy; low; mean.
SCUT, *n.* short tail of animal.
SCUTIFORM, *n.* shield-formed.
SCUTTLE, *n.* metal pail for coals; hatchway;—*v.* sink by cutting hole in bottom.
SCYTHE, *n.* mowing instrument.
SEA-BREACH, *n.* irruption of the sea.
SEA-GAGE, *n.* depth of vessel in water.
SEAL, *n.* marine animal; stamp with device; wax impressed with seal;—*v.* fix, or fasten with, seal; ratify. [make a seam.
SEAM, *n.* joining of two edges of cloth;—*v.* mark;
SEAMSTRESS, *n.* female occupation of sewing.
SEANCE, (se-ance) *n.* a sitting.
SEA-PIE, *n.* dish of paste and meat. [withered.
SEAR, *v.* burn the surface; cauterize;—*a.* dry;
SEA-ROOM, *n.* ample distance from land.
SEASON, *n.* fit time; division of year;—*v.* render
SEASONABLE, *a.* in good time. [palatable; dry.
SEASONING, *n.* that which seasons; drying.
SEBACEOUS, *a.* fat; like fat.
SECANT, *n.* line that cuts another;—*a.* cutting.
SECESSION, *n.* seceding or withdrawing from fel-
SECLUDE, *v.* shut in retirement. [lowship.
SECLUSIVE, *a.* that keeps in retirement.
SECONDARY, *a.* subordinate; intermediate.
SECONDS, *n. pl.* coarse kind of flour.
SECRECY, *n.* close privacy.[officer of department.
SECRETARY, *n.* one who writes for others; chief
SECRETE, *v.* remove from observation; separate.
SECRETION, *n.* separation of juices.
SECRETORY, (rēt') *a.* performing secretion.
SECTARIANISM, *n.* devotion to a sect.
SECTARY, *n.* follower of a sect.
SECTOR, *n.* mathematical instrument.
SECULAR, *a.* worldly; not spiritual;—*n.* layman.
SECULARIZE, *v.* convert to secular use.
SECULARITY, *n.* worldly disposition.
SECUNDUM ARTEM, L. in a skilful manner.
SECURITY, *n.* freedom from danger; safety;
SEDAN, *n.* portable carriage. [pledge.
SEDATE, *a.* calm; undisturbed.
SEDATIVE, (sed') *a.* composing; that which com-
SEDENTARY, (sed') *a.* sitting much. [poses.
SEDGE, *n.* coarse grass. [bottom; lees.
SEDIMENTARY, *a.* of sediment—what settles at
SEDITIOUS, *a.* engaged in sedition or insurrec-
SEDUCE, *v.* lead astray by arts; corrupt. [tion.
SEDUCTIVE, *a.* enticing to evil.
SEDULOUS, *a.* very diligent; with sedulity.
SEE, *n.* seat of episcopal power; diocese;—*v.* per-
SEEDLING, *n.* plant springing from a seed.[ceive.
SEEMINGLY, *ad.* in appearance.
SEEMLY, *a.* becoming; decent. SEER, *n.* prophet.
SEESAW, *n.* reciprocating motion up and down.
SEETHE, *v.* boil; decoct.
SEGGAR, *n.* fireclay case to bake stoneware in.
SEGMENT, *n.* part of circle.
SEGREGATE, *v.* separate; set apart.
SEIGNEURIAL, (sēn-ū') *a.* manorial.
SEIGNIOR, *n.* lord. SEIGNIORAGE, *n.* royal right.
SEIGNIORY, *n.* lordship; manor. SEINE, *n.* fish-
SEISMIC, *a.* relating to earthquakes. [ing net.
SEISMOMETER, *n.* instrument to measure force and direction of earthquakes.
SEIZIN, *n.* possession in deed or in law.
SEIZURE, *n.* seizing; thing seized.
SELECT *v. a.* choose, or chosen from. [face.
SELENOGRAPHY, *n.* description of moon's sur-
SELF-DENIAL, *n.* denial of one's gratification.[ly.
SELFISHNESS, *n.* regard to one's own interest sole-
SELF-LOVE, *n.* love of one's own person or happi-
SELFWILL, *n.* one's own will; obstinacy. [ness.
SELVAGE, SELVEDGE, *n.* edge of cloth.
SEMAPHORE, *n.* apparatus for telegraphing by flashes of light.
SEMATOLOGY, *n.* science of signs, as noting ideas.
SEMBLANCE, *n.* likeness.
SEMEIOLOGY, *n.* science of judging by symptoms.
SEMESTER, *n.* half a year. SEMI, as prefix, *half.*
SEMIBREVE, *n.* note of two minims.
SEMICOLON, *n.* point marked thus (;).
SEMINAL, *a.* of seed; original; radical. [abroad.
SEMINARIST, (sem') *n.* Romish priest educated
SEMINARY, *n.* place of education; college; aca-
SEMINATE, *v.* sow; propagate. [demy.
SEMITIC, *a.* relating to Shem or to languages of W. Asia. [perfect sound, as f, l, m, n, r, s.
SEMIVOWEL, *n.* consonant which makes an im-
SEMPITERNAL, *a.* everlasting.
SENARY, *a.* containing six. SENATE, *n.* legislative
SENATOR, *n.* member of senate. [body.
SENATORIAL, *a.* of, or becoming, a senator.
SENATUS CONSULTUM, *n.* resolution of senate.
SENESCHAL, (sen') *n.* steward; head bailiff.
SENILE, *a.* belonging to senility or old age.
SENIORITY, *n.* priority in age or office.
SENNIGHT, (sen'nit) *n.* a week.
SENSATE, *a.* perceived by the senses.

SENSATION, *n.* perception by senses. [perceived.
SENSE, *n.* faculty by which external objects are
SENSIBILITY, *n.* capability of sensation; acuteness of perception. [by senses; acute.
SENSIBLE, *a.* capable of perceptions; perceptible
SENSITIVE, *a.* having sense or keen feeling.
SENSORIAL, *a.* of the sensorium. [in brain.
SENSORIUM, *n.* organ of sense, supposed to be
SENSUAL, *a.* affecting the senses; carnal.
SENSUALISM, *n.* subjection to sensual feelings.
SENSUALITY, *n.* indulgence of sensual pleasures.
SENSUOUS, *a.* affecting the senses.
SENTENCE, *n.* judgment pronounced; period;—
SENTENTIOUS, *a.* short and pithy [*v.* doom.
SENTIENT, *a.* having faculty of perception.
SENTIMENT, *n.* thought prompted by feeling; sensibility; opinion.
SENTIMENTALIST, *n.* one who affects fine feelings.
SENTIMENTALITY, *n.* affectation of sensibility.
SENTINEL, SENTRY, *n.* soldier on guard. [united.
SEPARABLE, *a.* that may be separated or dis-
SEPARATIST, *n.* dissenter. [fair.
SEPOMETER, *n.* apparatus to show impurity of
SEPOY, *n.* native of India in military service of
SEPT, *n.* clan, esp. in Ireland. [Europeans.
SEPTANGULAR, *a.* having seven angles.
SEPTENARY, (sep') *a.* consisting of seven.
SEPTENNIAL, *a.* every seventh year.
SEPTIC, *a.* promoting putrefaction.
SEPTUAGESIMA, *n.* third Sunday before Lent.
SEPTUAGINT, *n.* the (LXX); Greek version of Old Testament. [deep; hollow.
SEPULCHRAL, *a.* relating to sepulture or burial;
SEPULCHRE, *n.* grave. **SEQUEL**, *n.* what follows.
SEQUENCE, *n.* order; series. [draw.
SEQUESTRATE, SEQUESTER, *v.* set apart; with-
SEQUESTRATION, *n.* setting apart; seclusion.
SERAGLIO, (ral'yō) *n.* palace for Sultan's wives.
SERAPHIC, (raf') *a.* angelic; pure; sublime.
SERE, *a.* dry; withered. [entertain with serenade.
SERENADE, *n.* music at night in open air;—*v.*
SERENITY, *n.* clearness; calmness. [len stuff.
SERF, *n.* one in servitude. **SERGE**, *n.* thin wool-
SERGEANT, (sar) *n.* non-commissioned officer; lawyer of highest rank. [in numbers.
SERIAL, *a.* in or of a series;—*n.* tale, &c.,
SERIATIM, L. in a row; one after another.
SERICEOUS, *a.* silky. **SERIES**, *n.* succession;
SERIOUS, *a.* sober; grave. [course.
SERMON, *n.* discourse on Scriptural text. [serum.
SEROON, *n.* package in skins. **SEROUS**, *a.* of
SERPENT, *n.* reptile without feet.
SERPENTINE, *a.* winding;—*n.* hard, peculiarly
SERRATE, *a.* indented like a saw. [coloured rock.
SERRIED, *a.* pressed close; crowded.
SERUM, *n.* watery part of blood; whey.
SERVICEABLE, *a.* that does service; suitable.
SERVILITY, *n.* mean submissiveness; obsequious-
SERVITOR, *n.* servant; attendant. [ness.
SERVITUDE, *n.* slavery; dependence.
SESQUIPEDALIAN, *a.* foot and a half long.
SESS, *n.* tax. **SESSION**, *n.* stated meeting of public body. [liquid filth; also written Cesspool.
SESSPOOL, *n.* hollow in earth for sediment, or
SETACEOUS, *a.* bristly.
SETON, *n.* cord to keep a wound open.
SETTEE, SETTLE, *n.* long seat with a back.
SETTER, *n.* dog for hunting birds.
SEVER, *v.* part violently. **SEVERANCE**, *n.* sepa-
SEVERALLY, *ad.* separately. [ration.
SEVERALTY, *n.* state of separation.
SEVERITY, *n.* harshness; austerity; strictness.
SEW, (sō) *v.* unite with needle and thread.
SEWER, (sū'er) *n.* passage under ground for water.
SEXAGENARIAN, *n.* person 60 years of age.
SEXAGESIMA, *n.* second Sunday before Lent.
SEXENNIAL, *a.* every sixth year.
SEXTANT, *n.* instrument for taking altitudes.
SEXTILE, *a.* 60 degrees apart.
SEXTON, *n.* under officer of church.
SEXTUPLE, *a.* sixfold.
SEXUAL, *a.* of sex—distinction of male and female.
SHABBY, *a.* worn; ragged; mean; paltry.
SHACKLES, *n. pl.* fetters; handcuffs, &c.
SHADES, *n. pl.* place of the dead; deep obscurity.
SHADOWY, *a.* full of shade. [rality.
SHADY, *a.* sheltered from light; of doubtful mo-
SHAFT, *n.* arrow; straight part of column; passage into mine; thills of chaise; long axis in
SHAGGY, *a.* with rough, woolly hair. [machinery.
SHAGREEN, *n.* leather prepared from skins of
SHAH, *n.* Persian king. [horses, mules, &c.
SHAKERS, *n.* sect so called from their jumping.
SHAKO, *n.* cap worn by soldiers.
SHALE, *n.* kind of clay. **SHALLOON**, *n.* woollen
SHALLOP, *n.* large boat. [stuff.
SHALLOWNESS, *n.* want of depth; silliness.
SHAM, *n.* false pretence; *a.* counterfeit; *v.* pretend.
SHAMBLES, *n. pl.* place where butchers kill or
SHAMBLING, *n.* shuffling gait. [sell meat.
SHAMEFACED, *a.* bashful. **SHAMEFUL**, *a.* dis-
SHAMMY, *n.* leather made of chamois skin. [graceful.
SHAMPOO, *v.* rub and press limbs after warm
SHANTY, *n.* rude hut. [bathing.
SHAPELY; *a.* well formed; symmetrical.
SHARD, *n.* fragment; shell.
SHARK, *n.* voracious fish; cheat.
SHARPER, *n.* cheat. **SHARPSET**, *a.* very hungry.
SHASTER, *n.* Hindu sacred book of laws.
SHATTERY, *a.* of loose texture; easily broken.
SHAVER, *n.* one who shaves; sharp dealer; boy.
SHAWL, *n.* cloth to cover neck and shoulders.
SHEAF, *n.* bundle of stalks; any bundle.
SHEAR, *v.* clip from the surface; reap.
SHEARS, *n.* cutting instrument with two blades.
SHEATHE, *v.* in sheath—case or scabbard.
SHEATHING, *n.* covering of ship's bottom.
SHEAVE, *n.* wheel in a pulley.
SHEEN, *n.* brightness **SHEENY**, *a.* bright.
SHEEPISHNESS, *n.* bashfulness; excessive mo-
SHEEP'S-EYE, *n.* sly, diffident, loving look. [desty.
SHEEP-SHANK, *n.* knot to shorten rope. [ship's deck.
SHEER, *a.* clear; unmixed; *v.* deviate; *n.* bend of
SHEERS, *n. pl.* engine to raise weights. [sails.
SHEET, *n.* rope holding lower corner of square
SHEET-ANCHOR, *n.* largest anchor; last refuge.
SHEKEL, *n.* Jewish coin, about 2s. 6d.
SHEKINAH, *n.* visible symbol of the Divine presence, which rested over the mercy-seat in cloud form. [or rock under water.
SHELF, *n.* board supported to lay things on; bank
SHELFY, SHELVY, *a.* full of rocks and shoals.
SHELTER, *n.* protection;—*v.* cover; protect.
SHELVE, *v.* slope; put aside.

SHEOL, *n.* abode or state of the dead.
SHEPHERD, *n.* one that tends sheep.
SHERBET, *n.* liquor of water, lemon-juice, and
SHERIFF, *n.* county-court judge. [sugar.
SHERRY, *n.* wine made at Xeres, in Spain.
SHIBBOLETH, *n.* watch-word or test-word of party.
SHIELD, *n.* armour for defence;—*v.* protect.
SHIFTLESS, *a.* lacking in expedients.
SHILLELAH, *n.* club or cudgel. **SHIN**, *n.* fore part
SHINGLE, *n.* thin board; loose pebbles. [of leg.
SHINGLES, *n. pl.* eruptive disease.
SHINY, *a.* bright; luminous. **SHIPMENT**, *n.* act
SHIPPING, *n.* ships in general. [of shipping.
SHIPWRECK, *n.* destruction of ship by accident.
SHIPWRIGHT, *n.* builder of ships. [duty.
SHIRE, *n.* county. **SHIRK**, *v.* avoid or get off from
SHIVE, *n.* slice; fragment. **SHIVERING**, *n.* shaking.
SHIVERY, *a.* easily broken.
SHOAL, *n.* crowd, as of fishes; sand bank or bar.
SHOCK, *n.* pile of grain sheaves; concussion.
SHODDY, *n.* torn up woollen rags mixed with wool.
SHOE-BLACK, *n.* one that cleans shoes. [*n.* sprout.
SHOOT, *v.* dart; jut; sprout; discharge, as a gun;
SHOP-LIFTER, *n.* one who steals from a shop.
SHOPPING, *n.* visiting shops to purchase goods.
SHORE, *n.* coast; prop;—*v.* prop.
SHORT-HAND, *n.* abbreviated writing.
SHORTS, *n. pl.* coarse part of meal; small clothes; inferior hemp.
SHOTTEN, *a.* having cast spawn; sprained.
SHOULDER, *n.* joint connecting arm and body.
SHOULDER-BLADE, *n.* broad bone of shoulder.
SHOVE, (shuv) *v.* push; urge;—*n.* push.
SHOVEL, (shuv'l) *n.* utensil for throwing earth, &c.
SHOWBREAD, *n.* bread presented in Jewish sanc-
SHOWERY, *a.* marked by showers; rainy. [tuary.
SHOWY, *a.* gaudy; fine.
SHRAPNEL-SHELL, *n.* one fitted with musket
SHRED, *n.* small narrow piece cut off. [balls.
SHREW, *n.* ill-tempered woman.
SHREWD, *a.* sagacious. **SHRIEK**, *v.* utter shrill
SHRIMP, *n.* shell-fish. [cry;—*n.* shrill cry.
SHRINE, *n.* case or box, as for sacred relics.
SHRINKAGE, *n.* act or measure of shrinking.
SHRIVE, *v.* hear at confession.
SHRIVEL, *v.* contract into wrinkles.
SHROUD, *n.* cover; winding sheet;—*pl.* range of ropes in ship. [fore Lent.
SHROVETIDE, *n.* confession-time; Tuesday be-
SHRUBBERY, *n.* collection or plantation of shrubs.
SHRUG, *v.* contract, as the shoulders. [quiver.
SHUDDER, *n.* tremor as with horror;—*v.* quake;
SHUFFLE, *v.* change the position of cards; prevaricate; evade;—*n.* change in cards; trick.
SHUFFLING, *n.* evasion; irregular gait.
SHUNT, *v.* put into a railway siding.
SHUTTLE, *n.* weaver's instrument to shoot threads.
SHUTTLECOCK, *n.* instrument used with battle-
SHYNESS, *n.* reserve; coyness. [dore.
SIBILANT, *a.* hissing. **SIBYL**, *n.* ancient Italian
SIC, L. thus. [prophetess.
SICCATIVE, *a.* drying. **SICCITY** *n.* dryness.
SICKLE, *n.* reaping-hook.
SICKLY, *a.* unhealthy; faint.
SIDEBOARD, *n.* side table to hold dinner utensils.
SIDEREAL, *a.* pertaining to stars; starry. [&c.
SIDEROSCOPE, (er') *n.* delicate test for iron.
SIDLE, *v.* go side foremost.
SIEGE, *n.* besetting a fortified place.
SIERRA, *n.* saw-like ridge of mountains.
SIESTA, (si-es'ta) *n.* short afternoon sleep. [ting.
SIEVE, (siv) *n.* small utensil for sifting or separa-
SIGH, *v.* emit breath audibly; lament;—*n.* deep
SIGHTLINESS, *n.* comeliness. [breathing.
SIGHTLY, *a.* pleasing the eye.
SIGN, *n.* token; proof; wonder; constellation;—*v.* subscribe one's name; mark.
SIGNAL, *n.* sign to give notice;—*a.* eminent; re-
SIGNALIZE, *v.* make distinguished. [markable.
SIGNATURE, *n.* name or mark signed or impressed.
SIGNET, (sig'net) *n.* seal, or private seal.
SIGNIFICANCE, *n.* importance; meaning; import.
SIGNIFICANT, *a.* expressing some fact or meaning.
SIGNIFICATION, *n.* meaning by words or signs.
SIGNIFY, *v.* make known; mean; import.
SIKHS, *n.* Hindoo worshippers of invisible god.
SILEX, *n.* flint and its metallic base.
SILICIOUS, *a.* pertaining to silex; flinty.
SILIQUA, *n.* pod with seeds fixed to both sutures.
SILKEN, SILKY, *a.* made of silk; like silk; soft.
SILK-WORM, *n.* worm that produces silk.
SILL, *n.* foundation timber of house or window.
SILLABUB, *n.* liquor of wine or cider and milk.
SILLINESS, *n.* simple folly. **SILO**, *n.* pit to pre-
SILT, *n.* salt mud or marsh. [serve ensilage.
SILURIAN, *a.* primary, next old red sandstone.
SILVA, *n.* history of forest-trees of a country.
SILVAN, *a.* pertaining to woods. [blance.
SILVERY, *a.* like silver. **SIMILARITY**, *n.* resem-
SIMILE, (sim'e-le) *n.* similitude or comparison.
SIMIOUS, *a.* relating to monkeys.
SIMMER, *v.* boil gently.
SIMONIACAL, (ni') *a.* consisting in simony.
SIMONY, *n.* crime of buying or selling church
SIMOOM, *n.* suffocating wind. [preferment.
SIMOUS, *a.* with a flat turned up nose.
SIMPER, *v.* smile in a silly manner.
SIMPLICITY, *n.* singleness; plainness; artlessness.
SIMPLIFY, *v.* make simple or plain.
SIMULATE, *v.* counterfeit.
SIMULATION, *n.* hypocrisy. [same time.
SIMULTANEOUS, *a.* being or happening at the
SIN, *n.* violation of divine law, or rule of duty.
SINAPISM, (sin') *n.* mustard poultice.
SINCERITY, *n.* freedom from disguise; honesty.
SINCIPUT, (sin'se-put) *n.* fore part of the head.
SINE, *n.* straight line from end of arc to diameter.
SINECURE, *n.* office with pay but without employment. [meeting again.
SINE DIE (si-ne di-e) L. without naming a day for
SINE QUA NON, L. indispensable condition.
SINEW, *n.* tendon; strength; muscle.
SINEWY, *a.* strong; muscular.
SINGE, *n.* burn external part; scorch.
SINGH, *n.* military caste in India.
SINGLE, *a.* alone; unmarried;—*v.* select.
SINGLENESS, *n.* simplicity.
SINGULAR, *a.* particular; remarkable; rare; odd.
SINGULARITY, *n.* peculiarity.
SINISTER, *a.* left; bad; unfair; unlucky.
SINISTRORSAL, *a.* rising from left to right, as a
SINISTROUS, *a.* on the left; perverse. [spiral line.
SINKING-FUND, *n.* fund to reduce public debt.
SINUATE, *v.* wind and turn.

SINUOSITY, *n.* quality of winding; being sinuous.
SIPHON, *n.* bent tube to draw liquor from casks.
SIR, *n.* title of address to a man; title of baronet.
SIRE, *n.* father; male parent of beast.
SIREN, *n.* mermaid noted for singing; enticing woman; measure for vibrations of sounds.
SIRLOIN, *n.* loin of beef.
SIROCCO, *n.* noxious south-east wind in Italy.
SIRRAH, *n.* term of reproach.
SIRUP, SYRUP, *n.* vegetable juice boiled with
SITE, *n.* situation; local position. [sugar.
SITIOLOGY, *n.* regulation of the diet.
SITZ-BATH, *n.* tub for bathing in sitting posture.
SIZABLE, *a.* of reasonable bulk. [sioner.
SIZAR, *n.* Cambridge student of rank below pen-
SIZE, *n.* bulk; quantity; glutinous substance.
SKEIN, *n.* knot or number of knots of threads.
SKELETON, *n.* bones of animal retained in natural
SKELLY, *v.* look cross-eyed. [position.
SKERRY, *n.* island covered with rocks.
SKETCHY, *a.* like a sketch or rough-draft.
SKEWER, *n.* pin to fasten meat.
SKID, *n.* short piece of timber: slider.
SKILFUL, *a.* qualified with skill; experienced.
SKILLED, *a.* having familiar knowledge.
SKILLET, *n.* small boiler.
SKIMMINGS, *n. pl.* matter skimmed off. [ship.
SKINFLINT, *n.* miggard. **SKIPPER**, *n.* master of
SKIRMISH, *n.* slight battle;—*v.* fight in small parties.
SKITTISH, *a.* shy; timid. **SKITTLES**, *n.* nine-pins.
SKIVER, *n.* split sheepskin. **SKULK**, *v.* lurk; hide.
SKULL, *n.* bone that incloses the brain.
SKY-ROCKET, *n.* species of fireworks.
SKY-SAIL, *n.* small sail above the royal.
SLABBER, *v.* slaver. **SLAG**, *n.* dross of metal.
SLAKE, *v.* quench, as thirst; mix with water, and reduce to powder, as lime. [hood with malice.
SLANDER, *v.* injure by false reports;—*n.* false-
SLANDEROUS, *a.* defamatory.
SLANG, *n.* vulgar cant.
SLASH, *v.* cut long cuts;—*n.* long incision.
SLAT, *n.* narrow strip of board.
SLATTERN, *n.* woman negligent of neatness.
SLATTERNLY, *a.* negligent of dress.
SLATY, *a.* consisting of or like slate.
SLAUGHTER, *n.* destruction of life; *v.* kill; butcher.
SLAVER, *n.* slave-ship; spittle; drivelling. [vility.
SLAVERY, *n.* bondage. **SLAVISHNESS**, *n.* ser-
SLEAVE, *n.* silk or thread untwisted. [sleds.
SLEDDING, *n.* act of sledding; snow enough for
SLEDGE, *n.* large hammer; sled; low-wheeled
SLEEK, *a.* smooth; glossy. [waggon.
SLEEPER, *n.* one who sleeps; floor timber.
SLEEPINESS, *n.* drowsiness.
SLEET, *n.* rain and snow or hail falling together.
SLEEVE, *n.* covering of the arm.
SLEIGH, *n.* vehicle for travelling on snow.
SLEIGHT, *n.* artful trick; dexterity.
SLEUTH, *n.* scent or track. [clothing.
SLEY, *v.* part threads and arrange them in a reed.
SLIGHT, *a.* thin; weak; trifling;—*v.* neglect.
SLIMY, *a.* viscous; clammy; like slime.
SLINK, *v.* miscarry; sneak away.
SLIPPER, *n.* loose shoe.
SLIPPERY, *a.* smooth; glib. [careless.
SLIPSHOD, *a.* wearing shoes down at the heels;
SLIVER, *v.* divide into thin pieces;—*n.* slice cut off.
SLOE, *n.* fruit of the black thorn.
SLOGAN, *n.* Highland war cry.
SLOOP, *n.* one-masted vessel. [gence; mean liquor.
SLOP, *v.* make a puddle;—*n.* wetness by negli-
SLOPE, *n.* slant; declivity. [clothing.
SLOPPY, *a.* wet and dirty. **SLOPS**, *n.* ready-made
SLOTH, *n.* sluggishness; slow-moving animal.
SLOUCH, *n.* hanging down;—*v.* hang down.
SLOUGH, (slou) *n.* miry place.
SLOUGH, (sluf) *n.* cast skin of serpent. [neatness.
SLOVEN, (sluvn) *n.* man careless of dress and
SLOVENLINESS, *n.* neglect of cleanliness or dress.
SLUDGE, *n.* mire; mud. **SLUE**, *v.* turn about its
SLUG, *n.* drone; kind of snail. [axis.
SLUGGARD, *n.* sluggish or habitually lazy person.
SLUGS, SLUDS, *n.* ore partly roasted.
SLUICE, *n.* stream of water issuing through
SLUM, *n.* dirty alley. [floodgate; floodgate.
SLUMP, *v.* sink through ice or snow into mud.
SLUR, *v.* soil; sully; perform in a smooth, gliding manner;—*n.* mark in music; disgrace.
SLUT, *n.* feminine of *sloven*. **SLY-BOOTS**, *n.* sly
SMALL-ARMS, *n. pl.* muskets, rifles, pistols. [person.
SMALL-POX, *n.* eruptive disease—variola.
SMARAGDUS, *n.* green gem, as emerald.
SMART-MONEY, *n.* money used in recruiting
SMATTER, *v.* talk superficially. [soldiers.
SMATTERING, *n.* slight knowledge.
SMEAR, *v.* daub; soil; rub over.
SMELTER, *n.* one who smelts or melts ore.
SMERK, SMICKER, *v.* smile affectedly.
SMIRCH, *v.* cloud; soil.
SMITHERY, *n.* work or workshop of smith or metal
SMOCK, *n.* shift; chemise. [worker.
SMOKY, *a.* emitting smoke; like smoke; obscure.
SMOTHER, (smuth'er) *v.* stifle or suffocate;—*n.* smoke; thick dust. [vent; smouldry.
SMOULDERING, *a.* burning and smoking without
SMUDGE, *v.* smear with dirt or smoke.
SMUGGLE, *v.* import without paying duties; con-
SMUTCH, *v.* blacken with smoke. [vey privately.
SMUTTINESS, *n.* soil from smoke; obscenity.
SNACK, *n.* share; repast.
SNAFFLE, *n.* bridle with a bit without branches.
SNAG, *n.* tooth standing out; knot; rough branch.
SNAIL, *n.* slimy reptile. **SNAKE**, *n.* serpent.
SNAPPISH, *a.* apt to snap; peevish. [ment.
SNARL, *v.* entangle; growl, as a dog;—*n.* entangle-
SNATH, *n.* scythe handle. **SNEAKING**, *a.* mean.
SNEER, *n.* scornful look.
SNEEZE, *v.* eject air suddenly through the nose.
SNIFF, *v.* draw air audibly up the nose.
SNIGGER, SNICKER, *v.* laugh, as half suppressed.
SNIPE, *n.* bird; fool; blockhead.
SNIVEL, *n.* running of the nose.
SNOB, *n.* vulgar upstart; journeyman shoemaker.
SNOOD, *n.* maiden's head-band; short fish-hook
SNORE, *v.* breathe with noise in sleep. [line.
SNORT, *v.* force air through nose with noise.
SNOW, *n.* frozen vapour which falls in flakes.
SNUB, *v. n.* check; rebuke; reprimand.
SNUFFERS, *n. pl.* instrument to snuff candles.
SNUFFLE, *v.* speak through the nose.
SNUFFLES, *n. pl.* obstructions in the nose.
SOAK, *v.* steep in liquid; drench.
SOAP, *n.* compound of oil and alkali.
SOAR, *v.* mount on the wing. **SOB**, *n.* convulsive [sigh.

SOBRIETY, *n.* habitual temperance; gravity.
SOBRIQUET, (sob're-kā) *n.* nickname.
SOCAGE, *n.* holding of land on determinate service.
SOCIABLE, *a.* conversable; familiar; friendly.
SOCIAL, *a.* of or fond of society; companionable.
SOCIALISM, *n.* that land and instruments of production should belong to communities or governments and not to individuals.
SOCIETY, *n.* union of persons in one interest; fellowship. [ment of Christ.
SOCINIAN, *n.* one who denies divinity and atone-
SOCIOLOGY, *n.* science of phenomena of society.
SOCK, *n.* shoe for actors; short stocking.
SOCKET, *n.* place for candle; receptacle. [salt.
SODA, *n.* fixed mineral alkali, the basis of common
SODALITY, *n.* fellowship. **SODDEN**, *a.* seethed;
SODDY, *a.* of or like sod;—*n.* solder. [boiled.
SODOMY, *n.* copulation against nature.
SOGGY, *a.* soaked with water. [tended.
SOI DISANT, (swa dezang) Fr. self-styled; pre-
SOIL, *v.* daub; make dirty;—*n.* upper stratum of
SOIREE, (swa'rā) *n.* evening party. [earth; mould.
SOJOURN, *v.* dwell for a time; *n.* temporary abode.
SOLACE, *v. n.* comfort. **SOLAR**, *a.* of the sun.
SOLDER, SODER, *n.* metallic cement for lead.
SOLDIER, *n.* man in military service; warrior.
SOLDIERLY, *a.* like a good soldier; warlike; brave.
SOLDIERY, *n.* body of soldiers.
SOLE, *n.* bottom of foot or shoe;—*a.* single; alone.
SOLECISM, *n.* impropriety in language.
SOLELY, *ad.* singly; only.
SOLEMNITY, *n.* religious ceremony; seriousness.
SOLEMNIZATION, *n.* celebration.
SOLEMNIZE, *v.* celebrate; make serious.
SOLICIT, *v.* ask with earnestness.
SOLICITATION, *n.* entreaty. **SOLICITOR**, *n.* at-
SOLICITOUS, *a.* anxious; careful. [torney.
SOLICITUDE, *n.* anxiety; carefulness.
SOLIDARITY, *n.* fellowship; joint interest.
SOLIDIFY, *v.* make solid—firm; compact.
SOLIDITY, *n.* density.
SOLILOQUIZE, *v.* utter soliloquy—talking alone.
SOLITAIRE, *n.* game played by one; solitary per-
SOLITARY, *a.* lonely; retired. [son; stud.
SOLITUDE, *n.* loneliness; lonely place.
SOLO, *n.* tune by one person.
SOLSTICE, *n.* pointwhere sun ceases to recede from
SOLSTITIAL, *a.* belonging to a solstice. [equator.
SOLUBLE, *a.* capable of being dissolved in fluid, or of being explained. [explanation.
SOLUTION, *n.* dissolving in fluid; mixture so got;
SOLVABLE, *a.* that may be solved or explained.
SOLVENCY, *n.* ability to pay debts.
SOLVENT, *a.* able to pay debts; *n.* what dissolves.
SOMATOLOGY, *n.* doctrine of matter.
SOMBRE, *a.* dusky; gloomy; sombrous. [turning.
SOMERSET, SOMERSAULT, *n* leaping and over-
SOMNAMBULIST, *n.* one who walks in sleep.
SOMNIFEROUS, *a.* tending to cause sleep.
SOMNILOQUIST, *n.* one who talks in sleep.
SOMNOLENT, *a.* sleepy; with somnolence.
SONATA, (na') *n.* tune for an instrument only.
SONNETEER, *n.* composer of sonnets—poem of 14 lines, two fours and two threes.
SONOROUS, (nō') *a.* giving sound when struck.
SOODRA, SUDER, *n.* lowest Hindu caste.
SOOTH, *n.* truth. **SOOTHE**, *v.* calm; quiet.
SOOTHSAYER, *n.* predicter.
SOOTY, *a.* covered with soot.
SOPHISM, *n.* fallacious argument.
SOPHIST, *n.* insidious reasoner.
SOPHISTICAL, *a.* fallacious; not sound.
SOPHISTICATE, *v.* adulterate; corrupt.
SOPHISTRY, *n.* fallacious reasoning.
SOPORIFEROUS, *a.* causing sleep; soporific.
SOPRANO, *n.* treble—highest female voice.
SORCERER, SORCERESS, *n.* magician; enchan-
SORCERY, *n.* enchantment; witchcraft. [tress.
SORDID, *a.* covetous; mean; filthy.
SORITES, (i') *n.* string of connected syllogisms.
SORNER, *n.* one who sponges upon others.
SORREL, *n.* reddish acid plant.
SORROWFUL, *a.* mournful.
SORRY, *a.* grieved for something lost or past.
SORTIE, *n.* rush out from besieged place.
SOT, *n.* habitual drunkard.
SOTTISHNESS, *n.* dulness; drunken stupidity.
SOTTO VOCE, It. in low or subdued voice.
SOU, *n.* French halfpenny, 1-20th franc.
SOUGH, *n.* underground drain; sound like wind.
SOUL, *n.* immortal spirit of man; life; intellectual principle. [be reached.
SOUNDINGS, *n. pl.* part of sea bottom which can
SOUNDNESS, *n.* entireness; health; solidity.
SOUP, *n.* decoction of flesh, vegetables, &c.
SOURCE, *n.* spring; fountain; origin; first cause.
SOUSE, *n.* pickle made of ears and feet of swine;
SOUTERRAIN, *n.* cavern underground. [*v.* plunge.
SOUTHRON, *n.* inhabitant of the south.
SOUVENIR, (soov'nēr) *n.* remembrancer.
SOVEREIGN, *a.* supreme in power;—*n.* supreme ruler; gold coin; 20s. sterling.
SOVEREIGNTY, *n.* supreme power.
SOW, *v.* scatter as seed for growth; spread.
SOWENS, *n.* food made from oat-husks.
SPA, *n.* mineral spring. **SPACIOUS**, *a.* large;
SPADO, *n.* gelded beast; impotent person. [roomy.
SPALT, SPELT, *n.* flux for metals.
SPAN, *n.* hand's breadth when fingers are exten-
SPANGLE, *n.* small boss. [ded, or nine inches.
SPANIEL, *n.* sporting dog.
SPANK, *v.* slap with open hand.
SPANKER, *n.* sail on the mizen.
SPAR, *n.* mineral; round piece of timber; *v.* fight
SPARENESS, *n.* being lean. [as a pugilist.
SPARERIB, *n.* ribs of pork with little flesh.
SPARKISH, *a.* lively; gay. **SPARRY**, *a.* like spar.
SPARSE, *a.* thin; scattered; distant.
SPARTAN, *a.* of Sparta; brave; enduring. [cramp.
SPASM, *n.* involuntary contraction of muscles;
SPASMODIC, *a.* consisting in spasm; convulsive.
SPASMOLOGY, *n.* science of spasms.
SPASTIC, *a.* pertaining to spasm.
SPATULA, *a.* apothecary's slice for plasters.
SPAVIN, *n.* tumour on horse's leg.
SPAWN, *n.* eggs of frogs and fishes;—*v.* deposit,
SPAY, *v.* castrate, as a female beast. [as spawn.
SPEAKABLE, *a.* that may be uttered; able to speak.
SPECIAL, *a.* particular; noting something more than ordinary.
SPECIALIST, *n.* one devoted to particular study.
SPECIALTY, *n.* special contract, or evidence of
SPECIE, *n.* coinedmoney. [debt under seal; thedebt.
SPECIES, *n.* sort; class.

SPECIFIC, *a.* distinguishing one from anotner; comprehended under a kind;*n.*certainremedy.
SPECIFICALLY, *ad.* definitely; particularly.
SPECIFICATION, *n.* particular description.
SPECIFY, *v.* mention a particular thing.
SPECIMEN, *n.* sample.
SPECIOUS, *a.* showy; seemingly right.
SPECKLE, *n.* small speck;—*v.* mark with spots.
SPECTACLE, *n.* show; sight.
SPECTACLES, *n. pl.* glasses to assist sight.
SPECTATOR, *n.* looker on; beholder.
SPECTRAL, *a.* of a spectre—apparition, ghost.
SPECTROSCOPE, *n.* instrument employed in spectrum analysis.
SPECTRUM, *n.* prismatic figure of sun; image.
SPECTRUM ANALYSIS, *n.* detection by the spectrum of presence of elementary bodies.
SPECULAR, *a.* like a mirror.
SPECULATE, *v.* meditate; buy in hope of rise in price. [culating.
SPECULATION, *n.* mental view; theorizing; spe-
SPECULATIVE, *a.* given to speculation; theoreti-
SPECULATOR, *n.* one who speculates. [cal.
SPECULUM, *n.* glass that reflects images; mirror.
SPEECHLESS, *a.* not able to speak.
SPEEDY, *a.* quick. SPELT, *n.* kind of wheat.
SPELTER, *n.* zinc. SPENCER, *n.* short coat worn
SPENDTHRIFT, *n.* prodigal. [by females.
SPERM, *n.* oil from whale's head.
SPERMACETI, (set') *n.* fatty matter from whale's
SPERMATIC, *a.* consisting of seed; seminal.[head.
SPHENOIDAL, *a.* wedge-formed.
SPHERICAL, *a.* sphere-formed; globular; round.
SPHERICITY, *n.* roundness. SPHERICS,*n.*spheri-
SPHEROID,*n.*bodynearlyspherical.[cal geometry.
SPHIGMOMETER, *n.* instrument to show beats of
SPHINCTER, *n.* ring-shaped muscle. [the pulse.
SPHINX, *n.* monster with lion's body and woman's
SPICERY, *n.* spices or aromatic plants. [face.
SPICULAR, *a.* sharp pointed.
SPICY, *a.* like spice; pungent.
SPIDER, *n.* insect that spins web to catch prey.
SPIGOT, *n.* peg to stop cask. [spike.
SPIKE, *n.* ear of corn; large nail;—*v.* fasten with
SPIKENARD, *n.* a plant. SPILE, *n.* cask pin.
SPINAGE, *n.* garden plant.
SPINAL, *a.* belonging to the backbone.
SPINDLE, *n.* pin to form thread on; 120 skeins;—
SPINE, *n.* backbone; thorn.[*v.*become thin or tall.
SPINET, *n.* musical instrument.
SPINOSITY, *a.* thorny condition; crabbedness.
SPINOZISM, *n.* that God and the Universe are one —doctrine of Spinoza (1633—1677).
SPINSTER,*n.*unmarried woman; spinning woman.
SPINTHARISCOPE, *n.* instrument showing luminous emanations of radium.
SPIRACLE, breathing hole.
SPIRAL, *a.* winding like a screw. [sprout.
SPIRE, *n.* winding; steeple; shoot;—*v* shoot;
SPIRIT, *n.* breath; immaterial substance; vigour;
SPIRITED, *a.* full of life. [distilled liquor.
SPIRITUAL, *a.* incorporeal; of divine things.
SPIRITUALISM, *n.* that departed spirits commune with men. [pure devotion.
SPIRITUALITY,*n.*immateriality; spiritual nature;
SPIRITUALIZE, *v.* convert to spiritual sense.
SPIRITUOUS, *a.* consisting of spirit; ardent.
SPISSITUDE, *n.* thickness of soft substances.
SPIT, *n.* iron prong; point of land running into the sea;—*v.* emit saliva or spittle.
SPITE, *n.* rancorous ill-will;—*v.* be angry; thwart.
SPITEFUL, *a.* malicious; malignant.
SPITTOON, *n.* vessel to spit in.
SPLAY-FOOTED, *a.* having foot turned outward.
SPLEEN, *n.* milt; spite. SPLEENY, *a.* peevish.
SPLENDOUR, *n.* great brightness; magnificence,
SPLENETIC, *a.* full of spleen. [pomp.
SPLENIC, *a.* belonging to the spleen. [ing.
SPLICE, *v.* unite; *n.* union of ropes by interweav-
SPLINT, *n.* thin board to set broken arms.
SPOIL, *v.* rob; strip; decay;—*n.* plunder.
SPOKESMAN, *n.* one who speaks for others.
SPOLIATION, *n.* act of plundering.
SPONDAIC, *a.* consisting of spondees.
SPONDEE, *n.* two long syllables.
SPONGE, *n.* porous marine substance; *v.* wipe out;
SPONGY, *a.* porous. [imbibe; live by mean arts.
SPONSAL, *a.* relating to marriage.
SPONSOR, *n.* one who becomes surety for another.
SPONTANEITY, *n.* acting freely without restraint.
SPONTANEOUS, *a.* voluntary.
SPONTOON, *n.* half pike.
SPOOL, *n.* hollow cylinder used by weavers, &c.
SPORADIC, (a') *a.* occurring singly or scattered.
SPORANGIUM, *n.* spore case in fungi.
SPORE, *n.* grain of seed powder of fungi.
SPORIDES, (spo'ri-des) *n.* spore coverings.
SPORRAN, *n.* Highland leather pouch or purse.
SPORTFUL,*a.*making sport. SPORTIVE,*a.*merry;
SPOUSAL, *a.* matrimonial;—*n.* marriage. [gay.
SPOUSE, *n.* husband or wife.
SPRAIN, *n.* excessive straining of ligaments of
SPRAWL, *v.* lie with limbs stretched out. [joints.
SPREE, *n.* merry frolic. SPRIG, *n.* headless nail;
SPRIGHTLY, *a.* brisk; sprightful; lively. [twig.
SPRINGE, (sprinj) *n.* snare.
SPRINGHALT, *n.* lameness in horses.
SPRINGTIDE, *n.* tide at new and full moon.
SPRINGY, *a.* containing springs; elastic.
SPRITE, *n.* spirit; ghost.
SPROD, *n.* salmon of second year's growth.
SPROUT, *v. n.* shoot; bud. SPRUCE,*a.*neat; trim.
SPRY, *a.* smart; strong. SPUE, *v.* vomit.
SPUMESCENCE, *n.* frothiness.
SPUMOUS, *a.* consisting of spume—froth or scum.
SPUNK, *n.* dry rotten wood; resolute spirit.
SPUR, *n.* instrument with sharp points for horsemen;—*v.* prick; incite.
SPURGALL, *n.* place excoriated by spur.
SPURIOUS, *a.* not genuine; false. [stream.
SPURT, *v.* throw out a stream;—*n.* small quick
SPUTTER, *v.* throw spittle; talk indistinctly.
SPY, *n.* one who watches another's actions. [dove.
SQUAB, *a.* unfeathered; short and stout; *n.* young
SQUABBLE, *v. n.* wrangle. SQUAD, *n.* company.
SQUADRON, *n.* part of fleet; body of troops.
SQUALID, *a.* foul; filthy.
SQUALL, *n.* sudden gust of wind; loud scream.
SQUALOR, *n.* filthiness.
SQUAMOUS, **SQUAMOSE**, *a.* scaly.
SQUANDER, *v.* spend vishly.
SQUARE, *n.*figure of 4 equal sides and right angles.
SQUAT, *v.* sit upon the hams and heels; be a squatter;—*a.* cowering; short and thick.
SQUASH, *n.* plant; *v.* make into pulp.
SQUATTER, *n.* one who settles on new land with-
SQUAW, *n.* Indian woman. [out title.
SQUEAK,*v.*squeal; utter short, sharp, shrill sound.
SQUEAMISH, *a.* nice; fastidious.
SQUEEZE, *v.* press close. SQUIB, *n.* firework;
SQUILL, *n.* plant like onion; fish; insect.[lampoon.
SQUINT, *v.* look obliquely. [country gentleman.
SQUIRE, *n.* gentleman next in rank to knight;
SQUIRM, *v.* twist and struggle; scramble up.
SQUIRREL, *n.* small quadruped.
SQUIRT, *v.* eject from a pipe.
STABAT MATER, L. hymn of the crucifixion (*the mother stood*).
STABILITY, *n.* firmness.
STABLE, *a.* fixed;—*n.* house for beasts.
STACK, *n.* pile of hay, grain, wood, &c.
STADDLE, *n.* staff; small tree.
STADIUM, *n.* a furlong; forty rods.
STAFF, *n.* stick for support; five lines and spaces in music; stanza; certain officers attached to
STAGE, *n.* raised floor; degree of advance.[army.
STAGE-COACH, *n.* public travelling carriage.
STAGGER, *v.* reel in walking.
STAGGERS, *n.* vertigo or brain disease in horses.
STAGIRITE, (gi') *n.* Aristotle (born at Stagira).
STAGNATE,*v.*become stagnant—not flowing, still.
STAGNATION, *n.* absence of motion.
STAID, *a.* steady; grave. [pledge.
STAKE, *n.* sharpened stick of wood; wager;
STALACTIC, *a.* like icicle; pertaining to stalactite.
STALACTITE, *n.* icicle-formed mineral. [floor.
STALAGMITE, *n.* roundish incrustation on cavern
STALE, *a.* vapid and tasteless;—*n.* decoy; long
STALE-MATE, *n.* no move but into check.[handle.
STALK, *n.* stem of plant;—*v.* strut; pursue stealth-
STALL, *n.* stand for beast; bench;—*v.* invest. [ily.
STALLION, *n.* entire or uncastrated horse.
STALWART, *a.* strong; powerful.
STAMEN, *n.* foundation; support; filament; anther and pollen of flower. [and solidity.
STAMINA, *n.* (*pl.* of stamen) support; strength
STAMINEOUS, *a.* made of threads; with stamens; without corolla.
STAMINIFEROUS, *a.* with streamers but no pistil.
STAMMER, *v.* hesitate in speaking.
STAMPEDE,*n.*sudden fright and running of cattle, horses, &c. [firm; sound.
STANCH, STAUNCH, *v.* stop, as flowing blood; *a.*
STANCHION, *n.* prop or support; small post.
STANDARD, *n.* ensign; test.
STANDISH, *n.* case for holding pens and ink.
STANNARY, *n.* tin-mine.
STANZA, *n.* staff or number of verses in poetry.
STAPLE, *n.* loop of iron; mart for goods; pile of wood; principal production; *a.*chief; principal.
STARBOARD, *n.* right side of a ship.
STARCHY, *a.* stiff; precise.
STARK, *a.* stiff; strong; deep; *ad.* wholly; entirely.
STARRY, *a.* adorned with stars.
STARTLE, *v.* alarm suddenly.
STARTLING, *a.* suddenly surprising.
STARVELING, *n.* lean person;—*a.* pining with
STATEDLY, *ad.* at regular periods. [want.
STATELY, *a.* august; majestic; *ad.* majestically.
STATE-ROOM, *n.* apartment in a vessel.
STATESMAN, *n.* one skilled in government.
STATICAL, *a.* pertaining to science of bodies at
STATICS, *n. pl.* science of bodies at rest. [rest.
STATIONARY, *a.* fixed in place; settled.
STATIONERY, *n.* paper, pens, ink, &c.
STATIST, *n.* one skilled in government.
STATISTICAL, *a.* pertaining to statistics.
STATISTICS, *n. pl.* collection of facts respecting the civil condition of a people.
STATUARY, *n.* art of carving images; carver.
STATUE, *n.* image. STATURE, *n.* natural height.
STATUS QUO, L. in same condition as before.
STATUS, *n.* standing; condition.
STATUTABLE, *a.* made by, or conformable to,
STATUTE, *n.* law enacted by legislature.[statute.
STATUTORY, *a.* established by statute.
STAVE, *n.* thin piece of timber for casks;—*v.* break or burst; push off; delay; support.
STAYS, *n. pl.* bodice for females; any support.
STEADFAST, *a.* firm; constant. [support.
STEADY, *a.* firm; uniform;—*v.* hold or keep firm;
STEAK, *n* slice of beef, &c., broiled or cut for
STEALTH, *n.* act of stealing; secret act.[broiling.
STEAM, *n.* vapour of water;—*v.* expose to steam.
STEARINE, *n.* chief constituent of fat.
STEATITE, *n.* soapstone. STEED, *n.* horse.
STEEL, *n.* iron with small portion of carbon;—*v.*
STEELYARD, *n.* balance for weighing. [harden.
STEER, *n.* young ox; *v.* direct.[over all obstacles.
STEEPLE, *n.* spire. STEEPLE-CHASE, *n.* chase
STEERAGE, *n.* room in fore part of ship.
STEGANOGRAPHY, *n.* writing in cipher.
STELLAR, *a.* relating to stars
STELLATE, *a.*like stars.
STENCH,*n.*offensive smell.[are passed by a brush.
STENCIL,*n.*openwork pattern over which colours
STENOGRAPHY, *n.* writing in shorthand.
STENTORIAN, *a.* very loud.
STEP-CHILD, *n.* child by marriage only.
STEP-FATHER, *n.* father by marriage.
STEPPE, *n.* vast uncultivated plain in Asia.
STERCORACEOUS, *a.* with nature of dung.
STEREOMETER, *n.* measure for specific gravities.
STEREOSCOPE, *n.* instrument with picture for both eyes, giving real appearances.
STEREOTYPE,*n.*fixed, immovable types;—*a.*done on fixed types;—*v.* form or compose in fixed
STERILE, *a.* barren; unfruitful. [types.
STERLING, *n.* English money;—*a.* of standard weight; genuine. [harsh.
STERN, *n.* hinder part of ship;—*a.* severe in look;
STERNAL, *a.* relating to breast bone.
STERN-CHASE, *n.* gun to fire from stern.
STERNUM,*n.*the breast bone.[tation or sneezing
STERNUTATORY, *n.* substance provoking sternu-
STERTOROUS, *a.* breathing heavily; snoring.
STETHOSCOPE, *n.* instrument used to distinguish sounds in thorax.
STEVEDORE,*n.*labourer to load and unload ships.
STEWARD, *n.* man who manages for another.
STICKLE,*v.*contend.STICKY,*a.*viscous; glutinous.
STIFLE, *v.* suppress; choke;—*n.* joint of horse.
STIGMA,*n.*mark of infamy; in *botany*, top of pistil.
STIGMATIZE, *v.* mark with infamy.
STILETTO, *n.* small dagger. STILLATIM, (a') L.
STILL-BORN, *a.* born dead. [drop by drop.
STILT, *n.* piece of wood with rest for foot.
STIMULANT, *a.* tending to excite or stimulate;—*n.* something stimulating.
STIMULATIVE, *a.* tending to excite; stimulating.
STIMULUS, *n.* something that rouses.
STINGY, (stin'jy) *a.* meanly covetous.
STINK, *n.* offensive smell; *v.* emit offensive smell.
STINT, *n.* limit; restraint; task;—*v.* limit.
STIPEND, *n.* settled pay; wages; salary.
STIPENDIARY, *a.* receiving a stipend.
STIPULATE, *v.* covenant. STIPULATION, *n.* con-
STIRRUP, *n.* iron for horseman's foot. [dition.
STITCH, *v.* sew; join. STITHY, *n.* anvil.
STIVER, *n.* Dutch penny piece.
STOCKADE, *n.* line of stakes for barrier.
STOCK-BROKER, *n.* one who deals in stocks.
STOCKING, *n.* covering for foot and leg.
STOCKS, *n. pl.* public funds; frame to confine legs.
STOIC, *n.* one who affects insensibility to pain.
STOICAL, *a.* unfeeling; cold. [ment.
STOICISM, *n.* insensibility. STOLE, *n.* long vest-
STOLID, *a.* stupid; dull; foolish.[brook or endure.
STOMACH, *n.* organ of digestion; appetite;—*v.*
STOMACHER, *n.* ornament for the breast.
STOMACHIC, (mak') *n.* medicine for the stomach.
STONE, *n.* concretion of earth, or mineral matter in the kidneys; 14 lbs.
STONE-FRUIT, *n.* fruit that contains a stone.
STONY, *a.* made of stones; full of stones; hard.
STOOK, *n.* collection of sheaves set up.
STOPPAGE, *n.* state of being stopped.
STOPPLE, *n.* that which closes a bottle.
STORAGE, *n.* safe keeping of goods; cost of it.
STORE, *n.* large quantity; warehouse;—*v.*furnish; put away for preservation.
STORIED, *a.* related in story; having stories.
STORTHING, *n.* Norwegian Parliament.
STOT, *n.* young bullock or steer.
STOUT, *a.* strong; brave;—*n.* strong porter.
STOVE, *n.* place for fire; iron box for heating.
STOWAGE, *n.* stowing or laying up.
STRABISMUS, *n.* habit of looking asquint.
STRADDLE, *v.* walk wide. STRAGGLE,*v.*wander.
STRAIGHT, *a.* not crooked; upward; direct.
STRAIGHTWAY, *ad.* immediately. [cannon.
STRAIKS, *n. pl.* iron plates on circumference of
STRAIN, *v.* stretch; filter;—*n.* sprain; force; song.
STRAINER, *n.* instrument for filtering. [difficulty.
STRAIT, *a.* narrow; close; strict;—*n.* narrow pass;
STRAIT-JACKET,*n.*apparatus to confine maniacs.
STRAKE, *n.* iron band of wheel. [aground.
STRAND, *n.* shore or beach; twist of rope;—*v.*run
STRANGLE, *v.* choke.
STRANGLES, *n.* swellings in a horse's throat.
STRANGURY, *n.* difficulty in discharging urine.
STRAPPING, *a.* large; lusty.
STRATAGEM, *n.* artifice; trick. [movements.
STRATEGIST, *n.* one skilled in strategy—military
STRATH, *n.* large valley with river through it.
STRATHSPEY, *n.* Scotch dance of two.
STRATIFICATION, *n.* arrangement into strata.
STRATIFY, *v.* form into layers.
STRATUM, *n.* singular of *strata*—beds, layers.
STREAK, *n.* line of colour; stripe;—*v.* stripe.
STREAMER,*n.*flag.STRENGTHEN,*v.*make strong.
STRENUOUS, *a.* eagerly pressing; active.
STRESS, *n.* force; importance.
STRETCH, *v.* extend; strain;—*n.*extension; effort.
STRETCHER, *n.* one that stretches; piece of tim-
STREW, *v.* scatter. STRIATED, *a.* streaked.[ber.
STRICKLE,*n.* instrument for levelling corn in a
STRICT, *a.* severe; close; rigid. [measure.
STRICTURE, *n.* contraction; criticism.
STRIDULOUS, *a.* creaking harshly.
STRIFE, *n.* contention; rivalship.
STRIKE, *v.* lay on a blow; lower; surrender;—*n.* ceasing from work and demanding higher
STRIKING, *a.* impressive. [wages.
STRINGENT, *a.* binding; pressing hard; urgent.
STRINGHALT, *n.* twitching of horse's legs.
STRIPLING,*n.*youth. STROLL,*n.v.*ramble; walk.
STROPHE, (stro'fe) *n.* former of two stanzas, latter
STRUCTURAL, *a.* of structure.[being *antistrophe*.
STRUCTURE, *n.* frame; edifice. [effort; agony.
STRUGGLE, *v.* strive; endeavour;—*n.* vigorous
STRUMOUS, *a.* having swellings in glands.
STRUMPET, *n.* prostitute. STRUT, *v.* walk affect-
STRYCHNINE, *n.* deadly poison. [edly.
STUB, *n.* stump of tree.
STUBBLE, *n.* stumps of rye, wheat, &c.
STUBBORN, *a.* inflexible in opinion.
STUCCO, *n.* fine plaster;—*v.* plaster with stucco.
STUD, *n.* small post; set of horses; button; nail.
STUDIED, *a.* premeditated.
STUDIO, *n.* work-shop, especially of sculptor.
STUDIOUS, *a.* given to study.
STUDY, *n.* application to books; subject of attention; room for study;—*v.* apply mind to.
STUFF, *n.* material; furniture;—*v.* fill; cram.
STULTIFY, *v.* make foolish.
STUMBLING-BLOCK, *n.* that which causes to err.
STUMP, *n.* stub left after a tree is cut down.
STUMP, *v.* make electioneering speeches.[growth.
STUN, *v.* make senseless. STUNT, *v.* hinder from
STUPE, *v.* foment. STUPEFY, *v.* make insensible.
STUPENDOUS, *a.* amazingly great; wonderful.
STUPIDITY, *n.* extreme dulness of perception.
STUPOR, *n.* suppression of sense.
STURDY, *a.* stout; strong. STUTTER, *v.* stammer.
STURN, *n.* wine revived by new fermentation.
STY, *n.* pen for swine; small ulcer on eyelid.
STYGIAN, *a.* infernal; dark; black.
STYLE, *n.* manner of writing; title; dial pin; filament of a pistil;—*v.* call.
STYLISH,*a.* in fashionable form or manner; showy.
STYLISTIC, *n.* directions for writing a good style.
STYLITE, *n.* one who stood on a pillar top. [hate.
STYPTIC, *a.* that stops bleeding. STYX,*n.*river of
SUASION, *n.* persuading. SUASIVE, *a.* tending to
SUAVITER IN MODO, L. courteously. [persuade.
SUAVITY, *n.* sweetness.
SUB, as prefix, means *below, under, somewhat.*
SUBACID, *a.* somewhat acid.
SUBAGENCY, *n.* subordinate agency.
SUBALTERN, (sub') *a.* inferior; subordinate.
SUBALTERNATE, *a.* succeeding by turns.
SUBAQUEOUS, *a.* under water.
SUBDUE, *v.* conquer. SUBJACENT,*a.* lying under.
SUBEROUS, *a.* with nature of cork.
SUBINFEUDATION, *n.* holding off a tenant.
SUBJECT, *a.* being under authority; liable;—*n.* one under the power of another; matter in
SUBJECT, *v.* bring under power. [discussion.
SUBJECTIVE, *a.* relating to the subject.
SUBJOIN, *v.* add at the end.
SUB JUDICE, L. before the judge; still undecided.
SUBJUGATE, *v.* reduce to slavery; subdue.
SUBJUNCTIVE, *a.* added; subjoined.
SUBLIMATE, *v.* refine by heat; *n.* product so got.
SUBLIMATION, *n.* bringing solid substances to a state of vapour and condensing it.
SUBLIME, *a.* lofty in style; elevated.
SUBLUNARY, (sub') *a.* earthly. [under water.
SUBMARINE, *a.* under sea. SUBMERGE, *v.* put
SUBMISSIVE, *a.* yielding to another; humble.
SUBMIT, *v.* yield to power or opinion of another.
SUBORDINATE, *n. a.* inferior; subject;—*v.* make
SUBORDINATION, *n.* state of subjection.[subject.
SUBORN, *v.* procure to take a false oath.
SUBPŒNA, *n.* summons for witnesses.
SUB ROSA, L. under a rose; privately.
SUBSCRIBE, *v.* sign; attest.
SUBSEQUENT, *a.* following. [mental.
SUBSERVE, *v.* serve. SUBSERVIENT, *a.* instru-
SUBSIDE, *v.* sink; fall. SUBSIDENCE, *n.* sinking.
SUBSIDIARY, *a.* furnishing supplies; assisting.
SUBSIDIZE, *v.* pay a subsidy or money aid to.
SUB SILENTIO, L. silently. SUBSIST, *v.* have
SUBSISTENCE, *n.* real being; support.[existence.
SUBSOIL, *n.* soil between surface and base.
SUBSPECIES, *n.* division of a species.
SUBSTANTIAL, *a.* real; solid.
SUBSTANTIATE, *v.* prove.
SUBSTANTIVE, *n.* noun;—*a.* noting existence.
SUBSTITUTE, *n.v.* one put, or to put, in place of.
SUBSTRATUM, *n.* layer under something; basis.
SUBSTRUCTION, *n.* under-building.
SUBSTEND, *v.* extend under. SUBTENSE, *n.* chord
SUBTERFUGE, *n.* evasion. [of an arc.
SUBTERRANEAN, *a.* under the earth.
SUBTILE, *a.* fine; thin.
SUBTILIZATION, *n.* refinement.
SUBTILTY, (sub'til-te) *n.* being subtile.
SUBTLE, (sut') *a.* sly; artful.
SUBTLETY, (sutl-ty) *n.* craftiness.
SUBTRACT, *v.* withdraw a part; deduct.
SUBURBAN, *a.* in suburbs or confines of a city.
SUBURBICARIAN, *a.* of ancient diocese of Rome.
SUBVENTION, *n.* relief; assistance.
SUBVERSION, *n.* total overthrow; ruin.
SUBVERSIVE, *a.* tending to ruin or subvert.
SUCCEDANEUM, *n.* substitute.
SUCCEED, *v.* follow in order; be successful.
SUCCESSFUL, *a.* prosperous.
SUCCESSIVE, *a.* following in order.
SUCCESSOR, *n.* one who succeeds another.
SUCCINCT, *a.* compressed into narrow compass.
SUCCOUR, *n.* relieve;—*n.* relief.
SUCCULENCE, *n.* juiciness.
SUCCUMB, *v.* yield; sink under.
SUCKER, *n.* shoot. SUCKLING, *n.* child at breast.
SUCTION,*n.*drawing in. SUDDEN,*a.*unexpected;
SUDORIFIC, *a.* causing sweat. [hasty.
SUDRA, *n.* lowest Hindoo caste.
SUDS, *n.* water impregnated with soap.
SUE, *v.* prosecute in law. SUET, *n.* fat about kid-
SUFFERABLE, *a.* that may be endured. [neys.
SUFFERANCE,*n.*permission; endurance; patience.
SUFFICIENCY, *n.* full supply; what suffices or is
SUFFIX, (suf') *n.* letter or syllable added.[enough.
SUFFIX, (fix') *v.* add a letter or syllable.
SUFFOCATE, *v.* choke by excluding air; stifle.
SUFFRAGAN, *n.* assistant bishop.
SUFFRAGE, *n.* vote. SUFFUSE, *v.* overspread.
SUGGEST, *v.* hint; intimate.
SUGGESTIVE, *a.* containing a hint or suggestion.
SUGGILATION,*n.*spot caused by settling of blood.
SUICIDAL, *a.* of nature of suicide or self-murder.
SUI GENERIS, L. of a sort peculiar to itself.
SUIT, *n.* set; process; prosecution;—*v.* to fit or
SUITABLE, *a.* fit; proper. [be fitted.
SUITE, (swēt) *n.* retinue.
SUITOR, *n.* lover; one who sues; petitioner.
SULKINESS, *n.* silent or fitful sullenness.
SULLEN, *a.* morose. SULLY, *v.* soil; tarnish.
SULPHATE, *n.* compound of sulphuric acid and a base. [stone.
SULPHURATE, *v.* combine with sulphur or brim-
SULPHUROUS, *a.* with qualities of sulphur; sulphury. [earth, metal, or alkali.
SULPHURET, *n.* combination of sulphur with an
SULPHURIC ACID, *n.* oil of vitriol, discovered
SULTAN, *n.* Turkish emperor. [about 1500 A.D.
SULTANA, *n.* Turkish empress. [dyeing.
SULTRY, *a.* hot and close. SUMACH, *n.* plant for
SUMMARY, *a.* brief; concise;—*n.* abridged ac-
SUMMATION, *n* summing; aggregate. [count.
SUMMIT, *n.* highest point. [tion.
SUMMON, *v.* call by authority. SUMMONS, *n.* cita-
SUMMUM BONUM, *n.* chief good. SUMPTER, *n.*
SUMPTUARY,*a.*regulating expenses. [pack-horse.
SUMPTUOUS, *a.* expensive. SUNDER,*v.*separate.
SUNDIAL, *n.* instrument to show the time by style
SUNDRY, *a.* several; different. [shadow.
SUNNAH, *n.* Mohammedan traditions.
SUN-STROKE, *n.* stroke of the sun or his heat.
SUNUP, *n.* sunrise. SUO JURE, L. in his own
SUO MARTE, L. by his own strength. [right.
SUPER, as prefix, *over, above, excess.*
SUPERABLE, *a.* that may be overcome.
SUPERABOUND, *v.* be very abundant.
SUPERABUNDANCE, *n.* more than is sufficient.
SUPERANNUATE, *v.* impair by old age; pension.
SUPERANNUATED, *a.* disqualified by old age.
SUPERB, *a.* grand; magnificent.
SUPERCARGO, *n.* one in charge of cargo.
SUPERCILIARY, *a.* above the eye-brow.
SUPERCILIOUS, *a.* haughty; dictatorial.
SUPEREMINENT, *a.* eminent in a high degree.
SUPEREROGATION, (a') *n.* doing more than duty.
SUPEREROGATORY,(og')*a.*exceeding the calls of
SUPERFICIAL, *a.* on the surface; shallow. [duty.
SUPERFICIES, *n.* surface; exterior part.
SUPERFLUOUS, *a.* exceeding what is wanted;
SUPERINDUCE, *v.* bring in as addition. [useless.
SUPERINTENDENT, *n.* manager;—*a.* directing.
SUPERIORITY, *n.* higher rank.
SUPERLATIVE, *n.* in the highest degree.
SUPERNAL, *a.* relating to things above; celestial.
SUPERNATURAL, *a.* beyond the laws of nature.
SUPERNATURALISM, *n.* that knowledge of God and of religion comes only by revelation.[sary.
SUPERNUMERARY, *a.* exceeding number neces-
SUPERSCRIPTION, *n.* writing over or on outside.
SUPERSENSIBLE, *a.* above the senses.
SUPERSESSION,*n.*supersedingor taking another's place. [omens.
SUPERSTITION, *n.* rigour in religion; belief in
SUPERSTRUCTURE, *n.* that which is built on
SUPERVENE, *v.* come extraneously. [something.
SUPERVENIENT, *a.* added; additional.

SUPERVISION, *n.* inspection; superintendence.
SUPINE, *n.* verbal noun;—*a.* lying face upward;
SUPPLANT, *v.* displace by stratagem. [indolent.
SUPPLE, *a.* pliable; flexible.
SUPPLEMENT, *n.* addition. [wanted.
SUPPLEMENTARY, *a.* added to supply what is
SUPPLIANT, *a.* entreating;—*n.* humble petitioner.
SUPPLICATE, *v.* entreat; offer supplication.
SUPPLICATORY, *a.* containing supplication.
SUPPLY, *v.* fill or furnish; *n.* sufficiency for wants.
SUPPORTABLE, *a.* that may be supported or maintained.
SUPPOSITION, *n.* something supposed—admitted without proof.
SUPPOSITITIOUS, *a.* not genuine; illegitimate.
SUPPRESSION, *n.* suppressing or crushing; keeping secret.
SUPPURATION, *n.* ripening into matter.
SUPREMACY, *n.* highest authority.
SURAL, *a.* pertaining to calf of leg.
SURCHARGE, *v.* overcharge;—*n.* excessive load.
SURCINGLE, (sur′) *n.* girth which passes over
SURCLE, *n.* little shoot. [saddle.
SURCULOSE, *a.* with many twigs or suckers.
SURD, *n.* quantity whose root cannot be expressed
SURETY, *n.* certainty; security. [in units.
SURF, *n.* continual swell of sea upon shore.
SURFEIT, *n.* fulness by excess;—*v.* feed to excess.
SURGEON, *n.* one who practises surgery.
SURGICAL, *a.* pertaining to surgery—healing ex-
SURLY, *a.* morose; crabbed. [ternal wounds.
SURMISE, *v.* imagine;—*n.* suspicion.
SURMOUNTABLE, *a.* that may be surmounted or
SURNAME, *n.* family name. [overcome.
SURPLICE, *n.* white garment for clergymen.
SURPLUS, *n.* excess beyond what is necessary,
SURPRISAL, *n.* act of surprising.
SURPRISE, *n.* sudden wonder;—*v.* come unexpectedly; excite wonder.
SURRENDER, *v.* yield; deliver up;—*n.* yielding.
SURREPTITIOUS, *a.* done by stealth.
SURROGATE, *n.* deputy; one who has probate of
SURTOUT, (too′) *n.* close fitting overcoat. [wills.
SURVEILLANCE, (va′-yance) *n.* watching; over-
SURVEY, (sur′ or vey′) *n.* *v.* view; measure. [sight.
SURVIVAL, *n.* living beyond another.
SURVIVOR, *n.* one who outlives another.
SUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* capable of impression.
SUSPECT, *v.* imagine; mistrust; doubt.
SUSPEND, *v.* attach to; stop for a time.
SUSPENSE, *n.* state of uncertainty.
SUSPENSION, *n.* hanging up; temporary cessation.
SUSPENSORY, *a.* suspending. SUSPICION, *n.*
SUSPIRATION, *n.* sigh; long breath. [mistrust.
SUSTAIN, *v.* bear; endure.
SUSTENANCE, *n.* food; support; sustentation.
SUTILE, *a.* done by stitching. [in camp.
SUTLER, *n.* one who sells provisions and liquors
SUTTEE, *n.* Hindoo widow burnt on her husband's
SUTURE, *n.* seam; skull; joint. [funeral pile.
SUUM CUIQUE, (ki-que) L. let each have his due.
SUZERAIN, *n.* lord paramount.
SUZERAINTY, *n.* paramount authority.
SWAB, *n.* mop for floors; sponge to clean mouth.
SWADDLE, (l) *v.* swathe;—*n.* clothes round body.
SWAGGER, *v.* boast; brag. SWAGGY, *a.* hanging
SWAIN, *n.* rustic youth. [down.
SWALE, *n.* tract of low land;—*v.* melt and run down, as a candle. [throat; engulf.
SWALLOW, *n.* migratory bird;—*v.* take down
SWARD, *n.* grassy surface of land; compact turf.
SWARTHY, *a.* of dark hue.
SWATH, (swawth) *n.* breadth of scythe cut.
SWATHE, (swāth) *v.* bandage; confine. [mand.
SWAY, *v.* wield; govern; move or wave;—*n.* com-
SWEAT, *n.* moisture which issues through pores.
SWEDENBORGIANS, receivers of the theological teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, born 1688, died 1772. His main doctrines are (*a*) that "in Jesus Christ dwelleth the fulness of the Godhead bodily," and (*b*) that the Holy Scriptures contain an interior, spiritual, sense.
SWEEPSTAKES, *n. pl.* winning all that is staked.
SWEET-BREAD, *n.* pancreas of calf.
SWEET-WILLIAM, *n.* gardenflower of pink species.
SWELTER, *v.* melt or be oppressed with heat.
SWELTRY, *a.* sultry. SWERVE, *v.* deviate.
SWILL, *v.* drink largely;—*n.* drink for swine.
SWIMMINGLY, *ad.* without obstruction.
SWINDLER, *n.* cheat. SWINGE, *v.* beat soundly.
SWINGLE, *v.* clean flax by beating.
SWINISH, *a.* like swine; gross.
SWITCH, *n.* flexible twig; movable rail.
SWITCHMAN, *n.* one who tends railway switch.
SWIVEL, *n.* ring turning on a staple.
SWOON, *v.* faint;—*n.* fainting fit.
SWOOP, *v.* pounce upon and seize.
SYBARITE, *n.* one given up to luxurious living.
SYCAMORE, *n.* species of fig-tree.
SYCOPHANCY, *n.* mean flattery; servility,
SYCOPHANT, *a.* obsequious flatterer; parasite.
SYCOPHANTIC, *a.* servilely flattering.
SYLLABIC, *a.* relating to syllables.
SYLLABLE, *n.* letter or letters uttered by one ar-
SYLLABUS, *n.* abstract. [ticulation.
SYLLOGISM, *n.* argument consisting of three pro-
SYLLOGISTIC, *a.* consisting of syllogism. [positions.
SYLPH, *n.* fairy. SYLVAN, *a.* woody.
SYMBOL, *n.* type, emblem, or representation.
SYMBOLICAL, *a.* expressing by signs; of creeds or confessions. [Christian creeds.
SYMBOLICS, (o′) *n.* study of mysterious rites or of
SYMBOLISM, (sym′) *n.* comparison of creeds; union
SYMBOLIZE, *v.* have resemblance. [of ingredients.
SYMBOLOGY, *n.* art of expressing by symbols.
SYMMETRICAL, *a.* proportional.
SYMMETRY, *n.* adaptation of parts to each other or to the whole; proportion.
SYMPATHETIC, *a.* having sympathy or fellow
SYMPATHIZE, *v.* feel with another. [feeling.
SYMPHONY, *n.* accordance of sounds; musical composition for instruments.
SYMPHYSIS, (sym′) *n.* growing together; healing by first intention; joining of bones by cartilage.
SYMPOSIARCH, *n.* chairman of feast.
SYMPOSIUM, *n.* feast; meeting for talk.
SYMPTOMATIC, *a.* giving symptoms or signs.
SYMPTOMATOLOGY, *n.* science of symptoms in disease.
SYNÆRESIS, *n.* contraction by change of letters.
SYNAGOGUE, *n.* Jewish place of worship.
SYNCHRONAL, *a.* at the same time; synchronous.
SYNCHRONISM, *n.* concurrence of two or more
SYNCHRONIZE, *v.* agree in time. [events in time.
SYNCOPATE, *v.* contract by taking from middle; prolong note in music.
SYNCOPE, (sin′-kō-pē) *n.* contraction; fainting fit.
SYNDIC, *n.* magistrate; advocate.
SYNOD, *n.* ecclesiastical council.
SYNONYM, *n.* word with same meaning as another.
SYNONYMOUS, *a.* same in meaning.
SYNOPTICAL, *a.* giving synopsis or general view.
SYNTACTIC, *a.* pertaining to syntax.
SYNTAX, *n.* arrangement of words in sentences.
SYNTHESIS, (syn′) *n.* putting two or more things together. [position.
SYNTHETICAL, *a.* pertaining to synthesis or com-
SYRINGE, *n.* pipe for injecting liquids.
SYSTEM, *n.* connection of parts or things; whole connected scheme; regular order or method.
SYSTEMATIC, *a.* by system; methodical; connec-
SYSTEMIZE, *v.* reduce to system or method. [ted.
SYSTOLE, (sis′-tō-lē) *n.* shortening of syllable; contraction of heart.

T

TABARD, *n.* short gown; herald's coat.
TABBY, *a.* brindled;—*n.* waved silk.
TABERNACLE, *n.* tent; temporary habitation.
TABID, *a.* wasted by disease.
TABLATURE, *n.* painting on walls. [still pantomime.
TABLEAU, (lō′) *n.* picture-like representation or
TABLE D'HOTE, (tabl dot) Fr. public dinner at
TABLE-LAND, *n.* elevated flat land. [hotel.
TABLET, *n.* little table; flat surface.
TABOO, *n.* prohibition;—*v.* forbid approach to;
TABOUR, *n.* small drum; tabret. [hold sacred.
TABULAR, *a.* with flat surface; shown in tables.
TACIT, *a.* silent; implied.
TACITURN, *a.* habitually silent. [ness; seize.
TACKLE, *n.* machines for raising weights; *v.* har-
TACKLING, *n.* rigging of ships; harness.
TACT, *n.* nice perception or skill.
TACTICAL, *a.* pertaining to tactics.
TACTICIAN, *n.* one versed in tactics.
TACTICS, *n. pl.* disposing military and naval
TACTILE, *a.* susceptible of touch. [forces.
TACTUAL, *a.* pertaining to touch.
TAFFEREL, *n.* upper part of ship's stern.
TAFFETA, (taf′) *n.* glossy silk stuff. [tion.
TAINT, *v.* infect; corrupt;—*n.* infection; corrup-
TALENT, *n.* weight; coin; faculty.
TALESMAN, *n.* juror taken from among bystan-
TALISMAN, *n.* magical character. [ders in court.
TALKATIVE, *a.* given to much talking.
TALLOW, *n.* hard fat of an animal.
TALLY, *n.* notched stick for keeping accounts;—
TALMUD, *n.* book of Hebrew traditions. [*v.* agree.
TALON, *n.* bird's claw. TALUS, *n.* slope of a ram-
TAMBOUR, *n.* small drum; embroidery. [part.
TAMBOURINE, (rēn′) *n.* kind of drum. [stopper.
TAMPER, *v.* meddle with. TAMPION, *n.* cannon
TAN, *v.* impregnate with bark; make brown.
TANDEM, *a.* at length; one after another.
TANG, *n.* strong taste; kind of sea-weed.
TANGENT, *n.* right line touching a curve.
TANGIBLE, *a.* perceptible by the touch.
TANKARD, *n.* drinking-cup with a lid.
TANNERY, *n.* place for tanning; tan-yard.
TANNIN, *n.* substance of bark. TANTALIZE, *v.* tease
TANTALIZING, *a.* tormenting. [with false hopes.
TANTAMOUNT, *a.* equivalent.
TAPER, *n.* small wax candle; *v.* decrease gradually.
TAPESTRY, *n.* cloth woven with figures.
TAPE-WORM, *n.* worm bred in the intestines.
TAPIOCA, *n.* farinaceous food prepared from
TAPIS(tape) Fr. carpet. [*Cassava*, a Brazilian plant
TAP-ROOM, *n.* room for serving liquors.
TAP-ROOT, *n.* chief-root.
TAPSTER, *n.* one who draws liquors.
TAR, *n.* resinous substance obtained from pine
TARDY, *a.* slow; dilatory; late. [trees.
TARE, *n.* weed; allowance in weight for cask or
TARGET, *n.* small shield; mark to shoot at. [bag.
TARGUM, *n.* Chaldee translation of Bible.
TARIFF, *n.* table of duties or customs.
TARPAULIN, *n.* canvas tarred.
TART, *a.* acid; sharp;—*n.* pie or pastry. [colours.
TARTAN, *n.* cloth checked with stripes of various
TARTAR, *n.* acid salt deposited from wine.
TARTAREAN, *a.* pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.
TARTAREOUS, *a.* of or like tartar; tartaric.
TARTARIZE, *v.* impregnate with tartar.
TARTARUS, *n.* name of the infernal regions.
TARTUFFE, *n.* religious pretender.
TASSEL, *n.* ornamental bunch of silk.
TASTEFUL, TASTY, *a.* with high relish; of good
TATTER, *v.* rend in pieces;—*n.* torn piece. [taste.
TATTLE, *v.* tell tales;—*n.* idle, trifling talk.
TATTOO, *n.* beat of drum at night; figures stained on the skin.
TAUGHT, TAUT, *a.* stretched tight; fully out.
TAUNT, *v.* insult with reproachful words;—*n.* gibe;
TAURUS, *n.* the bull; sign in zodiac. [scoff.
TAUTOLOGY, *n.* repetition of same thing in diffe-
TAW, *v.* dress white leather. [rent words.
TAWDRY, *a.* gaudy in dress.
TAWNY, *a.* of yellowish brown colour. [*v.* accuse.
TAX, *n.* rate assessed on a person for public use;
TEACHABLE, *a.* that may be taught.
TEAMSTER, *n.* driver of team—horses or oxen
TEASE, *v.* card; vex. [harnessed together.
TEASEL, *n.* bur used in dressing cloth.
TEAT, *n.* nipple. TECHINESS, *n.* peevishness.
TECHNICAL, *a.* pertaining to arts or professions.
TECHNOLOGICAL, *a.* pertaining to technology.
TECHNOLOGY, *n.* treatise on arts or art terms.
TECTONIC, *a.* pertaining to building.
TE DEUM, *n.* hymn of joy.
TEDIOUS, *a.* tiresome from continuance or slow
TEDIUM, *n.* irksomeness. [ness.
TEEM, *v.* be prolific; bring forth.
TEENS, *n. pl.* years between twelve and twenty.
TEETOTUM, *n.* toy like a top.
TEGULAR, *a.* of tiles. TEGUMENT, *n.* covering.
TELEGRAM, *n.* telegraphic message or despatch.
TELEGRAPH, *n.* machine for communicating information by signals. [creation.
TELEOLOGY, *n.* science of final ends, esp. in
TELEPHONE, *n.* instrument for speaking at a distance. [distant objects.
TELESCOPE, *n.* optical instrument for viewing
TELESM, *n.* amulet. TELL, *v.* relate; inform; count.
TELLER, *n.* bank officer who pays money on
TELLURIC, *a.* pertaining to the earth. [checks.
TEMERITY, *n.* rash boldness. [qualify.
TEMPER, *n.* frame of mind; due mixture;—*v.* mix;
TEMPERAMENT, *n.* constitution of the body.
TEMPERANCE, *n.* moderate indulgence; self-restraint.
TEMPERATURE, *n.* state with regard to heat or
TEMPESTUOUS, *a.* stormy; turbulent. [cold.
TEMPLARS, *n.* religious order of knights; law-ship; students. [the head.
TEMPLE, *n.* building for worship; front slope of
TEMPLET, *n.* piece of timber used in building.
TEMPORAL, *a.* of the temple, or this life; not spiritual.
TEMPORALITY, *n.* revenue of spiritual office.
TEMPORARY, *a.* lasting for a time only; transitory.
TEMPORIZE, *v.* comply with time or occasion.
TEMPTATION, *n.* tempting or enticing; that
TENABLE, *a.* that can be held. [which tempts.
TENACIOUS, *a.* holding fast; adhesive.
TENACITY, *n.* being tenacious; persistency.
TENANCY, *n.* holding or temporary possession.
TENANTABLE, *a.* fit to be rented.
TENANTRY, *n.* tenants in general.
TENDENCY, *n.* drift; direction.
TENDON, *n.* hard insensible cord by which muscle
TENDRIL, *n.* clasper of vine. [is attached to bone.
TENEMENT, *n.* house; block of houses.
TENET, *n.* opinion; principle.
TENNIS, *n.* play with racket and ball.
TENON, *n.* part of timber which enters a mortise.
TENOR, *n.* continued course; purport; part in music. [press time.
TENSE, *a.* strained tight;—*n.* form of verb to ex-
TENSION, *n.* act of stretching; stiffness.
TENTACLE, *n.* feeler of insects.
TENTATIVE, *a.* making trial.
TENUITY, *n.* thinness. TENURE, *n.* holding.
TEPEFACTION, *n.* act of warming.
TEPID, *a.* moderately warm. TERAPHIM, *n. pl.*
TERCE, *n.* 42 gallons. [household deities.
TERGIVERSATION, *n.* shifting; evading the truth.
TERMAGANT, *n.* brawling woman; *a.* quarrelsome.
TERMINABLE, *a.* that may be bounded.
TERMINAL, *a.* ending; forming the end.
TERMINATION, *n.* limit; end; result.
TERMINOLOGY, *n.* explanation of terms. [&c.
TERMINUS, *n.* boundary; either end of a railroad,
TERN, TERNARY, *a.* of or by threes.
TERPSICHORE, (ti′kor-e) *n.* muse of dancing.
TERRA COTTA, *n.* composition of clay and sand.
TERRAPIN, *n.* species of tortoise.
TERRAQUEOUS, *a.* composed of land and water.
TERRESTRIAL, *a.* belonging to the earth.
TERRIER, *n.* dog that pursues game into holes.
TERRITORIAL, *a.* pertaining to territory or dis-
TERRORISM, *n.* state impressing terror. [trict.
TERSE, *a.* neat; elegant.
TERTIAN, *a.* happening every third day.
TERTIARY, *a.* third; of third formation.
TERTIUM QUID, L. a third something.
TESSELATE, *v.* form into checkered work.
TESTACEOUS, *a.* having a hard shell.
TESTAMENT, *n.* a will; general divisions of the
TESTAMENTARY, *a.* relating to a will. [Scriptures.
TESTATE, *a.* having made a will.
TESTATOR, *n.* one who leaves a will.
TESTER, *n.* top covering of bed.
TESTICLE, *n.* gland secreting semen.
TESTIFY, *v.* give testimony.
TESTIMONIAL, *n.* certificate of character.
TESTIMONY, *n.* affirmation in proof.
TESTINESS, *n.* peevishness.
TETANUS, (tet′) *n.* locked jaw.
TETE-A-TETE, *n.* head to head; private talk.
TETHER, *v.* confine with rope, as a horse.
TETRAGON, *n.* figure with four angles. [vince.
TETRARCH, *n.* governor of fourth part of pro-
TEUTONIC, *a.* relating to ancient Germans.
TEWEL, *n.* iron pipe in forges to receive pipe of
TEXTILE, *a.* woven. [bellows.
TEXTUAL, *a.* connected with the text.
TEXTURE, *n.* manner of weaving; web woven.
THALIA, (ī′) *n.* muse of pastoral poetry.
THANE, *n.* old title of honour.
THATCH, *n.* straw for covering roof.
THEATRE, *n.* playhouse; place of action.
THEATRICAL, *a.* pertaining to or suiting a theatre.
THEISM, *n.* belief in a God. THEME, *n.* subject;
THEMIS, *n.* deity of law and order. [topic.
THEOCRACY, *n.* government immediately by God.
THEODICY, *n.* defence of God's ways.
THEODOLITE, (od′) *n.* instrument for measuring
THEOLOGIAN, *n.* one versed in divinity. [distances.
THEOLOGY, *n.* science of God and divine things.
THEOPHANY, *n.* appearance of God to man.
THEOREM, *n.* proposition to be proved by reason.
THEORETICAL, *a.* by theory; speculative. [ing.
THEORIST, *n.* one given to theorizing.
THEORY, *n.* speculation; scheme; science as distinct from art or practice. [of God.
THEOSOPHY, *n.* direct philosophical knowledge
THERAPEUTICS, *n.* science of medicine and
THERMAL, *a.* relating to heat. [modes of curing.
THERMOMETER, *n.* instrument to measure heat.
THESIS, *n.* proposition sustained by argument.
THESPIAN, *a.* term applied to tragic acting.
THEURGY, (ē′) *n.* art of doing supernatural things.
THICKET, *n.* wood with trees or shrubs closely
THIEVERY, *n.* stealing or thieving; theft. [set.
THIGH, *n.* part of leg above knee.
THILLS, *n. pl.* shafts of waggon or other carriage.
THIRDS, *n. pl.* third part of an estate to which a widow is entitled by law.
THISTLE, *n.* prickly plant. THITHER, *ad.* to that
THOLE, THOWL, *n.* pin in gunwale of boat. [place.
THONG, *n.* strip of leather. THORAX, *n.* cavity
THOROUGHFARE, *n.* passage, [of the chest
THOUGH, *con.* admit; allow.
THOUGHTFUL, *a.* given to thought.
THRALDOM, *n.* slavery; bondage.
THRASH, THRESH, *v.* beat grain.
THREADBARE, *a.* worn out; common.
THREATEN, *v.* menace; be imminent.
THRESHOLD, *n.* door sill; entrance; gate.
THRID, *v.* slide through.
THRIFT, *n.* wise management; prosperity.
THRIFTY, *a.* thriving or prospering by industry.
THROAT, *n.* fore part of neck.
THROE, *n.* extreme pain; anguish.
THROTTLE, *n.* windpipe;—*p.* choke.
THROUGHOUT, *pp.* quite through.
THROWSTER, *n.* one who twists silks.
THRUM, *n.* ends of weaver's threads;—*v.* insert threads; play coarsely.
THRUSH, *n.* bird; ulcers in mouth.
THRUSTINGS, *n. pl.* last whey in cheese making.
THUG, *n.* Hindoo professed robber and murderer.
THULE, (thu′le) *n.* utmost point of land.
THUNDERBOLT, *n.* shaft of lightning.
THUNDERSTRUCK, *a.* astonished with wonder.
THWART, *v.* cross; oppose;—*a.* being across.
THYME, (time) *n.* plant. TIARA, *n.* diadem.
TIBIAL, *a.* pertaining to large bone of the leg.
TIC, *n.* neuralgic pain. [upon credit; beat, as watch.
TICK, *n.* credit; insect; case for feathers;—*v.* run
TICKING, *n.* case for a bed. [please.
TICKLE, *v.* excite thrilling sensation by touch;
TICKLISH, *a.* sensible to slight touches; easily
TIDAL, *a.* affected by the tides. [tickled.
TIDBIT, TITBIT, *n.* delicate piece. [goods.
TIDE-WAITER, *n.* man who watches landing of
TIDY, *a.* neat and simple. TIER, (tēr) *n.* row;
TIERCE, *n.* 42 gallons; a third; thrust. [rank.
TIFF, *n.* slight quarrel; liquor.
TIFFANY, *n.* thin silk. TIGHT, *a.* tense; close.
TIKE, *n.* clown; dog. TILLAGE, *n.* culture of land.
TILLER, *n.* handle of rudder; husbandman.
TILMUS, *n.* symptom of picking the bedclothes.
TILT, *n.* thrust; military exercise; large hammer;
TIMBREL, *n.* kind of drum. [*v.* incline; hammer; rush.
TIMELY, *a.* in good time;—*ad.* early.
TIME-SERVER, *n.* one who complies with the
TIMID, *a.* wanting courage; timorous. [times.
TIMOCRACY, *n.* government by men of property.
TINCTURE, *n.* extract of a substance; tinge or shade of colour;—*v.* tinge; imbue.
TINDER, *n.* something very inflammable.
TINE, *n.* tooth or prong.
TINFOIL, *n.* tin in thin leaves. [for sensation.
TINGLE, TINKLE, *v.* feel or make thrilling sound
TINKER, *n.* one who mends vessels of metal.
TINSEL, *n.* something shining, but of small value.
TINY, *a.* very small.
TIPPET, *n.* covering for neck and shoulders.
TIPPLE, *v.* drink strong liquors to excess.
TIPSTAFF, *n.* constable. TIPSY, *a.* intoxicated.
TIRADE, *n.* strain of violent invective.
TIRE, *n.* tier or row; band of iron for wheel.
TISSUE, *n.* cloth interwoven with gold or silver.
TIT, *n.* small horse; bird. TITANIC, (a′) *a.* like giants.
TITHABLE, *a.* subject to tithes.
TITHE, *n.* tenth of anything;—*v.* levy a tenth.
TITILLATE, *v.* tickle. TITMOUSE, *n.* small bird.
TITTER, *n.* *v.* laugh; giggle. TITTLE, *n.* point;
TITTLE-TATTLE, *n.* idle talk; idle talker. [dot.
TITULAR, *a.* existing in name only.
TOAD, *n.* reptile. TOADSTOOL, *n.* fungous plant.
TOAST, *v.* dry and scorch at the fire; honour in
TOBACCO, *n.* a plant. [drinking.
TOBOGGAN, (bog′) *n.* machine for Canadian ice-
TOCSIN, *n.* alarm bell. [game.
TOD, *n.* 28 lbs. of wool; fox.
TODDY, *n.* spirits, hot water, and sugar.
TOILET, *n.* dressing table.
TOKAY, *n.* rich wine from Tokay, in Hungary.
TOKEN, *n.* sign; mark. TOLE, *v.* allure by bait.
TOLERABLE, *a.* that may be endured or tolerated.
TOLL, *n.* tax for passing; miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell.
TOMAHAWK, *n.* Indian hatchet.
TOMB, *n.* grave. TOMBOY, *n.* romping girl.
TOME, *n.* volume.
TON, (tong) *n.* prevailing fashion.
TON, (tun) *n.* 2240 lbs; 40 cubic feet, ship measure.
TONE, *n.* modified sound; strength; accent.
TONGUE, *n.* organ of taste and speech; language.
TONIC, *a.* increasing strength; relating to sounds.
TONNAGE, *n.* amount of tons; duty per ton.
TONSIL, *n.* gland at root of tongue.
TONSURE, *n.* shaving off the hair; round bare spot on priest's crown.
TONTINE, (teen′) *n.* annuity with survivorship.
TOOTHACHE, *n.* pain in the teeth.
TOOTHSOME, *a.* pleasing to the taste.
TOPE, *v.* drink to excess. TOPHET, *n.* hell.
TOPIC, *n.* subject of discourse.
TOPICAL, *a.* pertaining to place; local; by topics.
TOPOGRAPHY, *n.* description of particular place.
TOPPLE, *v.* fall or pitch forward.
TORMENT, (tor′) *n.* extreme pain; (ment′) *v.* put
TORNADO, *n.* violent wind. [to anguish.
TORPEDO, *n.* cramp-fish; engine to blow up
TORPID, *a.* having lost power of feeling. [ships.
TORPOR, *n.* numbness; sluggishness. [stream.
TORREFY, *v.* parch; roast. TORRENT, *n.* rapid
TORRID, *a.* burning; hot. TORSION, *n.* twisting.
TORSO, *n.* trunk without head or limbs.
TORT, *n.* wrong; injury done.
TORTIOUS, *a.* done by wrong.
TORTOISE, *n.* animal covered with hard shell.
TORTUOUS, *a.* twisted; winding.
TORTURE, *v.* inflict torture or extreme pain.
TORY, *n.* one against change of constitution.
TOTAL, *a.* whole; complete;—*n.* whole sum.
TOTALITY, *n.* whole sum.
TOTIDEM VERBIS, L. in just so many words.
TOUCHING, *a.* adapted to affect the feelings.
TOUCHSTONE, *n.* criterion or test.
TOUCHWOOD, *n.* decayed wood that easily takes
TOUCHY, *a.* peevish; irritable. [fire.
TOUGH, (tuf) *a.* not brittle. [journey for pleasure.
TOURIST, (toor′ist) *n.* one who makes a tour or
TOURNAMENT, *n.* martial sport on horseback.
TOUSE, *v.* pull and haul. [whole together.
TOUT ENSEMBLE (toot ongsongbl) Fr. *n.* the
TOW, (tō) *n.* coarse part of flax;—*v.* draw by rope.
TOWARD, (tō′) *a.* ready to learn.
TOWEL, *n.* cloth for the hands.
TOXICOLOGY, *n.* science of poisons.
TRACES, *n. pl.* straps of harness for drawing.
TRACERY, *n.* ornamental work.
TRACHEA, *n.* windpipe.
TRACK, *n.* footstep; path;—*v.* follow by traces.
TRACT, *n.* indefinite extent; short treatise; tract-
TRACTABLE, *a.* easily managed. [ate.
TRACTARIAN, *a.* of the *tracts for the times*: high
TRACTILE, *a.* that may be drawn out. [church.
TRACTION, *n.* drawing.
TRADE-WIND, *n.* periodical wind.
TRADITION, *n.* oral account transmitted from
TRADUCE, *v.* defame; slander. [father to son.
TRAFFIC, *n.* *v.* trade. [action with fatal issue.
TRAGEDY, *n.* dramatic poem representing some
TRAGICAL, *a.* relating to tragedy; fatal.
TRAIL, *v.* draw along the ground;—*n.* track; scent.
TRAIN-BANDS, *n. pl.* militia.
TRAIN-OIL, *n.* oil from whale's fat. [feature.
TRAIPSE, *v.* walk sluttishly. TRAIT, (tray) *n.* line;
TRAITOR, *n.* one who violates allegiance or trust.
TRAJECTORY, *n.* comet's orbit; curve.
TRALATION, *n.* change in the use of a word.

TRAMMEL, *n.* shackles; hook;—*v.* confine; hamper.
TRANCE, *n.* state of insensibility; ecstacy.
TRANQUILIZE, *v.* render tranquil or calm; allay.
TRANS, as prefix, *over, beyond.*
TRANSACTION, *n.* performance; act.
TRANSCENDENT, *a.* surpassing. [*a priori.*
TRANSCENDENTAL, *a.* supereminent; determined
TRANSCRIBE, TRANSCRIPT, *n. v.* copy.
TRANSFER, (trans') *n.* conveyance to another.
TRANSFIGURATION, *n.* change of form or ap-
TRANSFIX, *v.* pierce through. [pearance.
TRANSFORMATION, *n.* change of form.
TRANSGRESSOR, *n.* one who breaks a law.
TRANSIENT, *a.* passing; hasty; not stationary.
TRANSIT, *n.* passing across a country or sun's disk. [to another; change.
TRANSITION, *n.* passage from one place or state
TRANSITORY, *a.* lasting but a short time. [guage.
TRANSLATE, *v.* remove; render into another lan-
TRANSMARINE, *a.* lying beyond the sea.
TRANSMIGRATION, *n.* passing from one body or country to another. [another.
TRANSMISSION, *n.* sending from one place to
TRANSMUTE, *v.* change into another substance.
TRANSOM, *n.* cross-beam.
TRANSPARENT, *a.* transmitting rays of light; clear.
TRANSPIRE, *v.* emit in vapour; become known.
TRANSPLANT, *v.* remove and plant elsewhere.
TRANSPORT, (trans') *n.* ecstasy; ship for transportation. [pleasure.
TRANSPORT, (pōrt') *v.* convey; banish; ravish with
TRANSPOSAL, *n.* changing of place; transportation.
TRANSPOSE, *v.* put each in place of the other.
TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *n.* supposed change of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ.
TRANSVERSE, *n.* the longer axis of an ellipse.
TRANSVERSE, *a.* in a cross direction. [naments.
TRAPAN, (pan') *v. n.* snare. **TRAPPINGS**, *n.* or-
TRAVAIL, *v. n.* toil; labour; childbirth. [journey.
TRAVELLER, *n.* one who travels or goes on a
TRAVERSE, *a.* lying across; —*v.* cross; deny; —*n.*
TRAVESTY, *v.* parody; ridicule. [denial.
TRAWL, *v.* drag a net in fishing.
TREACHERY, *n.* violation of faith.
TREACLE, *n.* spume of sugar; molasses. [foot.
TREADLE, *n.* part of a loom which is moved by
TREASON, *n.* violation of allegiance; rebellion.
TREASURE, *n.* wealth accumulated; —*v.* lay up.
TREASURY, *n.* place where public money is kept.
TREATISE, *n.* written discourse; tract.
TREATMENT, *n.* usage; management; behaviour.
TREATY, *n.* agreement between parties, usually States. [fold; —*n.* high part in music.
TREBLE, *a.* threefold; *v.* make or become three-
TREFOIL, *n.* three-leaved plant or ornament.
TRELLIS, *n.* structure or lattice-work of iron.
TREMULOUS, *a.* trembling; in tremor—involun-
TRENCHANT, *a.* cutting; sharp. [tary trembling.
TRENCHER, *n.* wooden plate; square college cap.
TREND, *v.* diverge; —*n.* direction. [skull.
TREPAN, (pan') *n.* circular saw for perforating the
TREPANNING, *n.* operation of opening skull.
TREPHINE, (feen) *n.* instrument for trepanning.
TREPIDATION, *n.* trembling.
TRESPASS, *v.* enter on another's property without right; transgress; —*n.* violation of another's
TRESTLE, *n.* frame to support anything. [rights.
TRET, *n.* allowance for waste—4 lbs. in 104.
TREVET, TRIVET, *n.* three-legged iron frame.
TRI, as prefix, *three.* **TRIAD**, *n.* union of three.
TRIANGLE, *n.* figure of three angles.
TRIBLET, *n.* goldsmith's tool for making rings.
TRIBULATION, *n.* great affliction.
TRIBUNAL, *n.* court of justice. [people; platform.
TRIBUNE, *n.* Roman magistrate to defend the
TRIBUTARY, *a.* subject to tribute; contributing; *n.*
TRIBUTE, *n.* tax on a conquered country. [subject.
TRICE, *n.* short time; instant.
TRICKERY, *n.* artifice; art of dressing up. [public.
TRICOLOR, (ī') three-coloured flag of French Re-
TRIDENT, *n.* sceptre with three prongs.
TRIDENTATE, *a.* having three prongs.
TRIDENTINE, *a.* of Council of Trent.
TRIENNIAL, *a.* every third year.
TRIFLING, *a.* of little importance; useless employ-
TRIFOLIATE, *a.* having three leaves. [ment.
TRIGGER, *n.* catch of wheel or gun.
TRIGLYPH, *n.* ornament in Doric columns.
TRIGONOMETRY, *n.* measuring of triangles.
TRILATERAL, *a.* having three sides.
TRILITERAL, *a.* consisting of three letters.
TRILLION, *n.* million of millions of millions.
TRILOGY, *n.* three dramas forming a unity.
TRIMMER, *n.* time-server.
TRINAL, TRINE, *a.* threefold.
TRINITARIAN, *n.* one who believes in the Trinity.
TRINITY, *n.* union of three persons in one God.
TRINOMIAL, *a.* having three parts or terms.
TRIO, *n.* piece of music for three performers; three.
TRIPARTITE, *a.* divided into three parts.
TRIPE, *n.* intestines.
TRIPHTHONG, *n.* three vowels in one syllable.
TRIPLE, *a.* threefold; —*v.* make threefold.
TRIPLET, *n.* three verses that rhyme; three of a
TRIPOD, *n.* stool with three feet. [kind.
TRISECT, *v.* cut into three equal parts.
TRISYLLABLE, *n.* word of three syllables.
TRITE, *a.* worn out; common.
TRITON, *n.* sea demigod.
TRITURATE, *v.* reduce to fine powder by pound-
TRIUMPHANT, *a.* celebrating victory. [ing.
TRIUMVIR, *n.* one of a triumvirate—three men
TRIUNE, *a.* three in one. [united in office.
TRIVIAL, *a.* trifling.
TRIVIUM, *n.* grammar, logic, and rhetoric.
TROCAR, *n.* instrument to tap dropsical persons.
TROCHEE, *n.* long and short syllable.
TROGLODYTE, (og') *n.* one who lives in a cave.
TROLL, *v.* roll; utter volubly; fish by moving bait
TROLLOP, *n.* slattern. [quickly.
TROMP, *n.* blower in furnaces. [speech.
TROOPER, *n.* horse soldier. **TROPE**, *n.* figure of
TROPHY, *n.* memorial of victory. [equator.
TROPIC, *n.* bounding line of sun's declination from
TROPICAL, *a.* incident to or between the tropics.
TROTH, *n.* faith; fidelity.
TROUBADOUR, *n.* poet of chivalry.
TROUGH, (trof) *n.* long hollow vessel. [ments.
TROUSSEAU, (troo-sō') *n.* bride's lighter equip-
TROVER, *n.* action for goods found and refused to
TROW, *v.* suppose or think. [owner.
TROWEL, *n.* tool for laying bricks and stones in
TROYWEIGHT, *n.* 12 ounces to the lb. [mortar.

TRUANT, *a.* idle; wandering; —*n.* idle boy.
TRUCE, *n.* temporary peace; brief quiet. [cart.
TRUCK, *v.* barter; —*n.* exchange of goods; low
TRUCKLE, *n.* small wheel; *v.* yield obsequiously.
TRUCULENT, *a.* fierce; cruel. [room.
TRUDGE, *v.* jog on heavily. **TRUFFLE**, *n.* mush-
TRUISM, *n.* self-evident truth. [devise.
TRUMP, *n.* winning card; —*v.* take with a trump;
TRUMPERY, *n.* empty talk.
TRUNCAL, *a.* belonging to the trunk.
TRUNCATED, *a.* cut off; short. [non knob.
TRUNCHEON, *n.* short club. **TRUNNION**, *n.* can-
TRUSS, *n.* bandage for ruptures; —*v.* pack or bind
TRUSTEE, *n.* one entrusted with anything. [close.
TRUTH, *n.* conformity to reality or fact; veracity.
TUBERCULOUS, *a.* full of tubercles or small pim-
TUBEROSE, *n.* plant with tuberous root. [ples.
TUBEROUS, *a.* full of knobs or tubers.
TUBULAR, *a.* resembling, or consisting of a pipe.
TUBULOUS, *a.* hollow.
TUCKER, *n.* cloth for the breast.
TUFT-HUNTER, *n.* one who hangs about the no-
TUITION, *n.* guardianship; instruction. [bility.
TUMBLER, *n.* one who tumbles; glass cup.
TUMBREL, *n.* ducking stool; military waggon.
TUMBRIL, *n.* kind of basket.
TUMEFY, *v.* swell. **TUMID**, *a.* swelled; pompous.
TUMOUR, TUMOR, *n.* morbid swelling.
TUMULOUS, *a.* consisting in a heap.
TUMULTUARY, *a.* disorderly.
TUMULTUOUS, *a.* conducted with tumult—wild
TUN, *n.* large cask; 252 gallons. [commotion.
TUNIC, *n.* kind of waistcoat; membrane.
TUNNEL, *n.* roadway cut through hill; funnel.
TURBAN, *n.* head-dress. **TURBID**, *a.* muddy; not
TURBINATED, *a.* spiral; twisted. [clear.
TURBULENT, *a.* tumultuous; disorderly.
TUREEN, *n.* vessel for soup. **TURGID**, *a.* tumid;
TURGIDITY, *n.* bombast. [bombastic.
TURKOIS, TURQUOISE, (koiz) *n.* bluish gem.
TURMOIL, *n.* great stir; trouble.
TURNCOAT, *n.* one who changes sides or princi-
TURNERY, *n.* art of forming by a lathe. [ples.
TURNKEY, *n.* one who keeps keys of prison.
TURPENTINE, *n.* resinous juice from pine trees.
TURPITUDE, *n.* baseness.
TURRET, *n.* small tower.
TUSCAN, *a.* noting an order of architecture.
TUTELAGE, *n.* guardianship; protection; care.
TUTELARY, *a.* guarding; protecting.
TUTOR, *n.* one who instructs; —*v.* instruct.
TUTORAGE, *n.* guardianship. **TWEAK**, *v.* twitch;
TWEEDLE, *v.* handle lightly. [—*n.* pinch.
TWEEDS, *n. pl.* cotton or woollen goods of light
TWEEZERS, *n. pl.* nippers. [fabric.
TWILIGHT, *n.* light after sunset and before sun-
TWILL, *v.* weave in ribs. [rise.
TWINGE, *v.* feel sharp pain; —*n.* darting pain.
TWINKLE, *v.* sparkle. **TWINKLING**, *n.* sparkling;
TWIT, *v.* reproach. [an instant.
TWITCH, *v.* pull suddenly; —*n.* twinge.
TWITTER, *v.* make noise as swallows.
TYMBAL, *n.* kettle drum. **TYMPAN**, *n.* printer's
TYMPANUM, *n.* drum of ear. [frame for the sheets.
TYPE, *n.* mark; emblem; printing letter.
TYPHOID, *a.* like typhus—fever marked by great
TYPHOON, *n.* tornado. [weakness.
TYPICAL, *a.* emblematical.
TYPIFY, *v.* represent by an emblem.
TYPOGRAPHY, *n.* art of printing.
TYPOLOGY, *n.* science of types.
TYRANNICAL, *a.* despotic; cruel.
TYRANNICIDE, *n.* killing or killer of tyrant.
TYRANNIZE, *v.* act as a tyrant. [rity.
TYRANNY, *n.* arbitrary exercise of power; seve-
TYRANT, *n.* arbitrary ruler.
TYRO, *n.* beginner; novice.

U

UBIQUITOUS, *a.* with ubiquity—existence every-
UDDER, *n.* bag with teats of cow, &c. [where.
UKASE, *n.* Russian imperial edict.
ULCER, *n.* sore that discharges pus.
ULCERATE, *v.* become ulcerous.
ULIGINOUS, *a.* slimy. **ULTERIOR**, *n.* lying be-
ULTIMATE, *a.* final; furthest. [yond.
ULTIMATUM, *n.* final proposition.
ULTIMO, (ult.) month before the present one.
ULTRA, *ad.* beyond; hence, extreme, as *ultra*
ULTRAMARINE, *n.* blue colour. [measures.
ULTRAMONTANE, *a.* beyond the mountains; ultra-
ULTRONEOUS, *a.* voluntary; uncalled for. [popish.
UMBEL, collection of small flowers in a head.
UMBILICAL, *a.* pertaining to the navel.
UMBLES, *n.* deer's entrails.
UMBRAGE, *n.* shade; resentment or offence.
UMBRAGEOUS, *a.* shady.
UMBRELLA, *n.* portable screen from sun or rain.
UMPIRAGE, (um') *n.* decision of a dispute. [ferred.
UMPIRE, *n.* one to whose decision a dispute is re-
UN, a prefix, gives to words a negative sense, and is prefixed to adjectives and participles, almost at pleasure.
UNADVISABLE, *a.* not expedient.
UNADVISEDLY, *ad.* inconsiderately; rashly.
UNANIMOUS, *a.* being of one mind.
UNAPPRISED, *a.* not previously informed.
UNAPT, *a.* unfit; not ready.
UNASSUMING, *a.* modest.
UNAUTHORIZED, *a.* not warranted.
UNAVAILING, *a.* ineffectual; useless. [fidelity.
UNAWARES, *ad.* by surprise. **UNBELIEF**, *n.* in-
UNBEND, *v.* relax or slacken. **UNBENDING**, *a.*
UNBIASED, *a.* free from partiality. [inflexible.
UNBLUSHING, *a.* destitute of shame.
UNBOSOM, *v.* reveal.
UNBROTHERLY, *a.* not becoming a brother.
UNBURDEN, *v.* rid of a load; relieve.
UNBUTTON, *v.* take out buttons.
UNCANONICAL, *a.* not according to the canons.
UNCEREMONIOUS, *a.* not formal.
UNCERTAINTY, *n.* doubtfulness; want of certainty.
UNCHURCH, *v.* expel from a church.
UNCIAL, *a.* in letters of large size.
UNCIVIL, *a.* unpolite; uncourteous in manners.
UNCOMPROMISING, *a.* not agreeing to terms.
UNCONCERN, *n.* indifference.
UNCONDITIONAL, *a.* not limited by conditions
UNCONSCIONABLE, *a.* unreasonable.
UNCONSCIOUS, *a.* not knowing.
UNCOURTEOUS, *a.* uncivil. [familiarity.
UNCOUTH, *a.* unusual; not rendered pleasing by
UNCTION, *n.* anointing; consolation.
UNCTUOUS, *a.* oily; fat; greasy.

UNDECEIVE, *v.* free from deception.
UNDERBRUSH, *n.* small trees and shrubs.
UNDERGO, *v.* endure; pass through. [his degree.
UNDERGRADUATE, *n.* student who has not taken
UNDERGROWTH, *n.* shrubs growing under trees.
UNDERHAND, *a.* covert; secret; sly; —*ad.* by
UNDERLET, *v.* lease under another. [secret means.
UNDERLING, *n.* inferior. [destinely.
UNDERMINE, *v.* excavate beneath; injure clan-
UNDERPIN, *v.* lay stones supporting building sills.
UNDERSHOT, *a.* moved by water passing under.
UNDERSTAND, *v.* comprehend; suppose to mean.
UNDERSTANDING, *n.* intellectual powers; judg-
UNDERSTRAPPER, *n.* inferior agent. [ment; sense.
UNDERTAKER, *n.* contractor, esp. for funerals.
UNDERTAKING, *n.* enterprise.
UNDERWOOD, *n.* small trees. **UNDERWRITE**, *v.*
UNDESIGNING, *a.* artless; sincere. [insure.
UNDO, *v.* reverse what has been done; ruin.
UNDOING, *n.* reversal; ruin. [tably.
UNDOUBTEDLY, *ad.* without question; indispu-
UNDULATE, *v.* move backward and forward.
UNDULATORY, *a.* moving like waves; vibratory.
UNDULY, *ad.* improperly; excessively.
UNEQUIVOCAL, *a.* not doubtful.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE, *a.* not liable to objection.
UNFEIGNEDLY, *ad.* without disguise.
UNFILIAL, *a.* not becoming a son or daughter.
UNFIX, *v.* loosen; unsettle. **UNFOLD**, *v.* expand;
UNFURL, *v.* unfold; open or spread. [reveal.
UNLIKENESS, *n.* dissimilarity. **UNLOVELY**, *a.* not
UNMAN, *v.* deprive of strength; dishearten. [amiable.
UNMANLY, *a.* not worthy of a man.
UNMANNERLY, *a.* ill-bred; uncivil.
UNMASK, *v.* remove a disguise.
UNMOOR, *v.* bring to a single anchor.
UNNECESSARY, *a.* needless.
UNNERVE, *v.* deprive of strength.
UNOBTRUSIVE, *a.* not forward.
UNPALATABLE, *a.* not relished; disagreeable.
UNPARALLELED, *a.* having no equal. [bate.
UNPARLIAMENTARY, *a.* contrary to rules of de-
UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *a.* not according to philoso-
UNPRECEDENTED, *a.* having no precedent. [phy.
UNPREJUDICED, *a.* free from bias.
UNPREMEDITATED, *a.* not studied.
UNPREPOSSESSING, *a.* without winning appearance or manners.
UNPRETENDING, *a.* not making pretensions.
UNPROMISING, *a.* giving no promise of good.
UNPROPITIOUS, *a.* not favourable.
UNQUESTIONABLY, *ad.* beyond all doubt.
UNRAVEL, *v.* disentangle. **UNREAL**, *a.* notreal; vain.
UNREASONABLE, *a.* not according to reason; immo-
UNREGENERATE, *a.* not renewed in heart. [derate.
UNRELENTING, *a.* feeling no pity.
UNRESERVE, *n.* perfect frankness.
UNRESERVEDLY, *ad.* without reservation.
UNRIVALLED, *a.* having no equal.
UNRUFFLED, *a.* calm; not agitated.
UNRULY, *a.* ungovernable. **UNSAY**, *v.* recall.
UNSEASONABLE, *a.* untimely; unfit.
UNSEAT, *v.* throw from seat. **UNSETTLE**, *v.* un-
UNSIGHTLY, *a.* deformed; ugly. [fix; disturb.
UNSOLICITED, *a.* not sought.
UNSOPHISTICATED, *a.* not adulterated; pure.
UNSOUNDNESS, *n.* defectiveness; infirmity.
UNSPARING, *a.* liberal; not merciful.
UNSTAID, *a.* unsteady; mutable; fickle.
UNGAINLY, *a.* not expert; clumsy.
UNGENIAL, *a.* unfavourable to nature or growth.
UNGENTLEMANLY, *a.* not becoming a man of
UNGRACEFUL, *a.* wanting grace. [good breeding.
UNGRACIOUS, *a.* unmannerly; rude.
UNGUARDEDLY, *ad.* incautiously; carelessly.
UNGUENT, *n.* ointment.
UNHALLOWED, *a.* profane; unholy.
UNHANDSOME, *a.* not graceful; ungenerous.
UNHESITATINGLY, *ad.* without hesitation.
UNHINGE, *v.* unfix. **UNHORSE**, *v.* throw from the
UNICORN, *n.* quadruped with one horn. [saddle.
UNIFLOROUS, *a.* bearing only one flower.
UNIFORM, *n.* regimental dress of a soldier; —*a.* having the same form; regular. [times.
UNIFORMITY, *n.* sameness; resemblance at all
UNINTERESTED, *a.* not having interest in.
UNINTERESTING, *a.* not exciting interest.
UNION, *n.* act of uniting; concord; junction.
UNIPAROUS, (nip') *a.* producing one at a birth.
UNIQUE, (eek') *a.* single in kind or excellence.
UNISON, *n.* agreement of sounds; agreement.
UNIT, *n.* one; assumed standard.
UNITARIAN, *n.* one who denies the Trinity.
UNITEDLY, *ad.* with union or joint effort.
UNITY, *n.* state of being one; concord.
UNIVALVE, *n.* shell having one valve only.
UNIVERSAL, *a.* extending to all; whole; total.
UNIVERSALISM, *n.* belief that all will be saved.
UNIVERSALITY, *n.* state of extending to all.
UNIVERSE, *n.* whole system of created things.
UNIVOCAL, (iv') *a.* with one meaning only.
UNJUSTIFIABLE, *a.* not to be justified or defen-
UNKEMPT, *a.* uncombed. [ded.
UNKNOWINGLY, *ad.* ignorantly.
UNLEARN, *v.* forget what has been learned.
UNLEAVENED, *a.* not raised by leaven or yeast.
UNLETTERED, *a.* unlearned.
UNLIKELINESS, *n.* improbability.
UNSTINTED, *a.* not limited. **UNSTRING**, *v.* relax;
UNSULLIED, *a.* not tarnished. [loose.
UNSUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* callous; unfeeling; insensible.
UNSWATHE, *v.* relieve from a bandage.
UNTENABLE, *a.* not capable of defence or support.
UNTIMELY, *a.* unseasonable. **UNTIRING**, *a.* in-
UNTOWARD, *a.* froward; cross. [defatigable.
UNUTTERABLE, *a.* that cannot be uttered.
UNWARIEDLY, *ad.* without fatigue; indefa-
UNWELL, *a.* not in good health. [tigably.
UNWIELDY, *a.* heavy; unmanageable.
UNWISE, *a.* indiscreet; foolish.
UNWITTINGLY, *ad.* ignorantly.
UNWONTED, *a.* unaccustomed.
UNWROUGHT, *a.* not wrought or manufactured.
UPBRAID, *v.* charge with; reprove severely.
UPHEAVAL, *n.* heaving up from beneath.
UPHOLD, *v.* elevate; support.
UPHOLSTERER, *n.* one who furnishes houses.
UPRIGHTNESS, *n.* honesty.
UPROAR, *n.* great noise and disturbance.
UPSHOT, *n.* final issue; conclusion. [iron.
URANIUM, *n.* a hard metal resembling nickel or
URANOGRAPHY, *n.* description of the heavens.
URBAN, *a.* of or belonging to a city.
URBANE, *a.* courteous. **URBANITY**, *n.* polite-
URCHIN, *n.* child; hedgehog. [ness.

URGENCY, *n.* pressure of difficulty; importunity.
URINARY, (ū') *a.* relating to urine—fluid secreted by kidneys.
URN, *n.* vessel; vase.
URSIFORM, URSINE, *a.* like a bear.
USAGE, *n.* treatment; custom, practice.
USANCE, *n.* use; employment; interest of money.
USHER, *n.* introducer; under teacher; —*v.* intro-
USUAL, *a.* customary; common. [duce.
USUFRUCT, *n.* temporary use, without power to
USURER, *n.* one who practises usury. [alienate.
USURIOUS, *a.* practising usury.
USURPATION, *n.* illegal seizure or possession
USURY, *n.* illegal interest for money.
UTENSIL, *n.* instrument; tool; vessel. [father.
UTERINE, *a.* of the same mother, by a different
UTILITARIAN, *a.* for utility; —*n.* one who considers utility the purpose of moral virtue.
UTILITY, *n.* production of good; profit. [gained.
UTI POSSIDETIS, (e') L. each to keep what he has
UTOPIAN, *a.* ideal; chimerical. [bladders.
UTRICULAR, *a.* containing utricles or little
UTTER, *a.* outward; extreme; —*v.* speak; put in circulation. [tion.
UTTERANCE, *n.* manner of speaking; pronuncia-
UTTERER, *n.* one who pronounces or puts in cir-
UVEOUS, *a.* like a grape. [culation.
UXORIOUS, *a.* submissively fond of a wife.

V

VACANCY, *n.* empty space, empty office.
VACATE, *v.* make vacant or void; quit for another.
VACCINATE, *v.* inoculate with cow-pox.
VACCINE, *a.* of or from cows or vaccination.
VACILLATING, *a.* inclined to vacillate or waver.
VACILLATION, *n.* wavering. [space.
VACUITY, *n.* emptiness. **VACUUM**, *n.* empty
VADEMECUM, *n.* book to be carried as a com-
panion for its usefulness.
VAGABOND, *n.* vagrant; —*a.* wandering idly.
VAGARY, *n.* freak; whim. **VAGINAL**, *a.* of a sheath.
VAGRANCY, *n.* wandering. **VAGRANT**, *n.* vaga-
VAGUE, *a.* unsettled; indefinite. [bond.
VAINGLORY, *n.* empty pride.
VALANCE, *n.* drapery round the head of a bed.
VALEDICTORY, *a.* bidding farewell;—also *n.*
VALENTINE, *n.* love letter on St. Valentine's day,
VALET, (val-ay) *n.* servant-man. [Feb. 14.
VALETUDINARIAN, *n.* person in a weak state.
VALHALLA, *n.* Scandinavian fabled palace for
VALIANT, *a.* intrepid in danger. [souls of heroes.
VALID, *a.* firm; good in law.
VALISE, (lēs') *n.* travelling case.
VALLEY, *n.* low place between hills.
VALOUR, *n.* courage; bravery; intrepidity.
VALUABLE, *a.* having value or worth. [value set.
VALUATION, *n.* fixing value; appraisement;
VALVE, *n.* folding door; lid opening only one way.
VALVULAR, *a.* having valves.
VAMP, *n.* upper shoe-leather; —*v.* mend; patch up.
VAMPIRE, *n.* species of bat; fabled demon.
VANDALS, *n.* Teutons on south shore of Baltic;
VANDALISM, *n.* conduct of Vandals. [barbarians.
VANDYKE, *n.* pointed lace collar.
VANE, *n.* weathercock. **VANG**, *n.* web of a feather.
VANGUARD, *n.* troops in front.
VANITY, *n.* empty pride; ostentation; conceit.
VANTAGE, *n.* superiority.
VAPID, *a.* spiritless; flat. [bully.
VAPOUR, *n.* fluid made aeriform by heat; —*v.* brag;
VAPOURS, *n. pl.* nervous debility; hypochondria.
VAPOURY, *a.* full of vapours; splenetic. [greement.
VARIABLE, *a.* changeable. **VARIANCE**, *n.* disa-
VARIATION, *n.* change; deviation; difference.
VARICOSE, *a.* enlarged; dilated.
VARIEGATE, *v.* lay out in different colours.
VARIETY, *n.* change. **VARIOUS**, *a.* different.
VARIOLOUS, *a.* of small-pox.
VARLET, *n.* scoundrel; servant.
VARNISH, *n.* glossy liquid. **VARY**, *v.* alter; differ.
VASCULAR, *a.* full of vessels.
VASSALAGE, *n.* slavery; bondage.
VATICAN, *n.* St. Peter's church in Rome; Pope's
VATICINATION, *n.* prophecy. [palace.
VAUNTINGLY, *ad.* with boasting. **VEAL**, *n.* calf's
VEDETTE, *n.* sentinel on horseback. [flesh.
VEER, *v.* turn. **VEGETABLE**, *n.* plant.
VEGETAL, *a.* having power to cause growth.
VEGETARIAN, *n.* one who eats no animal food.
VEGETATE, *v.* grow as plants; live idly.
VEHEMENCE, *n.* violent activity or force.
VEHICLE, *n.* carriage. **VEIL**, *n. v.* cover.
VEIN, *n.* vessel returning blood to the heart;
VELLICATE, *v.* twitch. [current.
VELLUM, *n.* fine parchment.
VELOCITY, *n.* swiftness; speed.
VELVET, *n.* rich silk stuff with a nap; —*a.* soft;
VENAL, *a.* mercenary. **VEND**, *v.* sell. [smooth.
VENDEE, *n.* buyer. **VENDOR**, *n.* seller.
VENDIBLE, *a.* that may be sold.
VENDUE, *n.* public auction.
VENEER, *v.* inlay with thin pieces of wood.
VENERABLE, *a.* worthy of highest reverence.
VENEREAL, *a.* of or by sexual intercourse.
VENERY, *a.* sexual intercourse; hunting.
VENESECTION, *n.* opening a vein to let blood.
VENGEANCE, *n.* punishment for an injury.
VENGEFUL, *a.* vindictive; revengeful.
VENIAL, *a.* pardonable. **VENISON**, *n.* flesh of deer.
VENOM, *n.* poison; malice. **VENOMOUS**, *a.* poison-
VENOUS, *a.* contained in veins. [ous.
VENT, *n.* passage for fluid; —*v.* utter; report.
VENTIDUCT, *n.* passage for air. [examination.
VENTILATE, *v.* fan; expose to air; submit to
VENTRAL, *a.* belonging to the belly.
VENTRICLE, *n.* cavity in an animal body.
VENTRILOQUISM, *n.* speaking so that the voice seems to come from another place.
VENTURE, *v. n.* risk; hazard; stake.
VENUE, *n. in law,* neighbouring place.
VENUS, *n.* goddess of love; planet.
VERACITY, *n.* observance of truth.
VERANDAH, *n.* open portico.
VERBAL, *a.* uttered by the mouth; oral.
VERBATIM, (bā') *ad.* word for word.
VERBIAGE, *n.* empty discourse.
VERBOSITY, *n.* use of too many words.
VERDANT, *a.* green; fresh. **VERDICT**, *n.* jury's
VERDIGRIS, *n.* rust of copper. [decision.
VERDURE, *n.* greenness; freshness of vegetation.
VERGE, *n.* rod; brink; —*v.* approach limits; incline.
VERGER, *n.* mace-bearer; pew-opener. [ing true.
VERIFICATION, *n.* verifying; confirming; prov-
VERILY, *ad.* truly. **VERISIMILITUDE**, *n.* proba-
VERITABLE, *a.* agreeable to fact; true. [bility.

VERITY, *n.* truth; reality.
VERJUICE, *n.* liquor expressed from wild apples.
VERMICELLI, *n.* wheaten paste dried in form of
VERMICULAR, *a.* like a worm. [worms.
VERMICULATE, *v.* inlay in form of worms.
VERMIFUGE, *n.* medicine to expel worms.
VERMILLION, *n.* cochineal;—*v.* tinge with red
VERMIN, *n.* small noxious animals.
VERMIPAROUS, *a.* producing worms.
VERMIVOROUS, *a.* feeding on worms.
VERNACULAR, *a.* native; belonging to one's own
VERNAL, *a.* belonging to spring. [country.
VERSATILE, *a.* variable; many sided.
VERSED, *a.* well skilled; knowing. [ing.
VERSIFICATION, *n.* composing verses; versify-
VERSION, *n.* translation. VERTEBRA, *n.* joint of
VERTEBRAL, *a.* relating to the spine. [the spine.
VERTICAL, *a.* in the zenith; perpendicular.
VERTIGO, (i) *n.* swimming of the head.
VESICATE, *v.* blister. [bladders on the skin.
VESICULOUS, *a.* consisting of vesicles—little
VESPER, *n.* evening star or evening service.
VEST, *n.* waistcoat;—*v.* clothe; put in possession; descend to.
VESTAL, virgin consecrated to Vesta;—*a.* chaste.
VESTED, *a.* fixed; not contingent, as rights.
VESTIBULE, *n.* porch or entrance of a house.
VESTIGE, *n.* footstep; trace.
VESTMENT, *n.* garment; vesture.
VESTRY, *n.* room for vestments in a church; parochial committee.
VESUVIAN, *a.* of Vesuvius; *n.* match to light cigar.
VETERAN, *a.* long exercised;—*n.* old soldier.
VETERINARY, *a.* for healing diseases of domestic
VETO, *n.* prohibition (*I forbid*). [animals.
VEXATIOUS, *a.* provoking; with vexation—trouble.
VIABLE, *a.* capable of living, as a premature child.
VIADUCT, *n.* high bridge for road or railway.
VIAL, *n.* small bottle; phial.
VIANDS, *n. pl.* meat dressed; victuals.
VIBRATE, *v.* move to and fro.
VIBRATORY, *a.* consisting in oscillation.
VICAR, *n.* substitute; deputy.
VICARAGE, *n.* benefice of a vicar.
VICARIAL, *a.* belonging to a vicar.
VICARIATE, *n.* delegated power.
VICARIOUS, *a.* acting in place of another; deputed.
VICE, *n.* blemish; fault; kind of press; as prefix, *in the place of.*
VICECONSUL, *n.* one acting for the consul.
VICEREGAL, *a.* pertaining to a viceroy—king's
VICEROYALTY, *n.* the office of viceroy. [substitute.
VICE VERSA, (vi-sā) L. the terms being reversed.
VICINAGE, *n.* neighbourhood; vicinity.
VICIOUS, *a.* immoral.
VICISSITUDE, *n.* revolution; regular change.
VICTIMIZE, *v.* make a victim or sacrifice of.
VICTUAL, (vitl) *v.* supply with provisions or victuals.
VIDELICET, (del') *ad.* to wit; namely; viz.
VIDIMUS, *n.* abstract; general view.
VIE, *v.* attempt to equal.
VIGIL, *n.* watch; nocturnal devotion; fast.
VIGILANCE, *n.* watchfulness. VIGILANT, *a.* cir-
VIGNETTE, *n.* ornament on title-page. [cumspect.
VIGOROUS, *a.* indicating vigour or active force.
VILLIFY, *v.* defame. VILLA, *n.* country seat.
VILLAGE, *n.* small collection of houses.
VILLAINY, *n.* extreme depravity or wickedness.
VILLANAGE, *n.* servitude.
VILLOUS, *a.* nappy; rough.
VINDICATE, *v.* justify. [fence by force or otherwise.
VINDICATION, *n.* justification against censure; de-
VINDICTIVENESS, *n.* revengeful temper
VINEGAR, *n.* acid of vegetables.
VINEYARD, *n.* plantation of grape vines.
VINOUS, *a.* having the qualities of wine. [harvest.
VINTAGER, *n.* one who gathers the vintage or vine
VINTNER, *n.* dealer in wines. [vehemence.
VIOLATE, *v.* break; ravish. VIOLENCE, *n.* force;
VIOLIN, *n.* stringed instrument of music; fiddle.
VIPEROUS, *a.* like a viper or serpent.
VIRAGO, (a') *n.* masculine woman; termagant.
VIRGINITY, *n.* maidenhood.
VIRGO, *n.* virgin; sign in the zodiac.
VIRIDITY, *n.* greenness.
VIRILITY, *n.* manhood; procreative power.
VIRTU, *n.* love of the fine arts, or for curiosities.
VIRTUAL, *a.* in essence or effect, not in fact.
VIRTUE, *n.* strength; goodness; efficacy
VIRTUOSO, *n.* one skilled in the fine arts.
VIRTUOUS, *a.* good; chaste. VIRULENCE, *n.* ma-
VIRUS, *n.* foul matter from ulcers; poison. [lignity.
VISAGE, *n.* face; look.
VISAVIS, (vē-za-vē') *ad.* opposite; face to face.
VISCERAL, *a.* of the viscera or bowels.
VISCID, VISCOUS, *a.* glutinous; sticky.
VISCOUNT, (vī') *n.* title of nobility next below earl.
VISIBLE, *a.* perceivable by the eye.
VISION, *n.* faculty of sight; phantom.
VISIONARY, *a.* imaginary; having no foundation; *n.* one who forms impracticable schemes.
VISITATION, *n.* visiting; judicial visit.
VISOR, *n.* mask; disguise.
VISTA, *n.* prospect or view through an avenue.
VISUAL, *a.* belonging to sight.
VITAL, *a.* connected with life; very important.
VITALITY, *n.* principle of life; tenacity of life.
VITALS, *n. pl.* parts essential to life. VITIATE, *v.*
VITREOUS, *a.* like glass. [injure; impair.
VITRIFY, *v.* convert into glass. [acid.
VITRIOL, *n.* sulphate of certain metals; sulphuric
VITUPERATIVE, *a.* containing censure or vitupe-
VIVACIOUS, VIVID, *a.* lively; brisk. [ration.
VIVA VOCE, L. by word of mouth.
VIVIFICATE, VIVIFY, *v.* give life to.
VIVIPAROUS, *a.* producing young alive.
VIVISECTION, *n.* dissection of living animal.
VIXEN, *n.* turbulent woman.
VIZ, *ad.* to wit; namely; same as Videlicet.
VIZARD, *n.* mask. VIZIER, *n.* Ottoman prime
VOCABLE, *n.* word; name. [minister.
VOCABULARY, *n.* alphabetical list of words ex-
VOCAL, *a.* uttered by the mouth. [plained.
VOCALIST, *n.* singer with great powers of voice.
VOCALIZE, *v.* make vocal. VOCATION, *n.* calling;
VOCIFERATE, *v.* cry out. [occupation.
VOCIFEROUS, *a.* clamorous. VOGUE, *n.* fashion;
VOIDABLE, *a.* that may be madevoid or null. [mode.
VOLANT, *a.* flying.
VOLATILE, *a.* evaporating quickly; flying; fickle;
VOLATILIZE, *v.* cause to exhale. [lively.
VOLCANIC, *a.* produced by volcano—mountain
VOLITION, *n.* willing. [emitting fire and lava.
VOLLEY, *n.* discharge of small arms.
VOLTAISM, *n.* chemical action of metals and li-
VOLUBLE, *a.* fluent in words. [quids; galvanism.
VOLUME, *n.* roll; book; dimensions.
VOLUMINOUS, *a.* consisting of many volumes.
VOLUNTARY, *a.* from choice; willing; *n.* air played
VOLUPTUARY, *n.* one given to luxury. [at will.
VOLUPTUOUS, *a.* luxurious; sensual.
VOLUTE, *n.* spiral scroll. VOMITORY, *a.* causing
VORACIOUS, *a.* greedy to eat. [to vomit.
VORTEX, *n.* whirlpool. VORTICAL, *a.* whirling.
VOTARY, *n.* one devoted to anything.
VOTIVE, *a.* given by vow. [that confirms.
VOUCHER, *n.* one who vouches or warrants; paper
VOUCHSAFE, *v.* condescend; yield.
VOW, *n.* solemn promise;—also *v.*
VOWEL, *n.* simple sound, as *a, e, o.*
VULCAN, *n.* god of fire and smithery. [phur.
VULCANITE, *n.* India-rubber combined with sul-
VULCANIZE, *v.* harden India-rubber by heated
VULGARISM, *n.* vulgar expression. [sulphur.
VULGARITY, *n.* clownishness; rudeness.
VULGATE, *n.* Latin version of Bible.
VULNERABLE, *a.* that may be wounded.
VULNERARY, *a.* useful in curing wounds.
VULPINE, *a.* pertaining to the fox.
VULTURE, *n.* large bird of prey.

W

WADDING, *n.* wad for guns; soft stuff used in
WADDLE, *v.* walk like a duck. [quilting.
WAFER, *n.* thin cake.
WAGE, *v.* lay a wager or bet; carry on.
WAGGERY, *n.* merriment. WAGGISH, *a.* sportive.
WAGGON, *n.* vehicle on four wheels.
WAIF, *n.* goods found but not claimed.
WAIL, *v.* lament. WAIN, *n.* waggon.
WAINSCOT, *n.* lining of rooms.
WAIST, *n.* part of body below ribs; middle of ship.
WAIVE, *v.* relinquish.
WAKE, WAKEN, *v.* cease or rouse from sleep.
WALE, *n.* ridge in cloth. WALLET, *n.* bag or
WALL-EYE, *n.* disease in eye. [knapsack.
WALL-FLOWER, *n.* plant with fragrant yellow
WALLOP, boil; beat soundly. [flowers.
WALLOW, *v.* roll on the earth.
WALTZ, *n.* dance and a tune. [American Indians.
WAMPUM, *n.* string of shells used as money by
WAN, *a.* pale and sickly looking.
WANE, *v.* *n.* decrease; decline.
WANTON, *a.* sportive; licentious;—*v.* revel.
WARBLE, *v.* quaver or modulate the voice.
WARD, *n.* watch; person under guardian.
WARDEN, WARDER, *n.* keeper; guard.
WARDROBE, *n.* place for clothes.
WARD-ROOM, *n.* room in ship where officers mess.
WARE, *a.* wary; cautious; *v.* change ship's course by turning her stern to the wind.
WARES, *n. pl.* goods; merchandise.
WARFARE, *n.* military service.
WARILY, *ad.* cautiously. WARMTH, *n.* moderate
WARN, *v.* WARNING, *n.* caution. [heat; enthusiasm.
WARP, *n.* thread that runs lengthwise in loom; rope used in towing;—*v.* twist out of shape.
WARRANT, *n.* precept; authority; *v.* authorize or
WARRANTABLE, *a.* justifiable. [justify.
WARRANTEE, *n.* one to whom land, &c., is war-
WARRANTY, *n.* covenant of security. [ranted.
WARREN, *n.* place for rabbits, fowls, fish, &c.
WARRIOR, *n.* military man; soldier.
WART, *n.* hard excrescence on skin.
WARY, *a.* cautious; prudent.
WASH-BOARD, *n.* board next floor; board used in
WASHY, *a.* watery; weak. [washing.
WASPISH, *a.* peevish; petulant. [drunken bout.
WASSAIL, *n.* liquor of apples, sugar, and ale;
WASTEGATE, *n.* gate to discharge useless water.
WATCHWORD, *n.* sentinel's night-word.
WATER-BRASH, *n.* rising of acrid fluid in throat.
WATER-CEMENT, *n.* cement that hardens under water. [with gum-water.
WATER-COLOURS, *n. pl.* colours diluted and mixed
WATERMAN, *n.* boatman. [tight.
WATER-PROOF, *a.* not admitting water; water-
WATERSHED, *n.* range of high lands casting off water.
WATER-SPOUT, *n.* whirling column of water at sea.
WATERY, *a.* thin. WATTLE, *n.* twig; hurdle.
WAVE-OFFERING, *n.* offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points.
WAVER, *v.* fluctuate; vacillate; be unsteady. [grow.
WAX, *n.* tenacious substance formed by bees;—*v.*
WAXEN, *a.* made of wax. WAXY, *a.* like wax.
WAYBILL, *n.* list of names of passengers.
WAYFARER, *n.* traveller. WAYLAY, *v.* beset by
WAYWARD, *a.* froward; perverse. [ambush.
WEAKSIDE, *n.* foible; defect.
WEAL, *n.* happiness; prosperity. [desire.
WEAN, *v.* put from the breast; withdraw from any
WEAR, WEIR, *n.* dam in a river.
WEARINESS, *n.* being weary or tired; fatigue.
WEARISOME, *a.* tiresome. WEASAND, *n.* wind-
WEASEL, *n.* small animal. [pipe.
WEATHER, *n.* state of the air;—*v.* pass with diffi-
WEATHERCOCK, *n.* turning vane. [culty; endure.
WEATHERGAGE, *n.* advantage of position; superi-
WEATHERGLASS, *n.* barometer. [ority.
WEAVE, *v.* unite threads so as to form cloth.
WEAZEN, *a.* faded; dried up; thin.
WEBBED, *a.* having toes united by a membrane.
WEDGE, *n.* piece of metal or wood sloping to an
WEDLOCK, *n.* married state. [edge for splitting.
WEED, *n.* noxious plant; mourning apparel.
WEEN, *v.* think; fancy. WEEVIL, *n.* insect that
WEFT, *n.* woof of cloth. [injures grain.
WEIGHTY, *a.* heavy; important.
WEIRD, *n.* spell or charm;—*a.* skilled in witch-
craft. [gladness; pleasing.
WELCOME, *n.* kind reception;—*a.* received with
WELD, *v.* hammer into union, as heated metal.
WELFARE, *n.* health; happiness. [prosperity.
WELKIN, *n.* the sky. WELLBEING, *n.* welfare;
WELL-BRED, *a.* having a polite education.
WELLSPRING, *n.* source; fountain. [bread.
WELSH-RABBIT, *n.* toasted cheese on toasted
WELT, *n.* border. WELTER, *v.* roll; wallow.
WEN, *n.* fleshy tumour. WENCH, *n.* young woman.
WETHER, *n.* male sheep castrated. [upper jaw.
WHALEBONE, *n.* elastic substance from whale's
WHARFAGE, *n.* fee for using a wharf—quay for
WHARFINGER, *n.* wharf-keeper. [landing goods.
WHEATEN, *a.* made of wheat.
WHEEDLE, *v.* entice by soft words; coax.
WHEEL-WRIGHT, *n.* maker of wheels.
WHEEZE, *v.* breathe hard. WHELK, *n.* pustule;
WHELM, *v.* cover; immerse. [periwinkle
WHELP, *n.* puppy; cub.
WHEREAS, *con.* seeing that; on the contrary.
WHERRY, *n.* boat. WHET, *v.* sharpen by friction;
WHETHER, *pron.* which of the two. [stimulate.
WHETSTONE, *n.* stone for sharpening tools.
WHEY, *n.* thin part of milk. WHIFF, *n.* puff of air.
WHIFFLE, *v.* shuffle. [fastened.
WHIFFLETREE, *n.* bar to which traces are
WHIGGERY, *n.* principles of whigs—progressive
WHIM, *n.* freak of fancy. [politicians.
WHIMPER, *v.* cry whiningly. WHIMSICAL, *a.*
WHIN, *n.* furze; gorse. [full of whims.
WHINE, *v.* murmur in a plaintive tone.
WHINNY, *v.* make noise, as a horse.
WHIPPER-IN, *n.* one who keeps hounds from
WHIR, *v.* whirl;—*n.* whizzing sound. [wandering.
WHIRLPOOL, *n.* eddy; vortex of water.
WHIRLWIND, *n.* stormy wind moving circularly.
WHISKY, *n.* spirit from grain.
WHIST, *n.* game at cards;—*a.* silent; mute.
WHIT, *n.* point; jot.
WHITEWASH, *n.* wash for skin; lime and water.
WHITHER, *ad.* to what place or degree.
WHITLOW, *n.* tumour on finger.
WHITTLE, *v.* pare on surface.
WHIZ, *n.* humming and hissing sound.
WHOLESALE, *n.* sale by the quantity.
WHOLESOME, *a.* favourable to health.
WHOLLY, *ad.* totally; entirely. WHOOP, *n.v.* shout.
WHORL, *n.* leaves or flowers growing on the same
WHORE, *n.* harlot. [plane round the stem.
WICK, *n.* cotton string of candle or lamp.
WICKED, *a.* evil; sinful. WICKER, *a.* made of
WICKET, *n.* small gate. [twigs.
WIDOW, WIDOWER, *n.* woman or man bereft of
WIDTH, *n.* extent from side to side. [spouse.
WIELDY, *a.* manageable; fit to be wielded or used.
WIG, *n.* artificial covering of hair. [hut.
WIGHT, *n.* person; being. WIGWAM, *n.* Indian
WILDERNESS, *n.* wild uncultivated tract.
WILE, *n.* trick; insidious artifice; stratagem.
WILFULNESS, *n.* obstinacy of will; perverseness.
WILINESS, *n.* cunning.
WILLINGNESS, *n.* free choice; inclination.
WILLOW, *n.* tree. WILT, *v.* wither.
WILY, *a.* cunning; artful. WIMBLE, *n.* instrument
WINCE, *v.* shrink. [to bore holes.
WINCH, *n.* instrument to turn and strain forcibly.
WINDAGE, *n.* difference between diameter of gun and that of ball.
WIND-BOUND, *a.* detained by contrary winds.
WINDFALL, *n.* fruit blown off; any unexpect
WIND-GALL, *n.* tumour on horse's fetlock. [benefit.
WINDING-SHEET, *n.* shroud for the dead.
WINDLASS, *n.* machine to raise weights.
WINDOW-SASH, *n.* frame in which glass is set.
WINDPIPE, *n.* passage for the breath.
WINDWARD, *a.* lying towards the wind; *n.* point from which the wind blows.
WINDY, *a.* stormy; tempestuous; flatulent; empty.
WINE, *n.* fermented juice of grapes.
WINE-BIBBER, *n.* great drinker of wine.
WINNING, *a.* attractive. WINNOW, *v.* separate
WIRE, *n.* thread of metal. [chaff by wind.
WIRE-PULLER, *n.* intriguer.
WIRY, *a.* made of, or resembling, wire; tough.
WISDOM, *n.* knowledge properly used; prudence.
WISEACRE, *n.* pretender to great wisdom.
WISHFUL, *a.* feeling or showing desire.
WISP, *n.* small bundle of straw or hay.
WISTFUL, *a.* attentive; earnest. [genius; *v.* know.
WIT, *n.* unusual association of ideas; sense; man of
WITCH, *n.* woman who practises sorcery or witch-
WITCHERY, *n.* enchantment. [craft.
WITHDRAWAL, *n.* taking back.
WITHE, *n.* willow twig. [and shoulder.
WITHERS, *n. pl.* joint that unites horse's neck
WITHHOLD, *v.* keep back. WITHSTAND, *v.* oppose.
WITHY, *a.* made of withes: flexible.
WITNESS, *n.* testimony; person who testifies.
WIT-SNAPPER, *n.* one who affects wit or repartee.
WITTICISM, *n.* witty phrase. WITTINGLY, *ad.*
WITTY, *a.* full of wit; smart; ingenious. [knowingly.
WOFUL, *a.* very sorrowful; full of distress.
WOMANHOOD, *n.* state or qualities of woman.
WONT, *a.* accustomed; *v.* be accustomed.
WONTED, *a.* made familiar; usual.
WOO, *v.* solicit in marriage; make love.
WOODCUT, *n.* engraving on wood.
WOODEN, *a.* made of wood; hard; lifeless.
WOODY, *a.* abounding with wood.
WOOER, *n.* one who solicits in marriage.
WOOF, *n.* threads that cross warp in weaving.
WOOLFELL, *n.* skin with wool on.
WOOLLEN, WOOLLY, *a.* consisting of wool—sheep's
WOOLSACK, *n.* Lord Chancellor's seat. [fleece.
WORDING, *n.* manner of expressing.
WORDY, *a.* using many words; verbose.
WORKHOUSE, *n.* house for employing idle or
WORKMANLIKE, *a.* skilful; well performed. [poor.
WORLDLING, *n.* one devoted to worldly things.
WORLDLY, *a.* devoted to earthly enjoyments;
WORMY, *a.* abounding with worms. [temporal.
WORRY, *v.* harass. [gious homage.
WORSHIPPER, *n.* one who worships or gives reli-
WORST, *a.* most vile or wicked;—*v.* defeat.
WORSTED, (woost'ed) *n.* yarn from combed wool.
WORTH, *v.* betide, as woe *worth* the day; *n.* value.
WORTHY, *a.* deserving; excellent;—*n.* man of emi-
WRAITH, *n.* apparition near death. [nent worth.
WRANGLE, *n.* angry dispute;—*v.* dispute noisily.
WRANGLERS, *n. pl.* highest graduates at Cam-
WRAPPER, *n.* that which wraps or covers. [bridge.
WRATH, *n.* violent anger. WREAK, *v.* inflict.
WREATH, *n.* thing twisted; garland.
WREATHE, *v.* twist. [sea.
WRECK, *v.* cause total loss;—*n.* destruction by
WREN, *n.* small bird. WRENCH, *v.* pull with a
WREST, *v.* take from by force; distort. [twist.
WRESTLE, *n.* struggle; throw with arms extended.
WRETCHED, *a.* very miserable.
WRIGGLE, *v.* move to and fro with short motions.
WRING, *v.* twist; turn; strain; extort. [furrows.
WRINKLE, *n.* crease; furrow;—*v.* contract into
WRIST, *n.* connecting joint of hand and arm.
WRIT, *n.* writing; Scriptures; legal process.
WRITER, *n.* author; *in Scotland*, solicitor.
WRITHE, *v.* twist; be distorted with pain.
WRONG, *n.* injustice; injury;—*a.* erroneous;—*v.*
WRONGFUL, *a.* unjust; injurious. [injure.
WROTH, *a.* very angry. WRY, *a.* distorted.

X

XANTHINE, *n.* yellow dyeing matter in madder.
XEBEC, *n.* small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean.
XENIUM, *n.* present to guest or stranger.
XENON, *n.* an inert gas in air.
XEROPHAGY, *n.* eating of dry meats.
XYLOGRAPHY, *n.* art of engraving in wood.
XYLOPHAGOUS, *a.* feeding on wood.

Y

YACHT, *n.* vessel of state or pleasure.
YAHOO, *n.* imaginary brute in human form.
YAM, *n.* edible tuber.
YANKEE, *n.* corrupt pronunciation of the French *Anglois, English*, by Indians; New-Englander.
YARD, *n.* 3 feet; inclosure; piece of ship timber.
YARN, *n.* spun wool, flax, or cotton; story spun
YAWL, *n.* sailing boat with mast at stern. [out.
YAWN, *v.* gape. YEAN, *v.* bring forth. [year old.
YEANLING, *n.* young sheep. YEARLING, *n.* beast a
YEARN, *v.* feel yearning or earnest desire.
YEAST, (yēst) *n.* froth of liquors in fermentation.
YELK, *n.* yellow part of egg.
YEOMAN, *n.* freeholder or farmer.
YEOMANRY, *n.* collective body of yeomen. [render.
YEW, *n.* evergreen tree. YIELD, *v.* produce; sur-
YOKE, *n.* instrument to connect oxen for work; bondage; pair;—*v.* connect.
YOLK, *n.* yelk of egg. YONDER, *ad.* at a distance.
YORE, *ad.* of old time. YOUNGSTER, *n.* young
YULE, *n.* ancient name for Christmas. [person.

Z

ZANY, *n.* merry-andrew.
ZAX, *n.* instrument for cutting slates.
ZEALOT, *n.* one full of zeal or passionate ardour.
ZEBRA, *n.* animal marked with stripes.
ZEBU, *n.* East Indian bison. [government.
ZEMINDAR, (dar') *n.* landowner in India under
ZENANA, *n.* women's part of Mohammedan
ZEND, *n.* ancient language of Persia. [houses.
ZENDAVESTA, *n.* sacred book of ancient Persians.
ZENITH, *n.* point in heavens vertical to spectator.
ZEPHYR, *n.* gentle west wind. [is graduated.
ZERO, *n.* cipher o; point from which thermometer
ZEST, *n.* orange peel cut thin; relish; taste.
ZIGZAG, *a.* having frequent short turns.
ZINC, *n.* whitish metal.
ZINCODE, *n.* positive pole of galvanic battery.
ZODIAC, *n.* broad circle in heavens containing the 12 signs and sun's path.
ZONE, *n.* division of earth; girdle; circumference.
ZOOGRAPHY, *n.* description of animals.
ZOOLITE, *n.* animal substance petrified.
ZOOLOGY, *n.* science of animals.
ZOONOMY, *n.* laws of animal life. [table.
ZOOPHYTE, *n.* body at once animal and vege-
ZOOSPORE, *n.* spore with moving fibres or parts.
ZOOTOMY, *n.* anatomy of all brute animals.
ZOUAVE, *n.* active and hardy French soldier.
ZUMOLOGY, doctrine of fermentation of liquors.
ZYGOMATIC, *a.* pertaining to cheek bone.
ZYMOTIC, *a.* pertaining to fermentation.

READY RECKONER

FROM ONE-SIXTEENTH OF A PENNY TO TWENTY-ONE SHILLINGS

$\frac{1}{16}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	0	25	0	0	1½	500	0	2	7¼
2	0	0	0¼	30	0	0	2	600	0	3	1¼
3	0	0	0¼	40	0	0	2½	700	0	3	7¾
4	0	0	0¼	50	0	0	3¼	800	0	4	2
5	0	0	0¼	60	0	0	3¾	900	0	4	8¼
6	0	0	0½	70	0	0	4½	1000	0	5	2½
7	0	0	0½	80	0	0	5	1100	0	5	8¾
8	0	0	0½	90	0	0	5¾	1200	0	6	3
9	0	0	0½	100	0	0	6¼	1300	0	6	9¼
10	0	0	0¾	110	0	0	7	1400	0	7	3½
11	0	0	0¾	120	0	0	7½	1500	0	7	9¾
12	0	0	0¾	130	0	0	8	1600	0	8	4
13	0	0	0¾	140	0	0	8¾	1700	0	8	10½
14	0	0	1	150	0	0	9½	1800	0	9	4½
15	0	0	1	160	0	0	10	1900	0	9	10¾
16	0	0	1	170	0	0	10¾	2000	0	10	5
17	0	0	1	180	0	0	11¼	3000	0	15	7½
18	0	0	1¼	200	0	1	0½	4000	1	0	10
19	0	0	1¼	300	0	1	6¾	5000	1	6	0½
20	0	0	1¼	400	0	2	1	6000	1	11	3

$\frac{1}{12}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	0	25	0	0	2	500	0	3	5¾
2	0	0	0¼	30	0	0	2½	600	0	4	2
3	0	0	0¼	40	0	0	3¼	700	0	4	10¼
4	0	0	0¼	50	0	0	4¼	800	0	5	6¾
5	0	0	0½	60	0	0	5	900	0	6	3
6	0	0	0½	70	0	0	5¾	1000	0	6	11¼
7	0	0	0½	80	0	0	6¾	1100	0	7	7¾
8	0	0	0¾	90	0	0	7½	1200	0	8	4
9	0	0	0¾	100	0	0	8¼	1300	0	9	0¼
10	0	0	0¾	110	0	0	9¼	1400	0	9	8¾
11	0	0	1	120	0	0	10	1500	0	10	5
12	0	0	1	130	0	0	10¾	1600	0	11	1¼
13	0	0	1	140	0	0	11¾	1700	0	11	9½
14	0	0	1¼	150	0	1	0½	1800	0	12	6
15	0	0	1¼	160	0	1	1¼	1900	0	13	2¼
16	0	0	1¼	170	0	1	2¼	2000	0	13	10¾
17	0	0	1½	180	0	1	3	3000	1	0	10
18	0	0	1½	200	0	1	4¾	4000	1	7	9¼
19	0	0	1½	300	0	2	1	5000	1	14	8¾
20	0	0	1¾	400	0	2	9¼	6000	2	1	8

$\frac{1}{8}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	0¼	25	0	0	3¼	500	0	5	2½
2	0	0	0¼	30	0	0	3¾	600	0	6	3
3	0	0	0½	40	0	0	5	700	0	7	3½
4	0	0	0½	50	0	0	6¼	800	0	8	4
5	0	0	0¾	60	0	0	7½	900	0	9	4½
6	0	0	0¾	70	0	0	8¾	1000	0	10	5
7	0	0	1	80	0	0	10	1100	0	11	5½
8	0	0	1	90	0	0	11¼	1200	0	12	6
9	0	0	1¼	100	0	1	0½	1300	0	13	6½
10	0	0	1¼	110	0	1	1¾	1400	0	14	7
11	0	0	1½	120	0	1	3	1500	0	15	7½
12	0	0	1½	130	0	1	4¼	1600	0	16	8
13	0	0	1¾	140	0	1	5½	1700	0	17	8½
14	0	0	1¾	150	0	1	6¾	1800	0	18	9
15	0	0	2	160	0	1	8	1900	0	19	9½
16	0	0	2	170	0	1	9¼	2000	1	0	10
17	0	0	2¼	180	0	1	10½	3000	1	11	3
18	0	0	2¼	200	0	2	1	4000	2	1	8
19	0	0	2½	300	0	3	1½	5000	2	12	1
20	0	0	2½	400	0	4	2	6000	3	2	6

$\frac{1}{5}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	0¼	25	0	0	5	500	0	8	4
2	0	0	0½	30	0	0	6	600	0	10	0
3	0	0	0½	40	0	0	8	700	0	11	8
4	0	0	0¾	50	0	0	10	800	0	13	4
5	0	0	1	60	0	1	0	900	0	15	0
6	0	0	1¼	70	0	1	2	1000	0	16	8
7	0	0	1½	80	0	1	4	1100	0	18	4
8	0	0	1½	90	0	1	6	1200	1	0	0
9	0	0	1¾	100	0	1	8	1300	1	1	8
10	0	0	2	110	0	1	10	1400	1	3	4
11	0	0	2¼	120	0	2	0	1500	1	5	0
12	0	0	2½	130	0	2	2	1600	1	6	8
13	0	0	2½	140	0	2	4	1700	1	8	4
14	0	0	2¾	150	0	2	6	1800	1	10	0
15	0	0	3	160	0	2	8	1900	1	11	8
16	0	0	3¼	170	0	2	10	2000	1	13	4
17	0	0	3½	180	0	3	0	3000	2	10	0
18	0	0	3½	200	0	3	4	4000	3	6	8
19	0	0	3¾	300	0	5	0	5000	4	3	4
20	0	0	4	400	0	6	8	6000	5	0	0

$\frac{1}{3}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	0¼	25	0	0	8¼	500	0	13	1¾
2	0	0	0¾	30	0	0	10	600	0	16	8
3	0	0	1	40	0	1	1¼	700	0	19	5¼
4	0	0	1¼	50	0	1	4¾	800	1	2	2¾
5	0	0	1¾	60	0	1	8	900	1	5	0
6	0	0	2	70	0	1	11¼	1000	1	7	9¼
7	0	0	2¼	80	0	2	2¾	1100	1	10	6¾
8	0	0	2¾	90	0	2	6	1200	1	13	4
9	0	0	3	100	0	2	9¼	1300	1	16	1¼
10	0	0	3¼	110	0	3	0¾	1400	1	18	10¾
11	0	0	3¾	120	0	3	4	1500	2	1	8
12	0	0	4	130	0	3	7¼	1600	2	4	5¼
13	0	0	4¼	140	0	3	10¾	1700	2	7	2¾
14	0	0	4¾	150	0	4	2	1800	2	10	0
15	0	0	5	160	0	4	5¼	1900	2	12	9¼
16	0	0	5¼	170	0	4	8¾	2000	2	15	6¾
17	0	0	5¾	180	0	5	0	3000	4	3	4
18	0	0	6	200	0	5	6¾	4000	5	11	1¼
19	0	0	6¼	300	0	8	4	5000	6	18	10¾
20	0	0	6¾	400	0	11	1¼	6000	8	6	8

$\frac{1}{4}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	0¼	44	0	0	11	87	0	1	9¾
2	0	0	0½	45	0	0	11¼	88	0	1	10
3	0	0	0¾	46	0	0	11½	89	0	1	10¼
4	0	0	1	47	0	0	11¾	90	0	1	10½
5	0	0	1¼	48	0	1	0	91	0	1	10¾
6	0	0	1½	49	0	1	0¼	92	0	1	11
7	0	0	1¾	50	0	1	0½	93	0	1	11¼
8	0	0	2	51	0	1	0¾	94	0	1	11½
9	0	0	2¼	52	0	1	1	95	0	1	11¾
10	0	0	2½	53	0	1	1¼	96	0	2	0
11	0	0	2¾	54	0	1	1½	97	0	2	0¼
12	0	0	3	55	0	1	1¾	98	0	2	0½
13	0	0	3¼	56	0	1	2	99	0	2	0¾
14	0	0	3½	57	0	1	2¼	100	0	2	1
15	0	0	3¾	58	0	1	2½	110	0	2	3½
16	0	0	4	59	0	1	2¾	120	0	2	6
17	0	0	4¼	60	0	1	3	130	0	2	8½
18	0	0	4½	61	0	1	3¼	140	0	2	11
19	0	0	4¾	62	0	1	3½	150	0	3	1½
20	0	0	5	63	0	1	3¾	160	0	3	4
21	0	0	5¼	64	0	1	4	170	0	3	6½
22	0	0	5½	65	0	1	4¼	180	0	3	9
23	0	0	5¾	66	0	1	4½	190	0	3	11½
24	0	0	6	67	0	1	4¾	200	0	4	2
25	0	0	6¼	68	0	1	5	250	0	5	2½
26	0	0	6½	69	0	1	5¼	256	0	5	4
27	0	0	6¾	70	0	1	5½	272	0	5	8
28	0	0	7	71	0	1	5¾	300	0	6	3
29	0	0	7¼	72	0	1	6	365	0	7	7¼
30	0	0	7½	73	0	1	6¼	400	0	8	4
31	0	0	7¾	74	0	1	6½	500	0	10	5
32	0	0	8	75	0	1	6¾	600	0	12	6
33	0	0	8¼	76	0	1	7	700	0	14	7
34	0	0	8½	77	0	1	7¼	750	0	15	7½
35	0	0	8¾	78	0	1	7½	800	0	16	8
36	0	0	9	79	0	1	7¾	900	0	18	9
37	0	0	9¼	80	0	1	8	1000	1	0	10
38	0	0	9½	81	0	1	8¼	1250	1	6	0½
39	0	0	9¾	82	0	1	8½	1500	1	11	3
40	0	0	10	83	0	1	8¾	1750	1	16	5½
41	0	0	10¼	84	0	1	9	2000	2	1	8
42	0	0	10½	85	0	1	9¼	3000	3	2	6
43	0	0	10¾	86	0	1	9½	5000	5	4	2

$\frac{1}{2}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	0½	44	0	1	10	87	0	3	7½
2	0	0	1	45	0	1	10½	88	0	3	8
3	0	0	1½	46	0	1	11	89	0	3	8½
4	0	0	2	47	0	1	11½	90	0	3	9
5	0	0	2½	48	0	2	0	91	0	3	9½
6	0	0	3	49	0	2	0½	92	0	3	10
7	0	0	3½	50	0	2	1	93	0	3	10½
8	0	0	4	51	0	2	1½	94	0	3	11
9	0	0	4½	52	0	2	2	95	0	3	11½
10	0	0	5	53	0	2	2½	96	0	4	0
11	0	0	5½	54	0	2	3	97	0	4	0½
12	0	0	6	55	0	2	3½	98	0	4	1
13	0	0	6½	56	0	2	4	99	0	4	1½
14	0	0	7	57	0	2	4½	100	0	4	2
15	0	0	7½	58	0	2	5	110	0	4	7
16	0	0	8	59	0	2	5½	120	0	5	0
17	0	0	8½	60	0	2	6	130	0	5	5
18	0	0	9	61	0	2	6½	140	0	5	10
19	0	0	9½	62	0	2	7	150	0	6	3
20	0	0	10	63	0	2	7½	160	0	6	8
21	0	0	10½	64	0	2	8	170	0	7	1
22	0	0	11	65	0	2	8½	180	0	7	6
23	0	0	11½	66	0	2	9	190	0	7	11
24	0	1	0	67	0	2	9½	200	0	8	4
25	0	1	0½	68	0	2	10	250	0	10	5
26	0	1	1	69	0	2	10½	256	0	10	8
27	0	1	1½	70	0	2	11	272	0	11	4
28	0	1	2	71	0	2	11½	300	0	12	6
29	0	1	2½	72	0	3	0	365	0	15	2½
30	0	1	3	73	0	3	0½	400	0	16	8
31	0	1	3½	74	0	3	1	500	1	0	10
32	0	1	4	75	0	3	1½	600	1	5	0
33	0	1	4½	76	0	3	2	700	1	9	2
34	0	1	5	77	0	3	2½	750	1	11	3
35	0	1	5½	78	0	3	3	800	1	13	4
36	0	1	6	79	0	3	3½	900	1	17	6
37	0	1	6½	80	0	3	4	1000	2	1	8
38	0	1	7	81	0	3	4½	1250	2	12	1
39	0	1	7½	82	0	3	5	1500	3	2	6
40	0	1	8	83	0	3	5½	1750	3	12	11
41	0	1	8½	84	0	3	6	2000	4	3	4
42	0	1	9	85	0	3	6½	3000	6	5	0
43	0	1	9½	86	0	3	7	5000	10	8	4

$\frac{3}{4}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	0¾	44	0	2	9	87	0	5	5¼
2	0	0	1½	45	0	2	9¾	88	0	5	6
3	0	0	2¼	46	0	2	10½	89	0	5	6¾
4	0	0	3	47	0	2	11¼	90	0	5	7½
5	0	0	3¾	48	0	3	0	91	0	5	8¼
6	0	0	4½	49	0	3	0¾	92	0	5	9
7	0	0	5¼	50	0	3	1½	93	0	5	9¾
8	0	0	6	51	0	3	2¼	94	0	5	10½
9	0	0	6¾	52	0	3	3	95	0	5	11¼
10	0	0	7½	53	0	3	3¾	96	0	6	0
11	0	0	8¼	54	0	3	4½	97	0	6	0¾
12	0	0	9	55	0	3	5¼	98	0	6	1½
13	0	0	9¾	56	0	3	6	99	0	6	2¼
14	0	0	10½	57	0	3	6¾	100	0	6	3
15	0	0	11¼	58	0	3	7½	110	0	6	10½
16	0	1	0	59	0	3	8¼	120	0	7	6
17	0	1	0¾	60	0	3	9	130	0	8	1½
18	0	1	1½	61	0	3	9¾	140	0	8	9
19	0	1	2¼	62	0	3	10½	150	0	9	4½
20	0	1	3	63	0	3	11¼	160	0	10	0
21	0	1	3¾	64	0	4	0	170	0	10	7½
22	0	1	4½	65	0	4	0¾	180	0	11	3
23	0	1	5¼	66	0	4	1½	190	0	11	10½
24	0	1	6	67	0	4	2¼	200	0	12	6
25	0	1	6¾	68	0	4	3	250	0	15	7½
26	0	1	7½	69	0	4	3¾	256	0	16	0
27	0	1	8¼	70	0	4	4½	272	0	17	0
28	0	1	9	71	0	4	5¼	300	0	18	9
29	0	1	9¾	72	0	4	6	365	1	2	9¾
30	0	1	10½	73	0	4	6¾	400	1	5	0
31	0	1	11¼	74	0	4	7½	500	1	11	3
32	0	2	0	75	0	4	8¼	600	1	17	6
33	0	2	0¾	76	0	4	9	700	2	3	9
34	0	2	1½	77	0	4	9¾	750	2	6	10½
35	0	2	2¼	78	0	4	10½	800	2	10	0
36	0	2	3	79	0	4	11¼	900	2	16	3
37	0	2	3¾	80	0	5	0	1000	3	2	6
38	0	2	4½	81	0	5	0¾	1250	3	18	1½
39	0	2	5¼	82	0	5	1½	1500	4	13	9
40	0	2	6	83	0	5	2¼	1750	5	9	4½
41	0	2	6¾	84	0	5	3	2000	6	5	0
42	0	2	7½	85	0	5	3¾	3000	9	7	6
43	0	2	8¼	86	0	5	4½	5000	15	12	6

1d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	1	44	0	3	8	87	0	7	3
2	0	0	2	45	0	3	9	88	0	7	4
3	0	0	3	46	0	3	10	89	0	7	5
4	0	0	4	47	0	3	11	90	0	7	6
5	0	0	5	48	0	4	0	91	0	7	7
6	0	0	6	49	0	4	1	92	0	7	8
7	0	0	7	50	0	4	2	93	0	7	9
8	0	0	8	51	0	4	3	94	0	7	10
9	0	0	9	52	0	4	4	95	0	7	11
10	0	0	10	53	0	4	5	96	0	8	0
11	0	0	11	54	0	4	6	97	0	8	1
12	0	1	0	55	0	4	7	98	0	8	2
13	0	1	1	56	0	4	8	99	0	8	3
14	0	1	2	57	0	4	9	100	0	8	4
15	0	1	3	58	0	4	10	110	0	9	2
16	0	1	4	59	0	4	11	120	0	10	0
17	0	1	5	60	0	5	0	130	0	10	10
18	0	1	6	61	0	5	1	140	0	11	8
19	0	1	7	62	0	5	2	150	0	12	6
20	0	1	8	63	0	5	3	160	0	13	4
21	0	1	9	64	0	5	4	170	0	14	2
22	0	1	10	65	0	5	5	180	0	15	0
23	0	1	11	66	0	5	6	190	0	15	10
24	0	2	0	67	0	5	7	200	0	16	8
25	0	2	1	68	0	5	8	250	1	0	10
26	0	2	2	69	0	5	9	256	1	1	4
27	0	2	3	70	0	5	10	272	1	2	8
28	0	2	4	71	0	5	11	300	1	5	0
29	0	2	5	72	0	6	0	365	1	10	5
30	0	2	6	73	0	6	1	400	1	13	4
31	0	2	7	74	0	6	2	500	2	1	8
32	0	2	8	75	0	6	3	600	2	10	0
33	0	2	9	76	0	6	4	700	2	18	4
34	0	2	10	77	0	6	5	750	3	2	6
35	0	2	11	78	0	6	6	800	3	6	8
36	0	3	0	79	0	6	7	900	3	15	0
37	0	3	1	80	0	6	8	1000	4	3	4
38	0	3	2	81	0	6	9	1250	5	4	2
39	0	3	3	82	0	6	10	1500	6	5	0
40	0	3	4	83	0	6	11	1750	7	5	10
41	0	3	5	84	0	7	0	2000	8	6	8
42	0	3	6	85	0	7	1	3000	12	10	0
43	0	3	7	86	0	7	2	5000	20	16	8

1$\frac{1}{4}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	1¼	44	0	4	7	87	0	9	0¾
2	0	0	2½	45	0	4	8¼	88	0	9	2
3	0	0	3¾	46	0	4	9½	89	0	9	3¼
4	0	0	5	47	0	4	10¾	90	0	9	4½
5	0	0	6¼	48	0	5	0	91	0	9	5¾
6	0	0	7½	49	0	5	1¼	92	0	9	7
7	0	0	8¾	50	0	5	2½	93	0	9	8¼
8	0	0	10	51	0	5	3¾	94	0	9	9½
9	0	0	11¼	52	0	5	5	95	0	9	10¾
10	0	1	0½	53	0	5	6¼	96	0	10	0
11	0	1	1¾	54	0	5	7½	97	0	10	1¼
12	0	1	3	55	0	5	8¾	98	0	10	2½
13	0	1	4¼	56	0	5	10	99	0	10	3¾
14	0	1	5½	57	0	5	11¼	100	0	10	5
15	0	1	6¾	58	0	6	0½	110	0	11	5½
16	0	1	8	59	0	6	1¾	120	0	12	6
17	0	1	9¼	60	0	6	3	130	0	13	6½
18	0	1	10½	61	0	6	4¼	140	0	14	7
19	0	1	11¾	62	0	6	5½	150	0	15	7½
20	0	2	1	63	0	6	6¾	160	0	16	8
21	0	2	2¼	64	0	6	8	170	0	17	8½
22	0	2	3½	65	0	6	9¼	180	0	18	9
23	0	2	4¾	66	0	6	10½	190	0	19	9½
24	0	2	6	67	0	6	11¾	200	1	0	10
25	0	2	7¼	68	0	7	1	250	1	6	0½
26	0	2	8½	69	0	7	2¼	256	1	6	8
27	0	2	9¾	70	0	7	3½	272	1	8	4
28	0	2	11	71	0	7	4¾	300	1	11	3
29	0	3	0¼	72	0	7	6	365	1	18	0¼
30	0	3	1½	73	0	7	7¼	400	2	1	8
31	0	3	2¾	74	0	7	8½	500	2	12	1
32	0	3	4	75	0	7	9¾	600	3	2	6
33	0	3	5¼	76	0	7	11	700	3	12	11
34	0	3	6½	77	0	8	0¼	750	3	18	1½
35	0	3	7¾	78	0	8	1½	800	4	3	4
36	0	3	9	79	0	8	2¾	900	4	13	9
37	0	3	10¼	80	0	8	4	1000	5	4	2
38	0	3	11½	81	0	8	5¼	1250	6	10	2½
39	0	4	0¾	82	0	8	6½	1500	7	16	3
40	0	4	2	83	0	8	7¾	1750	9	2	3½
41	0	4	3¼	84	0	8	9	2000	10	8	4
42	0	4	4½	85	0	8	10¼	3000	15	12	6
43	0	4	5¾	86	0	8	11½	5000	26	0	10

1$\frac{1}{2}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	1½	44	0	5	6	87	0	10	10½
2	0	0	3	45	0	5	7½	88	0	11	0
3	0	0	4½	46	0	5	9	89	0	11	1½
4	0	0	6	47	0	5	10½	90	0	11	3
5	0	0	7½	48	0	6	0	91	0	11	4½
6	0	0	9	49	0	6	1½	92	0	11	6
7	0	0	10½	50	0	6	3	93	0	11	7½
8	0	1	0	51	0	6	4½	94	0	11	9
9	0	1	1½	52	0	6	6	95	0	11	10½
10	0	1	3	53	0	6	7½	96	0	12	0
11	0	1	4½	54	0	6	9	97	0	12	1½
12	0	1	6	55	0	6	10½	98	0	12	3
13	0	1	7½	56	0	7	0	99	0	12	4½
14	0	1	9	57	0	7	1½	100	0	12	6
15	0	1	10½	58	0	7	3	110	0	13	9
16	0	2	0	59	0	7	4½	120	0	15	0
17	0	2	1½	60	0	7	6	130	0	16	3
18	0	2	3	61	0	7	7½	140	0	17	6
19	0	2	4½	62	0	7	9	150	0	18	9
20	0	2	6	63	0	7	10½	160	1	0	0
21	0	2	7½	64	0	8	0	170	1	1	3
22	0	2	9	65	0	8	1½	180	1	2	6
23	0	2	10½	66	0	8	3	190	1	3	9
24	0	3	0	67	0	8	4½	200	1	5	0
25	0	3	1½	68	0	8	6	250	1	11	3
26	0	3	3	69	0	8	7½	256	1	12	0
27	0	3	4½	70	0	8	9	272	1	14	0
28	0	3	6	71	0	8	10½	300	1	17	6
29	0	3	7½	72	0	9	0	365	2	5	7½
30	0	3	9	73	0	9	1½	400	2	10	0
31	0	3	10½	74	0	9	3	500	3	2	6
32	0	4	0	75	0	9	4½	600	3	15	0
33	0	4	1½	76	0	9	6	700	4	7	6
34	0	4	3	77	0	9	7½	750	4	13	9
35	0	4	4½	78	0	9	9	800	5	0	0
36	0	4	6	79	0	9	10½	900	5	12	6
37	0	4	7½	80	0	10	0	1000	6	5	0
38	0	4	9	81	0	10	1½	1250	7	16	3
39	0	4	10½	82	0	10	3	1500	9	7	6
40	0	5	0	83	0	10	4½	1750	10	18	9
41	0	5	1½	84	0	10	6	2000	12	10	0
42	0	5	3	85	0	10	7½	3000	18	15	0
43	0	5	4½	86	0	10	9	5000	31	5	0

1$\frac{3}{4}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	1¾	44	0	6	5	87	0	12	8¼
2	0	0	3½	45	0	6	6¾	88	0	12	10
3	0	0	5¼	46	0	6	8½	89	0	12	11¾
4	0	0	7	47	0	6	10¼	90	0	13	1½
5	0	0	8¾	48	0	7	0	91	0	13	3¼
6	0	0	10½	49	0	7	1¾	92	0	13	5
7	0	1	0¼	50	0	7	3½	93	0	13	6¾
8	0	1	2	51	0	7	5¼	94	0	13	8½
9	0	1	3¾	52	0	7	7	95	0	13	10¼
10	0	1	5½	53	0	7	8¾	96	0	14	0
11	0	1	7¼	54	0	7	10½	97	0	14	1¾
12	0	1	9	55	0	8	0¼	98	0	14	3½
13	0	1	10¾	56	0	8	2	99	0	14	5¼
14	0	2	0½	57	0	8	3¾	100	0	14	7
15	0	2	2¼	58	0	8	5½	110	0	16	0½
16	0	2	4	59	0	8	7¼	120	0	17	6
17	0	2	5¾	60	0	8	9	130	0	18	11½
18	0	2	7½	61	0	8	10¾	140	1	0	5
19	0	2	9¼	62	0	9	0½	150	1	1	10½
20	0	2	11	63	0	9	2¼	160	1	3	4
21	0	3	0¾	64	0	9	4	170	1	4	9½
22	0	3	2½	65	0	9	5¾	180	1	6	3
23	0	3	4¼	66	0	9	7½	190	1	7	8½
24	0	3	6	67	0	9	9¼	200	1	9	2
25	0	3	7¾	68	0	9	11	250	1	16	5½
26	0	3	9½	69	0	10	0¾	256	1	17	4
27	0	3	11¼	70	0	10	2½	272	1	19	8
28	0	4	1	71	0	10	4¼	300	2	3	9
29	0	4	2¾	72	0	10	6	365	2	13	2¾
30	0	4	4½	73	0	10	7¾	400	2	18	4
31	0	4	6¼	74	0	10	9½	500	3	12	11
32	0	4	8	75	0	10	11¼	600	4	7	6
33	0	4	9¾	76	0	11	1	700	5	2	1
34	0	4	11½	77	0	11	2¾	750	5	9	4½
35	0	5	1¼	78	0	11	4½	800	5	16	8
36	0	5	3	79	0	11	6¼	900	6	11	3
37	0	5	4¾	80	0	11	8	1000	7	5	10
38	0	5	6½	81	0	11	9¾	1250	9	2	3½
39	0	5	8¼	82	0	11	11½	1500	10	18	9
40	0	5	10	83	0	12	1¼	1750	12	15	2½
41	0	5	11¾	84	0	12	3	2000	14	11	8
42	0	6	1½	85	0	12	4¾	3000	21	17	6
43	0	6	3¼	86	0	12	6½	5000	36	9	2

2d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	2	44	0	7	4	87	0	14	6
2	0	0	4	45	0	7	6	88	0	14	8
3	0	0	6	46	0	7	8	89	0	14	10
4	0	0	8	47	0	7	10	90	0	15	0
5	0	0	10	48	0	8	0	91	0	15	2
6	0	1	0	49	0	8	2	92	0	15	4
7	0	1	2	50	0	8	4	93	0	15	6
8	0	1	4	51	0	8	6	94	0	15	8
9	0	1	6	52	0	8	8	95	0	15	10
10	0	1	8	53	0	8	10	96	0	16	0
11	0	1	10	54	0	9	0	97	0	16	2
12	0	2	0	55	0	9	2	98	0	16	4
13	0	2	2	56	0	9	4	99	0	16	6
14	0	2	4	57	0	9	6	100	0	16	8
15	0	2	6	58	0	9	8	110	0	18	4
16	0	2	8	59	0	9	10	120	1	0	0
17	0	2	10	60	0	10	0	130	1	1	8
18	0	3	0	61	0	10	2	140	1	3	4
19	0	3	2	62	0	10	4	150	1	5	0
20	0	3	4	63	0	10	6	160	1	6	8
21	0	3	6	64	0	10	8	170	1	8	4
22	0	3	8	65	0	10	10	180	1	10	0
23	0	3	10	66	0	11	0	190	1	11	8
24	0	4	0	67	0	11	2	200	1	13	4
25	0	4	2	68	0	11	4	250	2	1	8
26	0	4	4	69	0	11	6	256	2	2	8
27	0	4	6	70	0	11	8	272	2	5	4
28	0	4	8	71	0	11	10	300	2	10	0
29	0	4	10	72	0	12	0	365	3	0	10
30	0	5	0	73	0	12	2	400	3	6	8
31	0	5	2	74	0	12	4	500	4	3	4
32	0	5	4	75	0	12	6	600	5	0	0
33	0	5	6	76	0	12	8	700	5	16	8
34	0	5	8	77	0	12	10	750	6	5	0
35	0	5	10	78	0	13	0	800	6	13	4
36	0	6	0	79	0	13	2	900	7	10	0
37	0	6	2	80	0	13	4	1000	8	6	8
38	0	6	4	81	0	13	6	1250	10	8	4
39	0	6	6	82	0	13	8	1500	12	10	0
40	0	6	8	83	0	13	10	1750	14	11	8
41	0	6	10	84	0	14	0	2000	16	13	4
42	0	7	0	85	0	14	2	3000	25	0	0
43	0	7	2	86	0	14	4	5000	41	13	4

2$\frac{1}{4}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	2¼	44	0	8	3	87	0	16	3¾
2	0	0	4½	45	0	8	5¼	88	0	16	6
3	0	0	6¾	46	0	8	7½	89	0	16	8¼
4	0	0	9	47	0	8	9¾	90	0	16	10½
5	0	0	11¼	48	0	9	0	91	0	17	0¾
6	0	1	1½	49	0	9	2¼	92	0	17	3
7	0	1	3¾	50	0	9	4½	93	0	17	5¼
8	0	1	6	51	0	9	6¾	94	0	17	7½
9	0	1	8¼	52	0	9	9	95	0	17	9¾
10	0	1	10½	53	0	9	11¼	96	0	18	0
11	0	2	0¾	54	0	10	1½	97	0	18	2¼
12	0	2	3	55	0	10	3¾	98	0	18	4½
13	0	2	5¼	56	0	10	6	99	0	18	6¾
14	0	2	7½	57	0	10	8¼	100	0	18	9
15	0	2	9¾	58	0	10	10½	110	1	0	7½
16	0	3	0	59	0	11	0¾	120	1	2	6
17	0	3	2¼	60	0	11	3	130	1	4	4½
18	0	3	4½	61	0	11	5¼	140	1	6	3
19	0	3	6¾	62	0	11	7½	150	1	8	1½
20	0	3	9	63	0	11	9¾	160	1	10	0
21	0	3	11¼	64	0	12	0	170	1	11	10½
22	0	4	1½	65	0	12	2¼	180	1	13	9
23	0	4	3¾	66	0	12	4½	190	1	15	7½
24	0	4	6	67	0	12	6¾	200	1	17	6
25	0	4	8¼	68	0	12	9	250	2	6	10½
26	0	4	10½	69	0	12	11¼	256	2	8	0
27	0	5	0¾	70	0	13	1½	272	2	11	0
28	0	5	3	71	0	13	3¾	300	2	16	3
29	0	5	5¼	72	0	13	6	365	3	8	5¼
30	0	5	7½	73	0	13	8¼	400	3	15	0
31	0	5	9¾	74	0	13	10½	500	4	13	9
32	0	6	0	75	0	14	0¾	600	5	12	6
33	0	6	2¼	76	0	14	3	700	6	11	3
34	0	6	4½	77	0	14	5¼	750	7	0	7½
35	0	6	6¾	78	0	14	7½	800	7	10	0
36	0	6	9	79	0	14	9¾	900	8	8	9
37	0	6	11¼	80	0	15	0	1000	9	7	6
38	0	7	1½	81	0	15	2¼	1250	11	14	4½
39	0	7	3¾	82	0	15	4½	1500	14	1	3
40	0	7	6	83	0	15	6¾	1750	16	8	1½
41	0	7	8¼	84	0	15	9	2000	18	15	0
42	0	7	10½	85	0	15	11¼	3000	28	2	6
43	0	8	0¾	86	0	16	1½	5000	46	17	6

2$\frac{1}{2}$d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	2½	44	0	9	2	87	0	18	1½
2	0	0	5	45	0	9	4½	88	0	18	4
3	0	0	7½	46	0	9	7	89	0	18	6½
4	0	0	10	47	0	9	9½	90	0	18	9
5	0	1	0½	48	0	10	0	91	0	18	11½
6	0	1	3	49	0	10	2½	92	0	19	2
7	0	1	5½	50	0	10	5	93	0	19	4½
8	0	1	8	51	0	10	7½	94	0	19	7
9	0	1	10½	52	0	10	10	95	0	19	9½
10	0	2	1	53	0	11	0½	96	1	0	0
11	0	2	3½	54	0	11	3	97	1	0	2½
12	0	2	6	55	0	11	5½	98	1	0	5
13	0	2	8½	56	0	11	8	99	1	0	7½
14	0	2	11	57	0	11	10½	100	1	0	10
15	0	3	1½	58	0	12	1	110	1	2	11
16	0	3	4	59	0	12	3½	120	1	5	0
17	0	3	6½	60	0	12	6	130	1	7	1
18	0	3	9	61	0	12	8½	140	1	9	2
19	0	3	11½	62	0	12	11	150	1	11	3
20	0	4	2	63	0	13	1½	160	1	13	4
21	0	4	4½	64	0	13	4	170	1	15	5
22	0	4	7	65	0	13	6½	180	1	17	6
23	0	4	9½	66	0	13	9	190	1	19	7
24	0	5	0	67	0	13	11½	200	2	1	8
25	0	5	2½	68	0	14	2	250	2	12	1
26	0	5	5	69	0	14	4½	256	2	13	4
27	0	5	7½	70	0	14	7	272	2	16	8
28	0	5	10	71	0	14	9½	300	3	2	6
29	0	6	0½	72	0	15	0	365	3	16	0½
30	0	6	3	73	0	15	2½	400	4	3	4
31	0	6	5½	74	0	15	5	500	5	4	2
32	0	6	8	75	0	15	7½	600	6	5	0
33	0	6	10½	76	0	15	10	700	7	5	10
34	0	7	1	77	0	16	0½	750	7	16	3
35	0	7	3½	78	0	16	3	800	8	6	8
36	0	7	6	79	0	16	5½	900	9	7	6
37	0	7	8½	80	0	16	8	1000	10	8	4
38	0	7	11	81	0	16	10½	1250	13	0	5
39	0	8	1½	82	0	17	1	1500	15	12	6
40	0	8	4	83	0	17	3½	1750	18	4	7
41	0	8	6½	84	0	17	6	2000	20	16	8
42	0	8	9	85	0	17	8½	3000	31	5	0
43	0	8	11½	86	0	17	11	5000	52	1	8

2¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	2¾	44	0	10	1	87	0	19	11¼
2	0	0	5½	45	0	10	3¾	88	1	0	2
3	0	0	8¼	46	0	10	6½	89	1	0	4¾
4	0	0	11	47	0	10	9¼	90	1	0	7½
5	0	1	1¾	48	0	11	0	91	1	0	10¼
6	0	1	4½	49	0	11	2¾	92	1	1	1
7	0	1	7¼	50	0	11	5½	93	1	1	3¾
8	0	1	10	51	0	11	8¼	94	1	1	6½
9	0	2	0¾	52	0	11	11	95	1	1	9¼
10	0	2	3½	53	0	12	1¾	96	1	2	0
11	0	2	6¼	54	0	12	4½	97	1	2	2¾
12	0	2	9	55	0	12	7¼	98	1	2	5½
13	0	2	11¾	56	0	12	10	99	1	2	8¼
14	0	3	2½	57	0	13	0¾	100	1	2	11
15	0	3	5¼	58	0	13	3½	110	1	5	2½
16	0	3	8	59	0	13	6¼	120	1	7	6
17	0	3	10¾	60	0	13	9	130	1	9	9½
18	0	4	1½	61	0	13	11¾	140	1	12	1
19	0	4	4¼	62	0	14	2½	150	1	14	4½
20	0	4	7	63	0	14	5¼	160	1	16	8
21	0	4	9¾	64	0	14	8	170	1	18	11½
22	0	5	0½	65	0	14	10¾	180	2	1	3
23	0	5	3¼	66	0	15	1½	190	2	3	6½
24	0	5	6	67	0	15	4¼	200	2	5	10
25	0	5	8¾	68	0	15	7	250	2	17	3½
26	0	5	11½	69	0	15	9¾	256	2	18	8
27	0	6	2¼	70	0	16	0½	272	3	2	4
28	0	6	5	71	0	16	3¼	300	3	8	9
29	0	6	7¾	72	0	16	6	365	4	3	7¾
30	0	6	10½	73	0	16	8¾	400	4	11	8
31	0	7	1¼	74	0	16	11½	500	5	14	7
32	0	7	4	75	0	17	2¼	600	6	17	6
33	0	7	6¾	76	0	17	5	700	8	0	5
34	0	7	9½	77	0	17	7¾	750	8	11	10½
35	0	8	0¼	78	0	17	10½	800	9	3	4
36	0	8	3	79	0	18	1¼	900	10	6	3
37	0	8	5¾	80	0	18	4	1000	11	9	2
38	0	8	8½	81	0	18	6¾	1250	14	6	5½
39	0	8	11¼	82	0	18	9½	1500	17	3	9
40	0	9	2	83	0	19	0¼	1750	20	1	0½
41	0	9	4¾	84	0	19	3	2000	22	18	4
42	0	9	7½	85	0	19	5¾	3000	34	7	6
43	0	9	10¼	86	0	19	8½	5000	57	5	1

3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	3	44	0	11	0	87	1	1	9
2	0	0	6	45	0	11	3	88	1	2	0
3	0	0	9	46	0	11	6	89	1	2	3
4	0	1	0	47	0	11	9	90	1	2	6
5	0	1	3	48	0	12	0	91	1	2	9
6	0	1	6	49	0	12	3	92	1	3	0
7	0	1	9	50	0	12	6	93	1	3	3
8	0	2	0	51	0	12	9	94	1	3	6
9	0	2	3	52	0	13	0	95	1	3	9
10	0	2	6	53	0	13	3	96	1	4	0
11	0	2	9	54	0	13	6	97	1	4	3
12	0	3	0	55	0	13	9	98	1	4	6
13	0	3	3	56	0	14	0	99	1	4	9
14	0	3	6	57	0	14	3	100	1	5	0
15	0	3	9	58	0	14	6	110	1	7	6
16	0	4	0	59	0	14	9	120	1	10	0
17	0	4	3	60	0	15	0	130	1	12	6
18	0	4	6	61	0	15	3	140	1	15	0
19	0	4	9	62	0	15	6	150	1	17	6
20	0	5	0	63	0	15	9	160	2	0	0
21	0	5	3	64	0	16	0	170	2	2	6
22	0	5	6	65	0	16	3	180	2	5	0
23	0	5	9	66	0	16	6	190	2	7	6
24	0	6	0	67	0	16	9	200	2	10	0
25	0	6	3	68	0	17	0	250	3	2	6
26	0	6	6	69	0	17	3	256	3	4	0
27	0	6	9	70	0	17	6	272	3	8	0
28	0	7	0	71	0	17	9	300	3	15	0
29	0	7	3	72	0	18	0	365	4	11	3
30	0	7	6	73	0	18	3	400	5	0	0
31	0	7	9	74	0	18	6	500	6	5	0
32	0	8	0	75	0	18	9	600	7	10	0
33	0	8	3	76	0	19	0	700	8	15	0
34	0	8	6	77	0	19	3	750	9	7	6
35	0	8	9	78	0	19	6	800	10	0	0
36	0	9	0	79	0	19	9	900	11	5	0
37	0	9	3	80	1	0	0	1000	12	10	0
38	0	9	6	81	1	0	3	1250	15	12	6
39	0	9	9	82	1	0	6	1500	18	15	0
40	0	10	0	83	1	0	9	1750	21	17	6
41	0	10	3	84	1	1	0	2000	25	0	0
42	0	10	6	85	1	1	3	3000	37	10	0
43	0	10	9	86	1	1	6	5000	62	10	0

3¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	3¼	44	0	11	11	87	1	3	6¾
2	0	0	6½	45	0	12	2¼	88	1	3	10
3	0	0	9¾	46	0	12	5½	89	1	4	1¼
4	0	1	1	47	0	12	8¾	90	1	4	4½
5	0	1	4¼	48	0	13	0	91	1	4	7¾
6	0	1	7½	49	0	13	3¼	92	1	4	11
7	0	1	10¾	50	0	13	6½	93	1	5	2¼
8	0	2	2	51	0	13	9¾	94	1	5	5½
9	0	2	5¼	52	0	14	1	95	1	5	8¾
10	0	2	8½	53	0	14	4¼	96	1	6	0
11	0	2	11¾	54	0	14	7½	97	1	6	3¼
12	0	3	3	55	0	14	10¾	98	1	6	6½
13	0	3	6¼	56	0	15	2	99	1	6	9¾
14	0	3	9½	57	0	15	5¼	100	1	7	1
15	0	4	0¾	58	0	15	8½	110	1	9	9½
16	0	4	4	59	0	15	11¾	120	1	12	6
17	0	4	7¼	60	0	16	3	130	1	15	2½
18	0	4	10½	61	0	16	6¼	140	1	17	11
19	0	5	1¾	62	0	16	9½	150	2	0	7½
20	0	5	5	63	0	17	0¾	160	2	3	4
21	0	5	8¼	64	0	17	4	170	2	6	0½
22	0	5	11½	65	0	17	7¼	180	2	8	9
23	0	6	2¾	66	0	17	10½	190	2	11	5½
24	0	6	6	67	0	18	1¾	200	2	14	2
25	0	6	9¼	68	0	18	5	250	3	7	8½
26	0	7	0½	69	0	18	8¼	256	3	9	4
27	0	7	3¾	70	0	18	11½	272	3	13	8
28	0	7	7	71	0	19	2¾	300	4	1	3
29	0	7	10¼	72	0	19	6	365	4	18	10¼
30	0	8	1½	73	0	19	9¼	400	5	8	4
31	0	8	4¾	74	1	0	0½	500	6	15	5
32	0	8	8	75	1	0	3¾	600	8	2	6
33	0	8	11¼	76	1	0	7	700	9	9	7
34	0	9	2½	77	1	0	10¼	750	10	3	1½
35	0	9	5¾	78	1	1	1½	800	10	16	8
36	0	9	9	79	1	1	4¾	900	12	3	9
37	0	10	0¼	80	1	1	8	1000	13	10	10
38	0	10	3½	81	1	1	11¼	1250	16	18	6½
39	0	10	6¾	82	1	2	2½	1500	20	6	3
40	0	10	10	83	1	2	5¾	1750	23	13	11½
41	0	11	1¼	84	1	2	9	2000	27	1	8
42	0	11	4½	85	1	3	0¼	3000	40	12	6
43	0	11	7¾	86	1	3	3½	5000	67	14	2

3½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	3½	44	0	12	10	87	1	5	4½
2	0	0	7	45	0	13	1½	88	1	5	8
3	0	0	10½	46	0	13	5	89	1	5	11½
4	0	1	2	47	0	13	8½	90	1	6	3
5	0	1	5½	48	0	14	0	91	1	6	6½
6	0	1	9	49	0	14	3½	92	1	6	10
7	0	2	0½	50	0	14	7	93	1	7	1½
8	0	2	4	51	0	14	10½	94	1	7	5
9	0	2	7½	52	0	15	2	95	1	7	8½
10	0	2	11	53	0	15	5½	96	1	8	0
11	0	3	2½	54	0	15	9	97	1	8	3½
12	0	3	6	55	0	16	0½	98	1	8	7
13	0	3	9½	56	0	16	4	99	1	8	10½
14	0	4	1	57	0	16	7½	100	1	9	2
15	0	4	4½	58	0	16	11	110	1	12	1
16	0	4	8	59	0	17	2½	120	1	15	0
17	0	4	11½	60	0	17	6	130	1	17	11
18	0	5	3	61	0	17	9½	140	2	0	10
19	0	5	6½	62	0	18	1	150	2	3	9
20	0	5	10	63	0	18	4½	160	2	6	8
21	0	6	1½	64	0	18	8	170	2	9	7
22	0	6	5	65	0	18	11½	180	2	12	6
23	0	6	8½	66	0	19	3	190	2	15	5
24	0	7	0	67	0	19	6½	200	2	18	4
25	0	7	3½	68	0	19	10	250	3	12	11
26	0	7	7	69	1	0	1½	256	3	14	8
27	0	7	10½	70	1	0	5	272	3	19	4
28	0	8	2	71	1	0	8½	300	4	7	6
29	0	8	5½	72	1	1	0	365	5	6	5½
30	0	8	9	73	1	1	3½	400	5	16	8
31	0	9	0½	74	1	1	7	500	7	5	10
32	0	9	4	75	1	1	10½	600	8	15	0
33	0	9	7½	76	1	2	2	700	10	4	2
34	0	9	11	77	1	2	5½	750	10	18	9
35	0	10	2½	78	1	2	9	800	11	13	4
36	0	10	6	79	1	3	0½	900	13	2	6
37	0	10	9½	80	1	3	4	1000	14	11	8
38	0	11	1	81	1	3	7½	1250	18	4	7
39	0	11	4½	82	1	3	11	1500	21	17	6
40	0	11	8	83	1	4	2½	1750	25	10	5
41	0	11	11½	84	1	4	6	2000	29	3	4
42	0	12	3	85	1	4	9½	3000	43	15	0
43	0	12	6½	86	1	5	1	5000	72	18	4

3¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	3¾	44	0	13	9	87	1	7	2¼
2	0	0	7½	45	0	14	0¾	88	1	7	6
3	0	0	11¼	46	0	14	4½	89	1	7	9¾
4	0	1	3	47	0	14	8¼	90	1	8	1½
5	0	1	6¾	48	0	15	0	91	1	8	5¼
6	0	1	10½	49	0	15	3¾	92	1	8	9
7	0	2	2¼	50	0	15	7½	93	1	9	0¾
8	0	2	6	51	0	15	11¼	94	1	9	4½
9	0	2	9¾	52	0	16	3	95	1	9	8¼
10	0	3	1½	53	0	16	6¾	96	1	10	0
11	0	3	5¼	54	0	16	10½	97	1	10	3¾
12	0	3	9	55	0	17	2¼	98	1	10	7½
13	0	4	0¾	56	0	17	6	99	1	10	11¼
14	0	4	4½	57	0	17	9¾	100	1	11	3
15	0	4	8¼	58	0	18	1½	110	1	14	4½
16	0	5	0	59	0	18	5¼	120	1	17	6
17	0	5	3¾	60	0	18	9	130	2	0	7½
18	0	5	7½	61	0	19	0¾	140	2	3	9
19	0	5	11¼	62	0	19	4½	150	2	6	10½
20	0	6	3	63	0	19	8¼	160	2	10	0
21	0	6	6¾	64	1	0	0	170	2	13	1½
22	0	6	10½	65	1	0	3¾	180	2	16	3
23	0	7	2¼	66	1	0	7½	190	2	19	4½
24	0	7	6	67	1	0	11¼	200	3	2	6
25	0	7	9¾	68	1	1	3	250	3	18	1½
26	0	8	1½	69	1	1	6¾	256	4	0	0
27	0	8	5¼	70	1	1	10½	272	4	5	0
28	0	8	9	71	1	2	2¼	300	4	13	9
29	0	9	0¾	72	1	2	6	365	5	14	0¾
30	0	9	4½	73	1	2	9¾	400	6	5	0
31	0	9	8¼	74	1	3	1½	500	7	16	3
32	0	10	0	75	1	3	5¼	600	9	7	6
33	0	10	3¾	76	1	3	9	700	10	18	9
34	0	10	7½	77	1	4	0¾	750	11	14	4½
35	0	10	11¼	78	1	4	4½	800	12	10	0
36	0	11	3	79	1	4	8¼	900	14	1	3
37	0	11	6¾	80	1	5	0	1000	15	12	6
38	0	11	10½	81	1	5	3¾	1250	19	10	7½
39	0	12	2¼	82	1	5	7½	1500	23	8	9
40	0	12	6	83	1	5	11¼	1750	27	6	10½
41	0	12	9¾	84	1	6	3	2000	31	5	0
42	0	13	1½	85	1	6	6¾	3000	46	17	6
43	0	13	5¼	86	1	6	10½	5000	78	2	6

4d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	4	44	0	14	8	87	1	9	0
2	0	0	8	45	0	15	0	88	1	9	4
3	0	1	0	46	0	15	4	89	1	9	8
4	0	1	4	47	0	15	8	90	1	10	0
5	0	1	8	48	0	16	0	91	1	10	4
6	0	2	0	49	0	16	4	92	1	10	8
7	0	2	4	50	0	16	8	93	1	11	0
8	0	2	8	51	0	17	0	94	1	11	4
9	0	3	0	52	0	17	4	95	1	11	8
10	0	3	4	53	0	17	8	96	1	12	0
11	0	3	8	54	0	18	0	97	1	12	4
12	0	4	0	55	0	18	4	98	1	12	8
13	0	4	4	56	0	18	8	99	1	13	0
14	0	4	8	57	0	19	0	100	1	13	4
15	0	5	0	58	0	19	4	110	1	16	8
16	0	5	4	59	0	19	8	120	2	0	0
17	0	5	8	60	1	0	0	130	2	3	4
18	0	6	0	61	1	0	4	140	2	6	8
19	0	6	4	62	1	0	8	150	2	10	0
20	0	6	8	63	1	1	0	160	2	13	4
21	0	7	0	64	1	1	4	170	2	16	8
22	0	7	4	65	1	1	8	180	3	0	0
23	0	7	8	66	1	2	0	190	3	3	4
24	0	8	0	67	1	2	4	200	3	6	8
25	0	8	4	68	1	2	8	250	4	3	4
26	0	8	8	69	1	3	0	256	4	5	4
27	0	9	0	70	1	3	4	272	4	10	8
28	0	9	4	71	1	3	8	300	5	0	0
29	0	9	8	72	1	4	0	365	6	1	8
30	0	10	0	73	1	4	4	400	6	13	4
31	0	10	4	74	1	4	8	500	8	6	8
32	0	10	8	75	1	5	0	600	10	0	0
33	0	11	0	76	1	5	4	700	11	13	4
34	0	11	4	77	1	5	8	750	12	10	0
35	0	11	8	78	1	6	0	800	13	6	8
36	0	12	0	79	1	6	4	900	15	0	0
37	0	12	4	80	1	6	8	1000	16	13	4
38	0	12	8	81	1	7	0	1250	20	16	8
39	0	13	0	82	1	7	4	1500	25	0	0
40	0	13	4	83	1	7	8	1750	29	3	4
41	0	13	8	84	1	8	0	2000	33	6	8
42	0	14	0	85	1	8	4	3000	50	0	0
43	0	14	4	86	1	8	8	5000	83	6	8

4¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s	d.
1	0	0	4¼	44	0	15	7	87	1	10	9¾
2	0	0	8½	45	0	15	11¼	88	1	11	2
3	0	1	0¾	46	0	16	3½	89	1	11	6¼
4	0	1	5	47	0	16	7¾	90	1	11	10½
5	0	1	9¼	48	0	17	0	91	1	12	2¾
6	0	2	1½	49	0	17	4¼	92	1	12	7
7	0	2	5¾	50	0	17	8½	93	1	12	11¼
8	0	2	10	51	0	18	0¾	94	1	13	3½
9	0	3	2¼	52	0	18	5	95	1	13	7¾
10	0	3	6½	53	0	18	9¼	96	1	14	0
11	0	3	10¾	54	0	19	1½	97	1	14	4¼
12	0	4	3	55	0	19	5¾	98	1	14	8½
13	0	4	7¼	56	0	19	10	99	1	15	0¾
14	0	4	11½	57	1	0	2¼	100	1	15	5
15	0	5	3¾	58	1	0	6½	110	1	18	11½
16	0	5	8	59	1	0	10¾	120	2	2	6
17	0	6	0¼	60	1	1	3	130	2	6	0½
18	0	6	4½	61	1	1	7¼	140	2	9	7
19	0	6	8¾	62	1	1	11½	150	2	13	1½
20	0	7	1	63	1	2	3¾	160	2	16	8
21	0	7	5¼	64	1	2	8	170	3	0	2½
22	0	7	9½	65	1	3	0¼	180	3	3	9
23	0	8	1¾	66	1	3	4½	190	3	7	3½
24	0	8	6	67	1	3	8¾	200	3	10	10
25	0	8	10¼	68	1	4	1	250	4	8	6½
26	0	9	2½	69	1	4	5¼	256	4	10	8
27	0	9	6¾	70	1	4	9½	272	4	16	4
28	0	9	11	71	1	5	1¾	300	5	6	3
29	0	10	3¼	72	1	5	6	365	6	9	3¼
30	0	10	7½	73	1	5	10¼	400	7	1	8
31	0	10	11¾	74	1	6	2½	500	8	17	1
32	0	11	4	75	1	6	6¾	600	10	12	6
33	0	11	8¼	76	1	6	11	700	12	7	11
34	0	12	0½	77	1	7	3¼	750	13	5	7½
35	0	12	4¾	78	1	7	7½	800	14	3	4
36	0	12	9	79	1	7	11¾	900	15	18	9
37	0	13	1¼	80	1	8	4	1000	17	14	2
38	0	13	5½	81	1	8	8¼	1250	22	2	8½
39	0	13	9¾	82	1	9	0½	1500	26	11	3
40	0	14	2	83	1	9	4¾	1750	30	19	9½
41	0	14	6¼	84	1	9	9	2000	35	8	4
42	0	14	10½	85	1	10	1¼	3000	53	2	6
43	0	15	2¾	86	1	10	5½	5000	88	10	10

4½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	4½	44	0	16	6	87	1	12	7½
2	0	0	9	45	0	16	10½	88	1	13	0
3	0	1	1½	46	0	17	3	89	1	13	4½
4	0	1	6	47	0	17	7½	90	1	13	9
5	0	1	10½	48	0	18	0	91	1	14	1½
6	0	2	3	49	0	18	4½	92	1	14	6
7	0	2	7½	50	0	18	9	93	1	14	10½
8	0	3	0	51	0	19	1½	94	1	15	3
9	0	3	4½	52	0	19	6	95	1	15	7½
10	0	3	9	53	0	19	10½	96	1	16	0
11	0	4	1½	54	1	0	3	97	1	16	4½
12	0	4	6	55	1	0	7½	98	1	16	9
13	0	4	10½	56	1	1	0	99	1	17	1½
14	0	5	3	57	1	1	4½	100	1	17	6
15	0	5	7½	58	1	1	9	110	2	1	3
16	0	6	0	59	1	2	1½	120	2	5	0
17	0	6	4½	60	1	2	6	130	2	8	9
18	0	6	9	61	1	2	10½	140	2	12	6
19	0	7	1½	62	1	3	3	150	2	16	3
20	0	7	6	63	1	3	7½	160	3	0	0
21	0	7	10½	64	1	4	0	170	3	3	9
22	0	8	3	65	1	4	4½	180	3	7	6
23	0	8	7½	66	1	4	9	190	3	11	3
24	0	9	0	67	1	5	1½	200	3	15	0
25	0	9	4½	68	1	5	6	250	4	13	9
26	0	9	9	69	1	5	10½	256	4	16	0
27	0	10	1½	70	1	6	3	272	5	2	0
28	0	10	6	71	1	6	7½	300	5	12	6
29	0	10	10½	72	1	7	0	365	6	16	10½
30	0	11	3	73	1	7	4½	400	7	10	0
31	0	11	7½	74	1	7	9	500	9	7	6
32	0	12	0	75	1	8	1½	600	11	5	0
33	0	12	4½	76	1	8	6	700	13	2	6
34	0	12	9	77	1	8	10½	750	14	1	3
35	0	13	1½	78	1	9	3	800	15	0	0
36	0	13	6	79	1	9	7½	900	16	17	6
37	0	13	10½	80	1	10	0	1000	18	15	0
38	0	14	3	81	1	10	4½	1250	23	8	9
39	0	14	7½	82	1	10	9	1500	28	2	6
40	0	15	0	83	1	11	1½	1750	32	16	3
41	0	15	4½	84	1	11	6	2000	37	10	0
42	0	15	9	85	1	11	10½	3000	56	5	0
43	0	16	1½	86	1	12	3	5000	93	15	0

4¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	4¾	44	0	17	5	87	1	14	5¼
2	0	0	9½	45	0	17	9¾	88	1	14	10
3	0	1	2¼	46	0	18	2½	89	1	15	2¾
4	0	1	7	47	0	18	7¼	90	1	15	7½
5	0	1	11¾	48	0	19	0	91	1	16	0¼
6	0	2	4½	49	0	19	4¾	92	1	16	5
7	0	2	9¼	50	0	19	9½	93	1	16	9¾
8	0	3	2	51	1	0	2¼	94	1	17	2½
9	0	3	6¾	52	1	0	7	95	1	17	7¼
10	0	3	11½	53	1	0	11¾	96	1	18	0
11	0	4	4¼	54	1	1	4½	97	1	18	4¾
12	0	4	9	55	1	1	9¼	98	1	18	9½
13	0	5	1¾	56	1	2	2	99	1	19	2¼
14	0	5	6½	57	1	2	6¾	100	1	19	7
15	0	5	11¼	58	1	2	11½	110	2	3	6½
16	0	6	4	59	1	3	4¼	120	2	7	6
17	0	6	8¾	60	1	3	9	130	2	11	5½
18	0	7	1½	61	1	4	1¾	140	2	15	5
19	0	7	6¼	62	1	4	6½	150	2	19	4½
20	0	7	11	63	1	4	11¼	160	3	3	4
21	0	8	3¾	64	1	5	4	170	3	7	3½
22	0	8	8½	65	1	5	8¾	180	3	11	3
23	0	9	1¼	66	1	6	1½	190	3	15	2½
24	0	9	6	67	1	6	6¼	200	3	19	2
25	0	9	10¾	68	1	6	11	250	4	18	11½
26	0	10	3½	69	1	7	3¾	256	5	1	4
27	0	10	8¼	70	1	7	8½	272	5	7	8
28	0	11	1	71	1	8	1¼	300	5	18	9
29	0	11	5¾	72	1	8	6	365	7	4	5¾
30	0	11	10½	73	1	8	10¾	400	7	18	4
31	0	12	3¼	74	1	9	3½	500	9	17	11
32	0	12	8	75	1	9	8¼	600	11	17	6
33	0	13	0¾	76	1	10	1	700	13	17	1
34	0	13	5½	77	1	10	5¾	750	14	16	10½
35	0	13	10¼	78	1	10	10½	800	15	16	8
36	0	14	3	79	1	11	3¼	900	17	16	3
37	0	14	7¾	80	1	11	8	1000	19	15	10
38	0	15	0½	81	1	12	0¾	1250	24	14	9½
39	0	15	5¼	82	1	12	5½	1500	29	13	9
40	0	15	10	83	1	12	10¼	1750	34	12	8½
41	0	16	2¾	84	1	13	3	2000	39	11	8
42	0	16	7½	85	1	13	7¾	3000	59	7	6
43	0	17	0¼	86	1	14	0½	5000	98	19	2

5d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d
1	0	0	5	44	0	18	4	87	1	16	3
2	0	0	10	45	0	18	9	88	1	16	8
3	0	1	3	46	0	19	2	89	1	17	1
4	0	1	8	47	0	19	7	90	1	17	6
5	0	2	1	48	1	0	0	91	1	17	11
6	0	2	6	49	1	0	5	92	1	18	4
7	0	2	11	50	1	0	10	93	1	18	9
8	0	3	4	51	1	1	3	94	1	19	2
9	0	3	9	52	1	1	8	95	1	19	7
10	0	4	2	53	1	2	1	96	2	0	0
11	0	4	7	54	1	2	6	97	2	0	5
12	0	5	0	55	1	2	11	98	2	0	10
13	0	5	5	56	1	3	4	99	2	1	3
14	0	5	10	57	1	3	9	100	2	1	8
15	0	6	3	58	1	4	2	110	2	5	10
16	0	6	8	59	1	4	7	120	2	10	0
17	0	7	1	60	1	5	0	130	2	14	2
18	0	7	6	61	1	5	5	140	2	18	4
19	0	7	11	62	1	5	10	150	3	2	6
20	0	8	4	63	1	6	3	160	3	6	8
21	0	8	9	64	1	6	8	170	3	10	10
22	0	9	2	65	1	7	1	180	3	15	0
23	0	9	7	66	1	7	6	190	3	19	2
24	0	10	0	67	1	7	11	200	4	3	4
25	0	10	5	68	1	8	4	250	5	4	2
26	0	10	10	69	1	8	9	256	5	6	8
27	0	11	3	70	1	9	2	272	5	13	4
28	0	11	8	71	1	9	7	300	6	5	0
29	0	12	1	72	1	10	0	365	7	12	1
30	0	12	6	73	1	10	5	400	8	6	8
31	0	12	11	74	1	10	10	500	10	8	4
32	0	13	4	75	1	11	3	600	12	10	0
33	0	13	9	76	1	11	8	700	14	11	8
34	0	14	2	77	1	12	1	750	15	12	6
35	0	14	7	78	1	12	6	800	16	13	4
36	0	15	0	79	1	12	11	900	18	15	0
37	0	15	5	80	1	13	4	1000	20	16	8
38	0	15	10	81	1	13	9	1250	26	0	10
39	0	16	3	82	1	14	2	1500	31	5	0
40	0	16	8	83	1	14	7	1750	36	9	2
41	0	17	1	84	1	15	0	2000	41	13	4
42	0	17	6	85	1	15	5	3000	62	10	0
43	0	17	11	86	1	15	10	5000	104	3	4

5¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	5¼	44	0	19	3	87	1	18	0¾
2	0	0	10½	45	0	19	8¼	88	1	18	6
3	0	1	3¾	46	1	0	1½	89	1	18	11¼
4	0	1	9	47	1	0	6¾	90	1	19	4½
5	0	2	2¼	48	1	1	0	91	1	19	9¾
6	0	2	7½	49	1	1	5¼	92	2	0	3
7	0	3	0¾	50	1	1	10½	93	2	0	8¼
8	0	3	6	51	1	2	3¾	94	2	1	1½
9	0	3	11¼	52	1	2	9	95	2	1	6¾
10	0	4	4½	53	1	3	2¼	96	2	2	0
11	0	4	9¾	54	1	3	7½	97	2	2	5¼
12	0	5	3	55	1	4	0¾	98	2	2	10½
13	0	5	8¼	56	1	4	6	99	2	3	3¾
14	0	6	1½	57	1	4	11¼	100	2	3	9
15	0	6	6¾	58	1	5	4½	110	2	8	1½
16	0	7	0	59	1	5	9¾	120	2	12	6
17	0	7	5¼	60	1	6	3	130	2	16	10½
18	0	7	10½	61	1	6	8¼	140	3	1	3
19	0	8	3¾	62	1	7	1½	150	3	5	7½
20	0	8	9	63	1	7	6¾	160	3	10	0
21	0	9	2¼	64	1	8	0	170	3	14	4½
22	0	9	7½	65	1	8	5¼	180	3	18	9
23	0	10	0¾	66	1	8	10½	190	4	3	1½
24	0	10	6	67	1	9	3¾	200	4	7	6
25	0	10	11¼	68	1	9	9	250	5	9	4½
26	0	11	4½	69	1	10	2¼	256	5	12	0
27	0	11	9¾	70	1	10	7½	272	5	19	0
28	0	12	3	71	1	11	0¾	300	6	11	3
29	0	12	8¼	72	1	11	6	365	7	19	8¼
30	0	13	1½	73	1	11	11¼	400	8	15	0
31	0	13	6¾	74	1	12	4½	500	10	18	9
32	0	14	0	75	1	12	9¾	600	13	2	6
33	0	14	5¼	76	1	13	3	700	15	6	3
34	0	14	10½	77	1	13	8¼	750	16	8	1½
35	0	15	3¾	78	1	14	1½	800	17	10	0
36	0	15	9	79	1	14	6¾	900	19	13	9
37	0	16	2¼	80	1	15	0	1000	21	17	6
38	0	16	7½	81	1	15	5¼	1250	27	6	10½
39	0	17	0¾	82	1	15	10½	1500	32	16	3
40	0	17	6	83	1	16	3¾	1750	38	5	7½
41	0	17	11¼	84	1	16	9	2000	43	15	0
42	0	18	4½	85	1	17	2¼	3000	65	12	6
43	0	18	9¾	86	1	17	7½	5000	109	7	6

5½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	5½	44	1	0	2	87	1	19	10½
2	0	0	11	45	1	0	7½	88	2	0	4
3	0	1	4½	46	1	1	1	89	2	0	9½
4	0	1	10	47	1	1	6½	90	2	1	3
5	0	2	3½	48	1	2	0	91	2	1	8½
6	0	2	9	49	1	2	5½	92	2	2	2
7	0	3	2½	50	1	2	11	93	2	2	7½
8	0	3	8	51	1	3	4½	94	2	3	1
9	0	4	1½	52	1	3	10	95	2	3	6½
10	0	4	7	53	1	4	3½	96	2	4	0
11	0	5	0½	54	1	4	9	97	2	4	5½
12	0	5	6	55	1	5	2½	98	2	4	11
13	0	5	11½	56	1	5	8	99	2	5	4½
14	0	6	5	57	1	6	1½	100	2	5	10
15	0	6	10½	58	1	6	7	110	2	10	5
16	0	7	4	59	1	7	0½	120	2	15	0
17	0	7	9½	60	1	7	6	130	2	19	7
18	0	8	3	61	1	7	11½	140	3	4	2
19	0	8	8½	62	1	8	5	150	3	8	9
20	0	9	2	63	1	8	10½	160	3	13	4
21	0	9	7½	64	1	9	4	170	3	17	11
22	0	10	1	65	1	9	9½	180	4	2	6
23	0	10	6½	66	1	10	3	190	4	7	1
24	0	11	0	67	1	10	8½	200	4	11	8
25	0	11	5½	68	1	11	2	250	5	14	7
26	0	11	11	69	1	11	7½	256	5	17	4
27	0	12	4½	70	1	12	1	272	6	4	8
28	0	12	10	71	1	12	6½	300	6	17	6
29	0	13	3½	72	1	13	0	365	8	7	3½
30	0	13	9	73	1	13	5½	400	9	3	4
31	0	14	2½	74	1	13	11	500	11	9	2
32	0	14	8	75	1	14	4½	600	13	15	0
33	0	15	1½	76	1	14	10	700	16	0	10
34	0	15	7	77	1	15	3½	750	17	3	9
35	0	16	0½	78	1	15	9	800	18	6	8
36	0	16	6	79	1	16	2½	900	20	12	6
37	0	16	11½	80	1	16	8	1000	22	18	4
38	0	17	5	81	1	17	1½	1250	28	12	11
39	0	17	10½	82	1	17	7	1500	34	7	6
40	0	18	4	83	1	18	0½	1750	40	2	1
41	0	18	9½	84	1	18	6	2000	45	16	8
42	0	19	3	85	1	18	11½	3000	68	15	0
43	0	19	8½	86	1	19	5	5000	114	11	8

5¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	5¾	44	1	1	1	87	2	1	8¼
2	0	0	11½	45	1	1	6¾	88	2	2	2
3	0	1	5¼	46	1	2	0½	89	2	2	7¾
4	0	1	11	47	1	2	6¼	90	2	3	1½
5	0	2	4¾	48	1	3	0	91	2	3	7¼
6	0	2	10½	49	1	3	5¾	92	2	4	1
7	0	3	4¼	50	1	3	11½	93	2	4	6¾
8	0	3	10	51	1	4	5¼	94	2	5	0½
9	0	4	3¾	52	1	4	11	95	2	5	6¼
10	0	4	9½	53	1	5	4¾	96	2	6	0
11	0	5	3¼	54	1	5	10½	97	2	6	5¾
12	0	5	9	55	1	6	4¼	98	2	6	11½
13	0	6	2¾	56	1	6	10	99	2	7	5¼
14	0	6	8½	57	1	7	3¾	100	2	7	11
15	0	7	2¼	58	1	7	9½	110	2	12	8½
16	0	7	8	59	1	8	3¼	120	2	17	6
17	0	8	1¾	60	1	8	9	130	3	2	3½
18	0	8	7½	61	1	9	2¾	140	3	7	1
19	0	9	1¼	62	1	9	8½	150	3	11	10½
20	0	9	7	63	1	10	2¼	160	3	16	8
21	0	10	0¾	64	1	10	8	170	4	1	5½
22	0	10	6½	65	1	11	1¾	180	4	6	3
23	0	11	0¼	66	1	11	7½	190	4	11	0½
24	0	11	6	67	1	12	1¼	200	4	15	10
25	0	11	11¾	68	1	12	7	250	5	19	9½
26	0	12	5½	69	1	13	0¾	256	6	2	8
27	0	12	11¼	70	1	13	6½	272	6	10	4
28	0	13	5	71	1	14	0¼	300	7	3	9
29	0	13	10¾	72	1	14	6	365	8	14	10¾
30	0	14	4½	73	1	14	11¾	400	9	11	8
31	0	14	10¼	74	1	15	5½	500	11	19	7
32	0	15	4	75	1	15	11¼	600	14	7	6
33	0	15	9¾	76	1	16	5	700	16	15	5
34	0	16	3½	77	1	16	10¾	750	17	19	4½
35	0	16	9¼	78	1	17	4½	800	19	3	4
36	0	17	3	79	1	17	10¼	900	21	11	3
37	0	17	8¾	80	1	18	4	1000	23	19	2
38	0	18	2½	81	1	18	9¾	1250	29	18	11½
39	0	18	8¼	82	1	19	3½	1500	35	18	9
40	0	19	2	83	1	19	9¼	1750	41	18	6½
41	0	19	7¾	84	2	0	3	2000	47	18	4
42	1	0	1½	85	2	0	8¾	3000	71	17	6
43	1	0	7¼	86	2	1	2½	5000	119	15	10

6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	6	44	1	2	0	87	2	3	6
2	0	1	0	45	1	2	6	88	2	4	0
3	0	1	6	46	1	3	0	89	2	4	6
4	0	2	0	47	1	3	6	90	2	5	0
5	0	2	6	48	1	4	0	91	2	5	6
6	0	3	0	49	1	4	6	92	2	6	0
7	0	3	6	50	1	5	0	93	2	6	6
8	0	4	0	51	1	5	6	94	2	7	0
9	0	4	6	52	1	6	0	95	2	7	6
10	0	5	0	53	1	6	6	96	2	8	0
11	0	5	6	54	1	7	0	97	2	8	6
12	0	6	0	55	1	7	6	98	2	9	0
13	0	6	6	56	1	8	0	99	2	9	6
14	0	7	0	57	1	8	6	100	2	10	0
15	0	7	6	58	1	9	0	110	2	15	0
16	0	8	0	59	1	9	6	120	3	0	0
17	0	8	6	60	1	10	0	130	3	5	0
18	0	9	0	61	1	10	6	140	3	10	0
19	0	9	6	62	1	11	0	150	3	15	0
20	0	10	0	63	1	11	6	160	4	0	0
21	0	10	6	64	1	12	0	170	4	5	0
22	0	11	0	65	1	12	6	180	4	10	0
23	0	11	6	66	1	13	0	190	4	15	0
24	0	12	0	67	1	13	6	200	5	0	0
25	0	12	6	68	1	14	0	250	6	5	0
26	0	13	0	69	1	14	6	256	6	8	0
27	0	13	6	70	1	15	0	272	6	16	0
28	0	14	0	71	1	15	6	300	7	10	0
29	0	14	6	72	1	16	0	365	9	2	6
30	0	15	0	73	1	16	6	400	10	0	0
31	0	15	6	74	1	17	0	500	12	10	0
32	0	16	0	75	1	17	6	600	15	0	0
33	0	16	6	76	1	18	0	700	17	10	0
34	0	17	0	77	1	18	6	750	18	15	0
35	0	17	6	78	1	19	0	800	20	0	0
36	0	18	0	79	1	19	6	900	22	10	0
37	0	18	6	80	2	0	0	1000	25	0	0
38	0	19	0	81	2	0	6	1250	31	5	0
39	0	19	6	82	2	1	0	1500	37	10	0
40	1	0	0	83	2	1	6	1750	43	15	0
41	1	0	6	84	2	2	0	2000	50	0	0
42	1	1	0	85	2	2	6	3000	75	0	0
43	1	1	6	86	2	3	0	5000	125	0	0

6¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	6¼	44	1	2	11	87	2	5	3¾
2	0	1	0½	45	1	3	5¼	88	2	5	10
3	0	1	6¾	46	1	3	11½	89	2	6	4¼
4	0	2	1	47	1	4	5¾	90	2	6	10½
5	0	2	7¼	48	1	5	0	91	2	7	4¾
6	0	3	1½	49	1	5	6¼	92	2	7	11
7	0	3	7¾	50	1	6	0½	93	2	8	5¼
8	0	4	2	51	1	6	6¾	94	2	8	11½
9	0	4	8¼	52	1	7	1	95	2	9	5¾
10	0	5	2½	53	1	7	7¼	96	2	10	0
11	0	5	8¾	54	1	8	1½	97	2	10	6¼
12	0	6	3	55	1	8	7¾	98	2	11	0½
13	0	6	9¼	56	1	9	2	99	2	11	6¾
14	0	7	3½	57	1	9	8¼	100	2	12	1
15	0	7	9¾	58	1	10	2½	110	2	17	3½
16	0	8	4	59	1	10	8¾	120	3	2	6
17	0	8	10¼	60	1	11	3	130	3	7	8½
18	0	9	4½	61	1	11	9¼	140	3	12	11
19	0	9	10¾	62	1	12	3½	150	3	18	1½
20	0	10	5	63	1	12	9¾	160	4	3	4
21	0	10	11¼	64	1	13	4	170	4	8	6½
22	0	11	5½	65	1	13	10¼	180	4	13	9
23	0	11	11¾	66	1	14	4½	190	4	18	11½
24	0	12	6	67	1	14	10¾	200	5	4	2
25	0	13	0¼	68	1	15	5	250	6	10	2½
26	0	13	6½	69	1	15	11¼	256	6	13	4
27	0	14	0¾	70	1	16	5½	272	7	1	8
28	0	14	7	71	1	16	11¾	300	7	16	3
29	0	15	1¼	72	1	17	6	365	9	10	1¼
30	0	15	7½	73	1	18	0¼	400	10	8	4
31	0	16	1¾	74	1	18	6½	500	13	0	5
32	0	16	8	75	1	19	0¾	600	15	12	6
33	0	17	2¼	76	1	19	7	700	18	4	7
34	0	17	8½	77	2	0	1¼	750	19	10	7½
35	0	18	2¾	78	2	0	7½	800	20	16	8
36	0	18	9	79	2	1	1¾	900	23	8	9
37	0	19	3¼	80	2	1	8	1000	26	0	10
38	0	19	9½	81	2	2	2¼	1250	32	11	0½
39	1	0	3¾	82	2	2	8½	1500	39	1	3
40	1	0	10	83	2	3	2¾	1750	45	11	5½
41	1	1	4¼	84	2	3	9	2000	52	1	8
42	1	1	10½	85	2	4	3¼	3000	78	2	6
43	1	2	4¾	86	2	4	9½	5000	130	4	2

6½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	6½	44	1	3	10	87	2	7	1½
2	0	1	1	45	1	4	4½	88	2	7	8
3	0	1	7½	46	1	4	11	89	2	8	2½
4	0	2	2	47	1	5	5½	90	2	8	9
5	0	2	8½	48	1	6	0	91	2	9	3½
6	0	3	3	49	1	6	6½	92	2	9	10
7	0	3	9½	50	1	7	1	93	2	10	4½
8	0	4	4	51	1	7	7½	94	2	10	11
9	0	4	10½	52	1	8	2	95	2	11	5½
10	0	5	5	53	1	8	8½	96	2	12	0
11	0	5	11½	54	1	9	3	97	2	12	6½
12	0	6	6	55	1	9	9½	98	2	13	1
13	0	7	0½	56	1	10	4	99	2	13	7½
14	0	7	7	57	1	10	10½	100	2	14	2
15	0	8	1½	58	1	11	5	110	2	19	7
16	0	8	8	59	1	11	11½	120	3	5	0
17	0	9	2½	60	1	12	6	130	3	10	5
18	0	9	9	61	1	13	0½	140	3	15	10
19	0	10	3½	62	1	13	7	150	4	1	3
20	0	10	10	63	1	14	1½	160	4	6	8
21	0	11	4½	64	1	14	8	170	4	12	1
22	0	11	11	65	1	15	2½	180	4	17	6
23	0	12	5½	66	1	15	9	190	5	2	11
24	0	13	0	67	1	16	3½	200	5	8	4
25	0	13	6½	68	1	16	10	250	6	15	5
26	0	14	1	69	1	17	4½	256	6	18	8
27	0	14	7½	70	1	17	11	272	7	7	4
28	0	15	2	71	1	18	5½	300	8	2	6
29	0	15	8½	72	1	19	0	365	9	17	8½
30	0	16	3	73	1	19	6½	400	10	16	8
31	0	16	9½	74	2	0	1	500	13	10	10
32	0	17	4	75	2	0	7½	600	16	5	0
33	0	17	10½	76	2	1	2	700	18	19	2
34	0	18	5	77	2	1	8½	750	20	6	3
35	0	18	11½	78	2	2	3	800	21	13	4
36	0	19	6	79	2	2	9½	900	24	7	6
37	1	0	0½	80	2	3	4	1000	27	1	8
38	1	0	7	81	2	3	10½	1250	33	17	1
39	1	1	1½	82	2	4	5	1500	40	12	6
40	1	1	8	83	2	4	11½	1750	47	7	11
41	1	2	2½	84	2	5	6	2000	54	3	4
42	1	2	9	85	2	6	0½	3000	81	5	0
43	1	3	3½	86	2	6	7	5000	135	8	4

6¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	6¾	44	1	4	9	87	2	8	11¼
2	0	1	1½	45	1	5	3¾	88	2	9	6
3	0	1	8¼	46	1	5	10½	89	2	10	0¾
4	0	2	3	47	1	6	5¼	90	2	10	7½
5	0	2	9¾	48	1	7	0	91	2	11	2¼
6	0	3	4½	49	1	7	6¾	92	2	11	9
7	0	3	11¼	50	1	8	1½	93	2	12	3¾
8	0	4	6	51	1	8	8¼	94	2	12	10½
9	0	5	0¾	52	1	9	3	95	2	13	5¼
10	0	5	7½	53	1	9	9¾	96	2	14	0
11	0	6	2¼	54	1	10	4½	97	2	14	6¾
12	0	6	9	55	1	10	11¼	98	2	15	1½
13	0	7	3¾	56	1	11	6	99	2	15	8¼
14	0	7	10½	57	1	12	0¾	100	2	16	3
15	0	8	5¼	58	1	12	7½	110	3	1	10½
16	0	9	0	59	1	13	2¼	120	3	7	6
17	0	9	6¾	60	1	13	9	130	3	13	1½
18	0	10	1½	61	1	14	3¾	140	3	18	9
19	0	10	8¼	62	1	14	10½	150	4	4	4½
20	0	11	3	63	1	15	5¼	160	4	10	0
21	0	11	9¾	64	1	16	0	170	4	15	7½
22	0	12	4½	65	1	16	6¾	180	5	1	3
23	0	12	11¼	66	1	17	1½	190	5	6	10½
24	0	13	6	67	1	17	8¼	200	5	12	6
25	0	14	0¾	68	1	18	3	250	7	0	7½
26	0	14	7½	69	1	18	9¾	256	7	4	0
27	0	15	2¼	70	1	19	4½	272	7	13	0
28	0	15	9	71	1	19	11¼	300	8	8	9
29	0	16	3¾	72	2	0	6	365	10	5	3¾
30	0	16	10½	73	2	1	0¾	400	11	5	0
31	0	17	5¼	74	2	1	7½	500	14	1	3
32	0	18	0	75	2	2	2¼	600	16	17	6
33	0	18	6¾	76	2	2	9	700	19	13	9
34	0	19	1½	77	2	3	3¾	750	21	1	10½
35	0	19	8¼	78	2	3	10½	800	22	10	0
36	1	0	3	79	2	4	5¼	900	25	6	3
37	1	0	9¾	80	2	5	0	1000	28	2	6
38	1	1	4½	81	2	5	6¾	1250	35	3	1½
39	1	1	11¼	82	2	6	1½	1500	42	3	9
40	1	2	6	83	2	6	8¼	1750	49	4	4½
41	1	3	0¾	84	2	7	3	2000	56	5	0
42	1	3	7½	85	2	7	9¾	3000	84	7	6
43	1	4	2¼	86	2	8	4½	5000	140	12	6

7d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	7	44	1	5	8	87	2	10	9
2	0	1	2	45	1	6	3	88	2	11	4
3	0	1	9	46	1	6	10	89	2	11	11
4	0	2	4	47	1	7	5	90	2	12	6
5	0	2	11	48	1	8	0	91	2	13	1
6	0	3	6	49	1	8	7	92	2	13	8
7	0	4	1	50	1	9	2	93	2	14	3
8	0	4	8	51	1	9	9	94	2	14	10
9	0	5	3	52	1	10	4	95	2	15	5
10	0	5	10	53	1	10	11	96	2	16	0
11	0	6	5	54	1	11	6	97	2	16	7
12	0	7	0	55	1	12	1	98	2	17	2
13	0	7	7	56	1	12	8	99	2	17	9
14	0	8	2	57	1	13	3	100	2	18	4
15	0	8	9	58	1	13	10	110	3	4	2
16	0	9	4	59	1	14	5	120	3	10	0
17	0	9	11	60	1	15	0	130	3	15	10
18	0	10	6	61	1	15	7	140	4	1	8
19	0	11	1	62	1	16	2	150	4	7	6
20	0	11	8	63	1	16	9	160	4	13	4
21	0	12	3	64	1	17	4	170	4	19	2
22	0	12	10	65	1	17	11	180	5	5	0
23	0	13	5	66	1	18	6	190	5	10	10
24	0	14	0	67	1	19	1	200	5	16	8
25	0	14	7	68	1	19	8	250	7	5	10
26	0	15	2	69	2	0	3	256	7	9	4
27	0	15	9	70	2	0	10	272	7	18	8
28	0	16	4	71	2	1	5	300	8	15	0
29	0	16	11	72	2	2	0	365	10	12	11
30	0	17	6	73	2	2	7	400	11	13	4
31	0	18	1	74	2	3	2	500	14	11	8
32	0	18	8	75	2	3	9	600	17	10	0
33	0	19	3	76	2	4	4	700	20	8	4
34	0	19	10	77	2	4	11	750	21	17	6
35	1	0	5	78	2	5	6	800	23	6	8
36	1	1	0	79	2	6	1	900	26	5	0
37	1	1	7	80	2	6	8	1000	29	3	4
38	1	2	2	81	2	7	3	1250	36	9	2
39	1	2	9	82	2	7	10	1500	43	15	0
40	1	3	4	83	2	8	5	1750	51	0	10
41	1	3	11	84	2	9	0	2000	58	6	8
42	1	4	6	85	2	9	7	3000	87	10	0
43	1	5	1	86	2	10	2	5000	145	16	8

7¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	7¼	44	1	6	7	87	2	12	6¾
2	0	1	2½	45	1	7	2¼	88	2	13	2
3	0	1	9¾	46	1	7	9½	89	2	13	9¼
4	0	2	5	47	1	8	4¾	90	2	14	4½
5	0	3	0¼	48	1	9	0	91	2	14	11¾
6	0	3	7½	49	1	9	7¼	92	2	15	7
7	0	4	2¾	50	1	10	2½	93	2	16	2¼
8	0	4	10	51	1	10	9¾	94	2	16	9½
9	0	5	5¼	52	1	11	5	95	2	17	4¾
10	0	6	0½	53	1	12	0¼	96	2	18	0
11	0	6	7¾	54	1	12	7½	97	2	18	7¼
12	0	7	3	55	1	13	2¾	98	2	19	2½
13	0	7	10¼	56	1	13	10	99	2	19	9¾
14	0	8	5½	57	1	14	5¼	100	3	0	5
15	0	9	0¾	58	1	15	0½	110	3	6	5½
16	0	9	8	59	1	15	7¾	120	3	12	6
17	0	10	3¼	60	1	16	3	130	3	18	6½
18	0	10	10½	61	1	16	10¼	140	4	4	7
19	0	11	5¾	62	1	17	5½	150	4	10	7½
20	0	12	1	63	1	18	0¾	160	4	16	8
21	0	12	8¼	64	1	18	8	170	5	2	8½
22	0	13	3½	65	1	19	3¼	180	5	8	9
23	0	13	10¾	66	1	19	10½	190	5	14	9½
24	0	14	6	67	2	0	5¾	200	6	0	10
25	0	15	1¼	68	2	1	1	250	7	11	0½
26	0	15	8½	69	2	1	8¼	256	7	14	8
27	0	16	3¾	70	2	2	3½	272	8	4	4
28	0	16	11	71	2	2	10¾	300	9	1	3
29	0	17	6¼	72	2	3	6	365	11	0	6¼
30	0	18	1½	73	2	4	1¼	400	12	1	8
31	0	18	8¾	74	2	4	8½	500	15	2	1
32	0	19	4	75	2	5	3¾	600	18	2	6
33	0	19	11¼	76	2	5	11	700	21	2	11
34	1	0	6½	77	2	6	6¼	750	22	13	1½
35	1	1	1¾	78	2	7	1½	800	24	3	4
36	1	1	9	79	2	7	8¾	900	27	3	9
37	1	2	4¼	80	2	8	4	1000	30	4	2
38	1	2	11½	81	2	8	11¼	1250	37	15	2½
39	1	3	6¾	82	2	9	6½	1500	45	6	3
40	1	4	2	83	2	10	1¾	1750	52	17	3½
41	1	4	9¼	84	2	10	9	2000	60	8	4
42	1	5	4½	85	2	11	4¼	3000	90	12	6
43	1	5	11¾	86	2	11	11½	5000	151	0	10

7½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	7½	44	1	7	6	87	2	14	4½
2	0	1	3	45	1	8	1½	88	2	15	0
3	0	1	10½	46	1	8	9	89	2	15	7½
4	0	2	6	47	1	9	4½	90	2	16	3
5	0	3	1½	48	1	10	0	91	2	16	10½
6	0	3	9	49	1	10	7½	92	2	17	6
7	0	4	4½	50	1	11	3	93	2	18	1½
8	0	5	0	51	1	11	10½	94	2	18	9
9	0	5	7½	52	1	12	6	95	2	19	4½
10	0	6	3	53	1	13	1½	96	3	0	0
11	0	6	10½	54	1	13	9	97	3	0	7½
12	0	7	6	55	1	14	4½	98	3	1	3
13	0	8	1½	56	1	15	0	99	3	1	10½
14	0	8	9	57	1	15	7½	100	3	2	6
15	0	9	4½	58	1	16	3	110	3	8	9
16	0	10	0	59	1	16	10½	120	3	15	0
17	0	10	7½	60	1	17	6	130	4	1	3
18	0	11	3	61	1	18	1½	140	4	7	6
19	0	11	10½	62	1	18	9	150	4	13	9
20	0	12	6	63	1	19	4½	160	5	0	0
21	0	13	1½	64	2	0	0	170	5	6	3
22	0	13	9	65	2	0	7½	180	5	12	6
23	0	14	4½	66	2	1	3	190	5	18	9
24	0	15	0	67	2	1	10½	200	6	5	0
25	0	15	7½	68	2	2	6	250	7	16	3
26	0	16	3	69	2	3	1½	256	8	0	0
27	0	16	10½	70	2	3	9	272	8	10	0
28	0	17	6	71	2	4	4½	300	9	7	6
29	0	18	1½	72	2	5	0	365	11	8	1½
30	0	18	9	73	2	5	7½	400	12	10	0
31	0	19	4½	74	2	6	3	500	15	12	6
32	1	0	0	75	2	6	10½	600	18	15	0
33	1	0	7½	76	2	7	6	700	21	17	6
34	1	1	3	77	2	8	1½	750	23	8	9
35	1	1	10½	78	2	8	9	800	25	0	0
36	1	2	6	79	2	9	4½	900	28	2	6
37	1	3	1½	80	2	10	0	1000	31	5	0
38	1	3	9	81	2	10	7½	1250	39	1	3
39	1	4	4½	82	2	11	3	1500	46	17	6
40	1	5	0	83	2	11	10½	1750	54	13	9
41	1	5	7½	84	2	12	6	2000	62	10	0
42	1	6	3	85	2	13	1½	3000	93	15	0
43	1	6	10½	86	2	13	9	5000	156	5	0

7¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	7¾	44	1	8	5	87	2	16	2¼
2	0	1	3½	45	1	9	0¾	88	2	16	10
3	0	1	11¼	46	1	9	8½	89	2	17	5¾
4	0	2	7	47	1	10	4¼	90	2	18	1½
5	0	3	2¾	48	1	11	0	91	2	18	9¼
6	0	3	10½	49	1	11	7¾	92	2	19	5
7	0	4	6¼	50	1	12	3½	93	3	0	0¾
8	0	5	2	51	1	12	11¼	94	3	0	8½
9	0	5	9¾	52	1	13	7	95	3	1	4¼
10	0	6	5½	53	1	14	2¾	96	3	2	0
11	0	7	1¼	54	1	14	10½	97	3	2	7¾
12	0	7	9	55	1	15	6¼	98	3	3	3½
13	0	8	4¾	56	1	16	2	99	3	3	11¼
14	0	9	0½	57	1	16	9¾	100	3	4	7
15	0	9	8¼	58	1	17	5½	110	3	11	0½
16	0	10	4	59	1	18	1¼	120	3	17	6
17	0	10	11¾	60	1	18	9	130	4	3	11½
18	0	11	7½	61	1	19	4¾	140	4	10	5
19	0	12	3¼	62	2	0	0½	150	4	16	10½
20	0	12	11	63	2	0	8¼	160	5	3	4
21	0	13	6¾	64	2	1	4	170	5	9	9½
22	0	14	2½	65	2	1	11¾	180	5	16	3
23	0	14	10¼	66	2	2	7½	190	6	2	8½
24	0	15	6	67	2	3	3¼	200	6	9	2
25	0	16	1¾	68	2	3	11	250	8	1	5½
26	0	16	9½	69	2	4	6¾	256	8	5	4
27	0	17	5¼	70	2	5	2½	272	8	15	8
28	0	18	1	71	2	5	10¼	300	9	13	9
29	0	18	8¾	72	2	6	6	365	11	15	8¾
30	0	19	4½	73	2	7	1¾	400	12	18	4
31	1	0	0¼	74	2	7	9½	500	16	2	11
32	1	0	8	75	2	8	5¼	600	19	7	6
33	1	1	3¾	76	2	9	1	700	22	12	1
34	1	1	11½	77	2	9	8¾	750	24	4	4½
35	1	2	7¼	78	2	10	4½	800	25	16	8
36	1	3	3	79	2	11	0¼	900	29	1	3
37	1	3	10¾	80	2	11	8	1000	32	5	10
38	1	4	6½	81	2	12	3¾	1250	40	7	3½
39	1	5	2¼	82	2	12	11½	1500	48	8	9
40	1	5	10	83	2	13	7¼	1750	56	10	2½
41	1	6	5¾	84	2	14	3	2000	64	11	8
42	1	7	1½	85	2	14	10¾	3000	96	17	6
43	1	7	9¼	86	2	15	6½	5000	161	9	2

8d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	8	44	1	9	4	87	2	18	0
2	0	1	4	45	1	10	0	88	2	18	8
3	0	2	0	46	1	10	8	89	2	19	4
4	0	2	8	47	1	11	4	90	3	0	0
5	0	3	4	48	1	12	0	91	3	0	8
6	0	4	0	49	1	12	8	92	3	1	4
7	0	4	8	50	1	13	4	93	3	2	0
8	0	5	4	51	1	14	0	94	3	2	8
9	0	6	0	52	1	14	8	95	3	3	4
10	0	6	8	53	1	15	4	96	3	4	0
11	0	7	4	54	1	16	0	97	3	4	8
12	0	8	0	55	1	16	8	98	3	5	4
13	0	8	8	56	1	17	4	99	3	6	0
14	0	9	4	57	1	18	0	100	3	6	8
15	0	10	0	58	1	18	8	110	3	13	4
16	0	10	8	59	1	19	4	120	4	0	0
17	0	11	4	60	2	0	0	130	4	6	8
18	0	12	0	61	2	0	8	140	4	13	4
19	0	12	8	62	2	1	4	150	5	0	0
20	0	13	4	63	2	2	0	160	5	6	8
21	0	14	0	64	2	2	8	170	5	13	4
22	0	14	8	65	2	3	4	180	6	0	0
23	0	15	4	66	2	4	0	190	6	6	8
24	0	16	0	67	2	4	8	200	6	13	4
25	0	16	8	68	2	5	4	250	8	6	8
26	0	17	4	69	2	6	0	256	8	10	8
27	0	18	0	70	2	6	8	272	9	1	4
28	0	18	8	71	2	7	4	300	10	0	0
29	0	19	4	72	2	8	0	365	12	3	4
30	1	0	0	73	2	8	8	400	13	6	8
31	1	0	8	74	2	9	4	500	16	13	4
32	1	1	4	75	2	10	0	600	20	0	0
33	1	2	0	76	2	10	8	700	23	6	8
34	1	2	8	77	2	11	4	750	25	0	0
35	1	3	4	78	2	12	0	800	26	13	4
36	1	4	0	79	2	12	8	900	30	0	0
37	1	4	8	80	2	13	4	1000	33	6	8
38	1	5	4	81	2	14	0	1250	41	13	4
39	1	6	0	82	2	14	8	1500	50	0	0
40	1	6	8	83	2	15	4	1750	58	6	8
41	1	7	4	84	2	16	0	2000	66	13	4
42	1	8	0	85	2	16	8	3000	100	0	0
43	1	8	8	86	2	17	4	5000	166	13	4

8¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	8¼	44	1	10	3	87	2	19	9¾
2	0	1	4½	45	1	10	11¼	88	3	0	6
3	0	2	0¾	46	1	11	7½	89	3	1	2¼
4	0	2	9	47	1	12	3¾	90	3	1	10½
5	0	3	5¼	48	1	13	0	91	3	2	6¾
6	0	4	1½	49	1	13	8¼	92	3	3	3
7	0	4	9¾	50	1	14	4½	93	3	3	11¼
8	0	5	6	51	1	15	0¾	94	3	4	7½
9	0	6	2¼	52	1	15	9	95	3	5	3¾
10	0	6	10½	53	1	16	5¼	96	3	6	0
11	0	7	6¾	54	1	17	1½	97	3	6	8¼
12	0	8	3	55	1	17	9¾	98	3	7	4½
13	0	8	11¼	56	1	18	6	99	3	8	0¾
14	0	9	7½	57	1	19	2¼	100	3	8	9
15	0	10	3¾	58	1	19	10½	110	3	15	7½
16	0	11	0	59	2	0	6¾	120	4	2	6
17	0	11	8¼	60	2	1	3	130	4	9	4½
18	0	12	4½	61	2	1	11¼	140	4	16	3
19	0	13	0¾	62	2	2	7½	150	5	3	1½
20	0	13	9	63	2	3	3¾	160	5	10	0
21	0	14	5¼	64	2	4	0	170	5	16	10½
22	0	15	1½	65	2	4	8¼	180	6	3	9
23	0	15	9¾	66	2	5	4½	190	6	10	7½
24	0	16	6	67	2	6	0¾	200	6	17	6
25	0	17	2¼	68	2	6	9	250	8	11	10½
26	0	17	10½	69	2	7	5¼	256	8	16	0
27	0	18	6¾	70	2	8	1½	272	9	7	0
28	0	19	3	71	2	8	9¾	300	10	6	3
29	0	19	11¼	72	2	9	6	365	12	10	11¼
30	1	0	7½	73	2	10	2¼	400	13	15	0
31	1	1	3¾	74	2	10	10½	500	17	3	9
32	1	2	0	75	2	11	6¾	600	20	12	6
33	1	2	8¼	76	2	12	3	700	24	1	3
34	1	3	4½	77	2	12	11¼	750	25	15	7½
35	1	4	0¾	78	2	13	7½	800	27	10	0
36	1	4	9	79	2	14	3¾	900	30	18	9
37	1	5	5¼	80	2	15	0	1000	34	7	6
38	1	6	1½	81	2	15	8¼	1250	42	19	4½
39	1	6	9¾	82	2	16	4½	1500	51	11	3
40	1	7	6	83	2	17	0¾	1750	60	3	1½
41	1	8	2¼	84	2	17	9	2000	68	15	0
42	1	8	10½	85	2	18	5¼	3000	103	2	6
43	1	9	6¾	86	2	19	1½	5000	171	17	6

8½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	8½	44	1	11	2	87	3	1	7½
2	0	1	5	45	1	11	10½	88	3	2	4
3	0	2	1½	46	1	12	7	89	3	3	0½
4	0	2	10	47	1	13	3½	90	3	3	9
5	0	3	6½	48	1	14	0	91	3	4	5½
6	0	4	3	49	1	14	8½	92	3	5	2
7	0	4	11½	50	1	15	5	93	3	5	10½
8	0	5	8	51	1	16	1½	94	3	6	7
9	0	6	4½	52	1	16	10	95	3	7	3½
10	0	7	1	53	1	17	6½	96	3	8	0
11	0	7	9½	54	1	18	3	97	3	8	8½
12	0	8	6	55	1	18	11½	98	3	9	5
13	0	9	2½	56	1	19	8	99	3	10	1½
14	0	9	11	57	2	0	4½	100	3	10	10
15	0	10	7½	58	2	1	1	110	3	17	11
16	0	11	4	59	2	1	9½	120	4	5	0
17	0	12	0½	60	2	2	6	130	4	12	1
18	0	12	9	61	2	3	2½	140	4	19	2
19	0	13	5½	62	2	3	11	150	5	6	3
20	0	14	2	63	2	4	7½	160	5	13	4
21	0	14	10½	64	2	5	4	170	6	0	5
22	0	15	7	65	2	6	0½	180	6	7	6
23	0	16	3½	66	2	6	9	190	6	14	7
24	0	17	0	67	2	7	5½	200	7	1	8
25	0	17	8½	68	2	8	2	250	8	17	1
26	0	18	5	69	2	8	10½	256	9	1	4
27	0	19	1½	70	2	9	7	272	9	12	8
28	0	19	10	71	2	10	3½	300	10	12	6
29	1	0	6½	72	2	11	0	365	12	18	6½
30	1	1	3	73	2	11	8½	400	14	3	4
31	1	1	11½	74	2	12	5	500	17	14	2
32	1	2	8	75	2	13	1½	600	21	5	0
33	1	3	4½	76	2	13	10	700	24	15	10
34	1	4	1	77	2	14	6½	750	26	11	3
35	1	4	9½	78	2	15	3	800	28	6	8
36	1	5	6	79	2	15	11½	900	31	17	6
37	1	6	2½	80	2	16	8	1000	35	8	4
38	1	6	11	81	2	17	4½	1250	44	5	5
39	1	7	7½	82	2	18	1	1500	53	2	6
40	1	8	4	83	2	18	9½	1750	61	19	7
41	1	9	0½	84	2	19	6	2000	70	16	8
42	1	9	9	85	3	0	2½	3000	106	5	0
43	1	10	5½	86	3	0	11	5000	177	1	8

8¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	8¾	44	1	12	1	87	3	3	5¼
2	0	1	5½	45	1	12	9¾	88	3	4	2
3	0	2	2¼	46	1	13	6½	89	3	4	10¾
4	0	2	11	47	1	14	3¼	90	3	5	7½
5	0	3	7¾	48	1	15	0	91	3	6	4¼
6	0	4	4½	49	1	15	8¾	92	3	7	1
7	0	5	1¼	50	1	16	5½	93	3	7	9¾
8	0	5	10	51	1	17	2¼	94	3	8	6½
9	0	6	6¾	52	1	17	11	95	3	9	3¼
10	0	7	3½	53	1	18	7¾	96	3	10	0
11	0	8	0¼	54	1	19	4½	97	3	10	8¾
12	0	8	9	55	2	0	1¼	98	3	11	5½
13	0	9	5¾	56	2	0	10	99	3	12	2¼
14	0	10	2½	57	2	1	6¾	100	3	12	11
15	0	10	11¼	58	2	2	3½	110	4	0	2½
16	0	11	8	59	2	3	0¼	120	4	7	6
17	0	12	4¾	60	2	3	9	130	4	14	9½
18	0	13	1½	61	2	4	5¾	140	5	2	1
19	0	13	10¼	62	2	5	2½	150	5	9	4½
20	0	14	7	63	2	5	11¼	160	5	16	8
21	0	15	3¾	64	2	6	8	170	6	3	11½
22	0	16	0½	65	2	7	4¾	180	6	11	3
23	0	16	9¼	66	2	8	1½	190	6	18	6½
24	0	17	6	67	2	8	10¼	200	7	5	10
25	0	18	2¾	68	2	9	7	250	9	2	3½
26	0	18	11½	69	2	10	3¾	256	9	6	8
27	0	19	8¼	70	2	11	0½	272	9	18	4
28	1	0	5	71	2	11	9¼	300	10	18	9
29	1	1	1¾	72	2	12	6	365	13	6	1¾
30	1	1	10½	73	2	13	2¾	400	14	11	8
31	1	2	7¼	74	2	13	11½	500	18	4	7
32	1	3	4	75	2	14	8¼	600	21	17	6
33	1	4	0¾	76	2	15	5	700	25	10	5
34	1	4	9½	77	2	16	1¾	750	27	6	10½
35	1	5	6¼	78	2	16	10½	800	29	3	4
36	1	6	3	79	2	17	7¼	900	32	16	3
37	1	6	11¾	80	2	18	4	1000	36	9	2
38	1	7	8½	81	2	19	0¾	1250	45	11	5½
39	1	8	5¼	82	2	19	9½	1500	54	13	9
40	1	9	2	83	3	0	6¼	1750	63	16	0½
41	1	9	10¾	84	3	1	3	2000	72	18	4
42	1	10	7½	85	3	1	11¾	3000	109	7	6
43	1	11	4¼	86	3	2	8½	5000	182	5	10

9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	9	44	1	13	0	87	3	5	3
2	0	1	6	45	1	13	9	88	3	6	0
3	0	2	3	46	1	14	6	89	3	6	9
4	0	3	0	47	1	15	3	90	3	7	6
5	0	3	9	48	1	16	0	91	3	8	3
6	0	4	6	49	1	16	9	92	3	9	0
7	0	5	3	50	1	17	6	93	3	9	9
8	0	6	0	51	1	18	3	94	3	10	6
9	0	6	9	52	1	19	0	95	3	11	3
10	0	7	6	53	1	19	9	96	3	12	0
11	0	8	3	54	2	0	6	97	3	12	9
12	0	9	0	55	2	1	3	98	3	13	6
13	0	9	9	56	2	2	0	99	3	14	3
14	0	10	6	57	2	2	9	100	3	15	0
15	0	11	3	58	2	3	6	110	4	2	6
16	0	12	0	59	2	4	3	120	4	10	0
17	0	12	9	60	2	5	0	130	4	17	6
18	0	13	6	61	2	5	9	140	5	5	0
19	0	14	3	62	2	6	6	150	5	12	6
20	0	15	0	63	2	7	3	160	6	0	0
21	0	15	9	64	2	8	0	170	6	7	6
22	0	16	6	65	2	8	9	180	6	15	0
23	0	17	3	66	2	9	6	190	7	2	6
24	0	18	0	67	2	10	3	200	7	10	0
25	0	18	9	68	2	11	0	250	9	7	6
26	0	19	6	69	2	11	9	256	9	12	0
27	1	0	3	70	2	12	6	272	10	4	0
28	1	1	0	71	2	13	3	300	11	5	0
29	1	1	9	72	2	14	0	365	13	13	9
30	1	2	6	73	2	14	9	400	15	0	0
31	1	3	3	74	2	15	6	500	18	15	0
32	1	4	0	75	2	16	3	600	22	10	0
33	1	4	9	76	2	17	0	700	26	5	0
34	1	5	6	77	2	17	9	750	28	2	6
35	1	6	3	78	2	18	6	800	30	0	0
36	1	7	0	79	2	19	3	900	33	15	0
37	1	7	9	80	3	0	0	1000	37	10	0
38	1	8	6	81	3	0	9	1250	46	17	6
39	1	9	3	82	3	1	6	1500	56	5	0
40	1	10	0	83	3	2	3	1750	65	12	6
41	1	10	9	84	3	3	0	2000	75	0	0
42	1	11	6	85	3	3	9	3000	112	10	0
43	1	12	3	86	3	4	6	5000	187	10	0

9¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	9¼	44	1	13	11	87	3	7	0¾
2	0	1	6½	45	1	14	8¼	88	3	7	10
3	0	2	3¾	46	1	15	5½	89	3	8	7¼
4	0	3	1	47	1	16	2¾	90	3	9	4½
5	0	3	10¼	48	1	17	0	91	3	10	1¾
6	0	4	7½	49	1	17	9¼	92	3	10	11
7	0	5	4¾	50	1	18	6½	93	3	11	8¼
8	0	6	2	51	1	19	3¾	94	3	12	5½
9	0	6	11¼	52	2	0	1	95	3	13	2¾
10	0	7	8½	53	2	0	10¼	96	3	14	0
11	0	8	5¾	54	2	1	7½	97	3	14	9¼
12	0	9	3	55	2	2	4¾	98	3	15	6½
13	0	10	0¼	56	2	3	2	99	3	16	3¾
14	0	10	9½	57	2	3	11¼	100	3	17	1
15	0	11	6¾	58	2	4	8½	110	4	4	9½
16	0	12	4	59	2	5	5¾	120	4	12	6
17	0	13	1¼	60	2	6	3	130	5	0	2½
18	0	13	10½	61	2	7	0¼	140	5	7	11
19	0	14	7¾	62	2	7	9½	150	5	15	7½
20	0	15	5	63	2	8	6¾	160	6	3	4
21	0	16	2¼	64	2	9	4	170	6	11	0½
22	0	16	11½	65	2	10	1¼	180	6	18	9
23	0	17	8¾	66	2	10	10½	190	7	6	5½
24	0	18	6	67	2	11	7¾	200	7	14	2
25	0	19	3¼	68	2	12	5	250	9	12	8½
26	1	0	0½	69	2	13	2¼	256	9	17	4
27	1	0	9¾	70	2	13	11½	272	10	9	8
28	1	1	7	71	2	14	8¾	300	11	11	3
29	1	2	4¼	72	2	15	6	365	14	1	4¼
30	1	3	1½	73	2	16	3¼	400	15	8	4
31	1	3	10¾	74	2	17	0½	500	19	5	5
32	1	4	8	75	2	17	9¾	600	23	2	6
33	1	5	5¼	76	2	18	7	700	26	19	7
34	1	6	2½	77	2	19	4¼	750	28	18	1½
35	1	6	11¾	78	3	0	1½	800	30	16	8
36	1	7	9	79	3	0	10¾	900	34	13	9
37	1	8	6¼	80	3	1	8	1000	38	10	10
38	1	9	3½	81	3	2	5¼	1250	48	3	6½
39	1	10	0¾	82	3	3	2½	1500	57	16	3
40	1	10	10	83	3	3	11¾	1750	67	8	11½
41	1	11	7¼	84	3	4	9	2000	77	1	8
42	1	12	4½	85	3	5	6¼	3000	115	12	6
43	1	13	1¾	86	3	6	3½	5000	192	14	2

9½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	9½	44	1	14	10	87	3	8	10½
2	0	1	7	45	1	15	7½	88	3	9	8
3	0	2	4½	46	1	16	5	89	3	10	5½
4	0	3	2	47	1	17	2½	90	3	11	3
5	0	3	11½	48	1	18	0	91	3	12	0½
6	0	4	9	49	1	18	9½	92	3	12	10
7	0	5	6½	50	1	19	7	93	3	13	7½
8	0	6	4	51	2	0	4½	94	3	14	5
9	0	7	1½	52	2	1	2	95	3	15	2½
10	0	7	11	53	2	1	11½	96	3	16	0
11	0	8	8½	54	2	2	9	97	3	16	9½
12	0	9	6	55	2	3	6½	98	3	17	7
13	0	10	3½	56	2	4	4	99	3	18	4½
14	0	11	1	57	2	5	1½	100	3	19	2
15	0	11	10½	58	2	5	11	110	4	7	1
16	0	12	8	59	2	6	8½	120	4	15	0
17	0	13	5½	60	2	7	6	130	5	2	11
18	0	14	3	61	2	8	3½	140	5	10	10
19	0	15	0½	62	2	9	1	150	5	18	9
20	0	15	10	63	2	9	10½	160	6	6	8
21	0	16	7½	64	2	10	8	170	6	14	7
22	0	17	5	65	2	11	5½	180	7	2	6
23	0	18	2½	66	2	12	3	190	7	10	5
24	0	19	0	67	2	13	0½	200	7	18	4
25	0	19	9½	68	2	13	10	250	9	17	11
26	1	0	7	69	2	14	7½	256	10	2	8
27	1	1	4½	70	2	15	5	272	10	15	4
28	1	2	2	71	2	16	2½	300	11	17	6
29	1	2	11½	72	2	17	0	365	14	8	11½
30	1	3	9	73	2	17	9½	400	15	16	8
31	1	4	6½	74	2	18	7	500	19	15	10
32	1	5	4	75	2	19	4½	600	23	15	0
33	1	6	1½	76	3	0	2	700	27	14	2
34	1	6	11	77	3	0	11½	750	29	13	9
35	1	7	8½	78	3	1	9	800	31	13	4
36	1	8	6	79	3	2	6½	900	35	12	6
37	1	9	3½	80	3	3	4	1000	39	11	8
38	1	10	1	81	3	4	1½	1250	49	9	7
39	1	10	10½	82	3	4	11	1500	59	7	6
40	1	11	8	83	3	5	8½	1750	69	5	5
41	1	12	5½	84	3	6	6	2000	79	3	4
42	1	13	3	85	3	7	3½	3000	118	15	0
43	1	14	0½	86	3	8	1	5000	197	18	4

9¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	9¾	44	1	15	9	87	3	10	8¼
2	0	1	7½	45	1	16	6¾	88	3	11	6
3	0	2	5¼	46	1	17	4½	89	3	12	3¾
4	0	3	3	47	1	18	2¼	90	3	13	1½
5	0	4	0¾	48	1	19	0	91	3	13	11¼
6	0	4	10½	49	1	19	9¾	92	3	14	9
7	0	5	8¼	50	2	0	7½	93	3	15	6¾
8	0	6	6	51	2	1	5¼	94	3	16	4½
9	0	7	3¾	52	2	2	3	95	3	17	2¼
10	0	8	1½	53	2	3	0¾	96	3	18	0
11	0	8	11¼	54	2	3	10½	97	3	18	9¾
12	0	9	9	55	2	4	8¼	98	3	19	7½
13	0	10	6¾	56	2	5	6	99	4	0	5¼
14	0	11	4½	57	2	6	3¾	100	4	1	3
15	0	12	2¼	58	2	7	1½	110	4	9	4½
16	0	13	0	59	2	7	11¼	120	4	17	6
17	0	13	9¾	60	2	8	9	130	5	5	7½
18	0	14	7½	61	2	9	6¾	140	5	13	9
19	0	15	5¼	62	2	10	4½	150	6	1	10½
20	0	16	3	63	2	11	2¼	160	6	10	0
21	0	17	0¾	64	2	12	0	170	6	18	1½
22	0	17	10½	65	2	12	9¾	180	7	6	3
23	0	18	8¼	66	2	13	7½	190	7	14	4½
24	0	19	6	67	2	14	5¼	200	8	2	6
25	1	0	3¾	68	2	15	3	250	10	3	1½
26	1	1	1½	69	2	16	0¾	256	10	8	0
27	1	1	11¼	70	2	16	10½	272	11	1	0
28	1	2	9	71	2	17	8¼	300	12	3	9
29	1	3	6¾	72	2	18	6	365	14	16	6¾
30	1	4	4½	73	2	19	3¾	400	16	5	0
31	1	5	2¼	74	3	0	1½	500	20	6	3
32	1	6	0	75	3	0	11¼	600	24	7	6
33	1	6	9¾	76	3	1	9	700	28	8	9
34	1	7	7½	77	3	2	6¾	750	30	9	4½
35	1	8	5¼	78	3	3	4½	800	32	10	0
36	1	9	3	79	3	4	2¼	900	36	11	3
37	1	10	0¾	80	3	5	0	1000	40	12	6
38	1	10	10½	81	3	5	9¾	1250	50	15	7½
39	1	11	8¼	82	3	6	7½	1500	60	18	9
40	1	12	6	83	3	7	5¼	1750	71	1	10½
41	1	13	3¾	84	3	8	3	2000	81	5	0
42	1	14	1½	85	3	9	0¾	3000	121	17	6
43	1	14	11¼	86	3	9	10½	5000	203	2	6

10d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	10	44	1	16	8	87	3	12	6
2	0	1	8	45	1	17	6	88	3	13	4
3	0	2	6	46	1	18	4	89	3	14	2
4	0	3	4	47	1	19	2	90	3	15	0
5	0	4	2	48	2	0	0	91	3	15	10
6	0	5	0	49	2	0	10	92	3	16	8
7	0	5	10	50	2	1	8	93	3	17	6
8	0	6	8	51	2	2	6	94	3	18	4
9	0	7	6	52	2	3	4	95	3	19	2
10	0	8	4	53	2	4	2	96	4	0	0
11	0	9	2	54	2	5	0	97	4	0	10
12	0	10	0	55	2	5	10	98	4	1	8
13	0	10	10	56	2	6	8	99	4	2	6
14	0	11	8	57	2	7	6	100	4	3	4
15	0	12	6	58	2	8	4	110	4	11	8
16	0	13	4	59	2	9	2	120	5	0	0
17	0	14	2	60	2	10	0	130	5	8	4
18	0	15	0	61	2	10	10	140	5	16	8
19	0	15	10	62	2	11	8	150	6	5	0
20	0	16	8	63	2	12	6	160	6	13	4
21	0	17	6	64	2	13	4	170	7	1	8
22	0	18	4	65	2	14	2	180	7	10	0
23	0	19	2	66	2	15	0	190	7	18	4
24	1	0	0	67	2	15	10	200	8	6	8
25	1	0	10	68	2	16	8	250	10	8	4
26	1	1	8	69	2	17	6	256	10	13	4
27	1	2	6	70	2	18	4	272	11	6	8
28	1	3	4	71	2	19	2	300	12	10	0
29	1	4	2	72	3	0	0	365	15	4	2
30	1	5	0	73	3	0	10	400	16	13	4
31	1	5	10	74	3	1	8	500	20	16	8
32	1	6	8	75	3	2	6	600	25	0	0
33	1	7	6	76	3	3	4	700	29	3	4
34	1	8	4	77	3	4	2	750	31	5	0
35	1	9	2	78	3	5	0	800	33	6	8
36	1	10	0	79	3	5	10	900	37	10	0
37	1	10	10	80	3	6	8	1000	41	13	4
38	1	11	8	81	3	7	6	1250	52	1	8
39	1	12	6	82	3	8	4	1500	62	10	0
40	1	13	4	83	3	9	2	1750	72	18	4
41	1	14	2	84	3	10	0	2000	83	6	8
42	1	15	0	85	3	10	10	3000	125	0	0
43	1	15	10	86	3	11	8	5000	208	6	8

10¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	10¼	44	1	17	7	87	3	14	3¾
2	0	1	8½	45	1	18	5¼	88	3	15	2
3	0	2	6¾	46	1	19	3½	89	3	16	0¼
4	0	3	5	47	2	0	1¾	90	3	16	10½
5	0	4	3¼	48	2	1	0	91	3	17	8¾
6	0	5	1½	49	2	1	10¼	92	3	18	7
7	0	5	11¾	50	2	2	8½	93	3	19	5¼
8	0	6	10	51	2	3	6¾	94	4	0	3½
9	0	7	8¼	52	2	4	5	95	4	1	1¾
10	0	8	6½	53	2	5	3¼	96	4	2	0
11	0	9	4¾	54	2	6	1½	97	4	2	10¼
12	0	10	3	55	2	6	11¾	98	4	3	8½
13	0	11	1¼	56	2	7	10	99	4	4	6¾
14	0	11	11½	57	2	8	8¼	100	4	5	5
15	0	12	9¾	58	2	9	6½	110	4	13	11½
16	0	13	8	59	2	10	4¾	120	5	2	6
17	0	14	6¼	60	2	11	3	130	5	11	0½
18	0	15	4½	61	2	12	1¼	140	5	19	7
19	0	16	2¾	62	2	12	11½	150	6	8	1½
20	0	17	1	63	2	13	9¾	160	6	16	8
21	0	17	11¼	64	2	14	8	170	7	5	2½
22	0	18	9½	65	2	15	6¼	180	7	13	9
23	0	19	7¾	66	2	16	4½	190	8	2	3½
24	1	0	6	67	2	17	2¾	200	8	10	10
25	1	1	4¼	68	2	18	1	250	10	13	6½
26	1	2	2½	69	2	18	11¼	256	10	18	8
27	1	3	0¾	70	2	19	9½	272	11	12	4
28	1	3	11	71	3	0	7¾	300	12	16	3
29	1	4	9¼	72	3	1	6	365	15	11	9¼
30	1	5	7½	73	3	2	4¼	400	17	1	8
31	1	6	5¾	74	3	3	2½	500	21	7	1
32	1	7	4	75	3	4	0¾	600	25	12	6
33	1	8	2¼	76	3	4	11	700	29	17	11
34	1	9	0½	77	3	5	9¼	750	32	0	7½
35	1	9	10¾	78	3	6	7½	800	34	3	4
36	1	10	9	79	3	7	5¾	900	38	8	9
37	1	11	7¼	80	3	8	4	1000	42	14	2
38	1	12	5½	81	3	9	2¼	1250	53	7	8½
39	1	13	3¾	82	3	10	0½	1500	64	1	3
40	1	14	2	83	3	10	10¾	1750	74	14	9½
41	1	15	0¼	84	3	11	9	2000	85	8	4
42	1	15	10½	85	3	12	7¼	3000	128	2	6
43	1	16	8¾	86	3	13	5½	5000	213	10	10

10½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	10½	44	1	18	6	87	3	16	1½
2	0	1	9	45	1	19	4½	88	3	17	0
3	0	2	7½	46	2	0	3	89	3	17	10½
4	0	3	6	47	2	1	1½	90	3	18	9
5	0	4	4½	48	2	2	0	91	3	19	7½
6	0	5	3	49	2	2	10½	92	4	0	6
7	0	6	1½	50	2	3	9	93	4	1	4½
8	0	7	0	51	2	4	7½	94	4	2	3
9	0	7	10½	52	2	5	6	95	4	3	1½
10	0	8	9	53	2	6	4½	96	4	4	0
11	0	9	7½	54	2	7	3	97	4	4	10½
12	0	10	6	55	2	8	1½	98	4	5	9
13	0	11	4½	56	2	9	0	99	4	6	7½
14	0	12	3	57	2	9	10½	100	4	7	6
15	0	13	1½	58	2	10	9	110	4	16	3
16	0	14	0	59	2	11	7½	120	5	5	0
17	0	14	10½	60	2	12	6	130	5	13	9
18	0	15	9	61	2	13	4½	140	6	2	6
19	0	16	7½	62	2	14	3	150	6	11	3
20	0	17	6	63	2	15	1½	160	7	0	0
21	0	18	4½	64	2	16	0	170	7	8	9
22	0	19	3	65	2	16	10½	180	7	17	6
23	1	0	1½	66	2	17	9	190	8	6	3
24	1	1	0	67	2	18	7½	200	8	15	0
25	1	1	10½	68	2	19	6	250	10	18	9
26	1	2	9	69	3	0	4½	256	11	4	0
27	1	3	7½	70	3	1	3	272	11	18	0
28	1	4	6	71	3	2	1½	300	13	2	6
29	1	5	4½	72	3	3	0	365	15	19	4½
30	1	6	3	73	3	3	10½	400	17	10	0
31	1	7	1½	74	3	4	9	500	21	17	6
32	1	8	0	75	3	5	7½	600	26	5	0
33	1	8	10½	76	3	6	6	700	30	12	6
34	1	9	9	77	3	7	4½	750	32	16	3
35	1	10	7½	78	3	8	3	800	35	0	0
36	1	11	6	79	3	9	1½	900	39	7	6
37	1	12	4½	80	3	10	0	1000	43	15	0
38	1	13	3	81	3	10	10½	1250	54	13	9
39	1	14	1½	82	3	11	9	1500	65	12	6
40	1	15	0	83	3	12	7½	1750	76	11	3
41	1	15	10½	84	3	13	6	2000	87	10	0
42	1	16	9	85	3	14	4½	3000	131	5	0
43	1	17	7½	86	3	15	3	5000	218	15	0

10¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	10¾	44	1	19	5	87	3	17	11¼
2	0	1	9½	45	2	0	3¾	88	3	18	10
3	0	2	8¼	46	2	1	2½	89	3	19	8¾
4	0	3	7	47	2	2	1¼	90	4	0	7½
5	0	4	5¾	48	2	3	0	91	4	1	6¼
6	0	5	4½	49	2	3	10¾	92	4	2	5
7	0	6	3¼	50	2	4	9½	93	4	3	3¾
8	0	7	2	51	2	5	8¼	94	4	4	2½
9	0	8	0¾	52	2	6	7	95	4	5	1¼
10	0	8	11½	53	2	7	5¾	96	4	6	0
11	0	9	10¼	54	2	8	4½	97	4	6	10¾
12	0	10	9	55	2	9	3¼	98	4	7	9½
13	0	11	7¾	56	2	10	2	99	4	8	8¼
14	0	12	6½	57	2	11	0¾	100	4	9	7
15	0	13	5¼	58	2	11	11½	110	4	18	6½
16	0	14	4	59	2	12	10¼	120	5	7	6
17	0	15	2¾	60	2	13	9	130	5	16	5½
18	0	16	1½	61	2	14	7¾	140	6	5	5
19	0	17	0¼	62	2	15	6½	150	6	14	4½
20	0	17	11	63	2	16	5¼	160	7	3	4
21	0	18	9¾	64	2	17	4	170	7	12	3½
22	0	19	8½	65	2	18	2¾	180	8	1	3
23	1	0	7¼	66	2	19	1½	190	8	10	2½
24	1	1	6	67	3	0	0¼	200	8	19	2
25	1	2	4¾	68	3	0	11	250	11	3	11½
26	1	3	3½	69	3	1	9¾	256	11	9	4
27	1	4	2¼	70	3	2	8½	272	12	3	8
28	1	5	1	71	3	3	7¼	300	13	8	9
29	1	5	11¾	72	3	4	6	365	16	6	11¾
30	1	6	10½	73	3	5	4¾	400	17	18	4
31	1	7	9¼	74	3	6	3½	500	22	7	11
32	1	8	8	75	3	7	2¼	600	26	17	6
33	1	9	6¾	76	3	8	1	700	31	7	1
34	1	10	5½	77	3	8	11¾	750	33	11	10½
35	1	11	4¼	78	3	9	10½	800	35	16	8
36	1	12	3	79	3	10	9¼	900	40	6	3
37	1	13	1¾	80	3	11	8	1000	44	15	10
38	1	14	0½	81	3	12	6¾	1250	55	19	9½
39	1	14	11¼	82	3	13	5½	1500	67	3	9
40	1	15	10	83	3	14	4¼	1750	78	7	8½
41	1	16	8¾	84	3	15	3	2000	89	11	8
42	1	17	7½	85	3	16	1¾	3000	134	7	6
43	1	18	6¼	86	3	17	0½	5000	223	19	2

11d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	11	44	2	0	4	87	3	19	9
2	0	1	10	45	2	1	3	88	4	0	8
3	0	2	9	46	2	2	2	89	4	1	7
4	0	3	8	47	2	3	1	90	4	2	6
5	0	4	7	48	2	4	0	91	4	3	5
6	0	5	6	49	2	4	11	92	4	4	4
7	0	6	5	50	2	5	10	93	4	5	3
8	0	7	4	51	2	6	9	94	4	6	2
9	0	8	3	52	2	7	8	95	4	7	1
10	0	9	2	53	2	8	7	96	4	8	0
11	0	10	1	54	2	9	6	97	4	8	11
12	0	11	0	55	2	10	5	98	4	9	10
13	0	11	11	56	2	11	4	99	4	10	9
14	0	12	10	57	2	12	3	100	4	11	8
15	0	13	9	58	2	13	2	110	5	0	10
16	0	14	8	59	2	14	1	120	5	10	0
17	0	15	7	60	2	15	0	130	5	19	2
18	0	16	6	61	2	15	11	140	6	8	4
19	0	17	5	62	2	16	10	150	6	17	6
20	0	18	4	63	2	17	9	160	7	6	8
21	0	19	3	64	2	18	8	170	7	15	10
22	1	0	2	65	2	19	7	180	8	5	0
23	1	1	1	66	3	0	6	190	8	14	2
24	1	2	0	67	3	1	5	200	9	3	4
25	1	2	11	68	3	2	4	250	11	9	2
26	1	3	10	69	3	3	3	256	11	14	8
27	1	4	9	70	3	4	2	272	12	9	4
28	1	5	8	71	3	5	1	300	13	15	0
29	1	6	7	72	3	6	0	365	16	14	7
30	1	7	6	73	3	6	11	400	18	6	8
31	1	8	5	74	3	7	10	500	22	18	4
32	1	9	4	75	3	8	9	600	27	10	0
33	1	10	3	76	3	9	8	700	32	1	8
34	1	11	2	77	3	10	7	750	34	7	6
35	1	12	1	78	3	11	6	800	36	13	4
36	1	13	0	79	3	12	5	900	41	5	0
37	1	13	11	80	3	13	4	1000	45	16	8
38	1	14	10	81	3	14	3	1250	57	5	10
39	1	15	9	82	3	15	2	1500	68	15	0
40	1	16	8	83	3	16	1	1750	80	4	2
41	1	17	7	84	3	17	0	2000	91	13	4
42	1	18	6	85	3	17	11	3000	137	10	0
43	1	19	5	86	3	18	10	5000	229	3	4

11¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	11¼	44	2	1	3	87	4	1	6¾
2	0	1	10½	45	2	2	2¼	88	4	2	6
3	0	2	9¾	46	2	3	1½	89	4	3	5¼
4	0	3	9	47	2	4	0¾	90	4	4	4½
5	0	4	8¼	48	2	5	0	91	4	5	3¾
6	0	5	7½	49	2	5	11¼	92	4	6	3
7	0	6	6¾	50	2	6	10½	93	4	7	2¼
8	0	7	6	51	2	7	9¾	94	4	8	1½
9	0	8	5¼	52	2	8	9	95	4	9	0¾
10	0	9	4½	53	2	9	8¼	96	4	10	0
11	0	10	3¾	54	2	10	7½	97	4	10	11¼
12	0	11	3	55	2	11	6¾	98	4	11	10½
13	0	12	2¼	56	2	12	6	99	4	12	9¾
14	0	13	1½	57	2	13	5¼	100	4	13	9
15	0	14	0¾	58	2	14	4½	110	5	3	1½
16	0	15	0	59	2	15	3¾	120	5	12	6
17	0	15	11¼	60	2	16	3	130	6	1	10½
18	0	16	10½	61	2	17	2¼	140	6	11	3
19	0	17	9¾	62	2	18	1½	150	7	0	7½
20	0	18	9	63	2	19	0¾	160	7	10	0
21	0	19	8¼	64	3	0	0	170	7	19	4½
22	1	0	7½	65	3	0	11¼	180	8	8	9
23	1	1	6¾	66	3	1	10½	190	8	18	1½
24	1	2	6	67	3	2	9¾	200	9	7	6
25	1	3	5¼	68	3	3	9	250	11	14	4½
26	1	4	4½	69	3	4	8¼	256	12	0	0
27	1	5	3¾	70	3	5	7½	272	12	15	0
28	1	6	3	71	3	6	6¾	300	14	1	3
29	1	7	2¼	72	3	7	6	365	17	2	2¼
30	1	8	1½	73	3	8	5¼	400	18	15	0
31	1	9	0¾	74	3	9	4½	500	23	8	9
32	1	10	0	75	3	10	3¾	600	28	2	6
33	1	10	11¼	76	3	11	3	700	32	16	3
34	1	11	10½	77	3	12	2¼	750	35	3	1½
35	1	12	9¾	78	3	13	1½	800	37	10	0
36	1	13	9	79	3	14	0¾	900	42	3	9
37	1	14	8¼	80	3	15	0	1000	46	17	6
38	1	15	7½	81	3	15	11¼	1250	58	11	10½
39	1	16	6¾	82	3	16	10½	1500	70	6	3
40	1	17	6	83	3	17	9¾	1750	82	0	7½
41	1	18	5¼	84	3	18	9	2000	93	15	0
42	1	19	4½	85	3	19	8¼	3000	140	12	6
43	2	0	3¾	86	4	0	7½	5000	234	7	6

11½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	11½	44	2	2	2	87	4	3	4½
2	0	1	11	45	2	3	1½	88	4	4	4
3	0	2	10½	46	2	4	1	89	4	5	3½
4	0	3	10	47	2	5	0½	90	4	6	3
5	0	4	9½	48	2	6	0	91	4	7	2½
6	0	5	9	49	2	6	11½	92	4	8	2
7	0	6	8½	50	2	7	11	93	4	9	1½
8	0	7	8	51	2	8	10½	94	4	10	1
9	0	8	7½	52	2	9	10	95	4	11	0½
10	0	9	7	53	2	10	9½	96	4	12	0
11	0	10	6½	54	2	11	9	97	4	12	11½
12	0	11	6	55	2	12	8½	98	4	13	11
13	0	12	5½	56	2	13	8	99	4	14	10½
14	0	13	5	57	2	14	7½	100	4	15	10
15	0	14	4½	58	2	15	7	110	5	5	5
16	0	15	4	59	2	16	6½	120	5	15	0
17	0	16	3½	60	2	17	6	130	6	4	7
18	0	17	3	61	2	18	5½	140	6	14	2
19	0	18	2½	62	2	19	5	150	7	3	9
20	0	19	2	63	3	0	4½	160	7	13	4
21	1	0	1½	64	3	1	4	170	8	2	11
22	1	1	1	65	3	2	3½	180	8	12	6
23	1	2	0½	66	3	3	3	190	9	2	1
24	1	3	0	67	3	4	2½	200	9	11	8
25	1	3	11½	68	3	5	2	250	11	19	7
26	1	4	11	69	3	6	1½	256	12	5	4
27	1	5	10½	70	3	7	1	272	13	0	8
28	1	6	10	71	3	8	0½	300	14	7	6
29	1	7	9½	72	3	9	0	365	17	9	9½
30	1	8	9	73	3	9	11½	400	19	3	4
31	1	9	8½	74	3	10	11	500	23	19	2
32	1	10	8	75	3	11	10½	600	28	15	0
33	1	11	7½	76	3	12	10	700	33	10	10
34	1	12	7	77	3	13	9½	750	35	18	9
35	1	13	6½	78	3	14	9	800	38	6	8
36	1	14	6	79	3	15	8½	900	43	2	6
37	1	15	5½	80	3	16	8	1000	47	18	4
38	1	16	5	81	3	17	7½	1250	59	17	11
39	1	17	4½	82	3	18	7	1500	71	17	6
40	1	18	4	83	3	19	6½	1750	83	17	1
41	1	19	3½	84	4	0	6	2000	95	16	8
42	2	0	3	85	4	1	5½	3000	143	15	0
43	2	1	2½	86	4	2	5	5000	239	11	8

11¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	11¾	44	2	3	1	87	4	5	2¼
2	0	1	11½	45	2	4	0¾	88	4	6	2
3	0	2	11¼	46	2	5	0½	89	4	7	1¾
4	0	3	11	47	2	6	0¼	90	4	8	1½
5	0	4	10¾	48	2	7	0	91	4	9	1¼
6	0	5	10½	49	2	7	11¾	92	4	10	1
7	0	6	10¼	50	2	8	11½	93	4	11	0¾
8	0	7	10	51	2	9	11¼	94	4	12	0½
9	0	8	9¾	52	2	10	11	95	4	13	0¼
10	0	9	9½	53	2	11	10¾	96	4	14	0
11	0	10	9¼	54	2	12	10½	97	4	14	11¾
12	0	11	9	55	2	13	10¼	98	4	15	11½
13	0	12	8¾	56	2	14	10	99	4	16	11¼
14	0	13	8½	57	2	15	9¾	100	4	17	11
15	0	14	8¼	58	2	16	9½	110	5	7	8½
16	0	15	8	59	2	17	9¼	120	5	17	6
17	0	16	7¾	60	2	18	9	130	6	7	3½
18	0	17	7½	61	2	19	8¾	140	6	17	1
19	0	18	7¼	62	3	0	8½	150	7	6	10½
20	0	19	7	63	3	1	8¼	160	7	16	8
21	1	0	6¾	64	3	2	8	170	8	6	5½
22	1	1	6½	65	3	3	7¾	180	8	16	3
23	1	2	6¼	66	3	4	7½	190	9	6	0½
24	1	3	6	67	3	5	7¼	200	9	15	10
25	1	4	5¾	68	3	6	7	250	12	4	9½
26	1	5	5½	69	3	7	6¾	256	12	10	8
27	1	6	5¼	70	3	8	6½	272	13	6	4
28	1	7	5	71	3	9	6¼	300	14	13	9
29	1	8	4¾	72	3	10	6	365	17	17	4¾
30	1	9	4½	73	3	11	5¾	400	19	11	8
31	1	10	4¼	74	3	12	5½	500	24	9	7
32	1	11	4	75	3	13	5¼	600	29	7	6
33	1	12	3¾	76	3	14	5	700	34	5	5
34	1	13	3½	77	3	15	4¾	750	36	14	4½
35	1	14	3¼	78	3	16	4½	800	39	3	4
36	1	15	3	79	3	17	4¼	900	44	1	3
37	1	16	2¾	80	3	18	4	1000	48	19	2
38	1	17	2½	81	3	19	3¾	1250	61	3	11½
39	1	18	2¼	82	4	0	3½	1500	73	8	9
40	1	19	2	83	4	1	3¼	1750	85	13	6½
41	2	0	1¾	84	4	2	3	2000	97	18	4
42	2	1	1½	85	4	3	2¾	3000	146	17	6
43	2	2	1¼	86	4	4	2½	5000	244	15	10

1s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	0	44	2	4	0	87	4	7	0
2	0	2	0	45	2	5	0	88	4	8	0
3	0	3	0	46	2	6	0	89	4	9	0
4	0	4	0	47	2	7	0	90	4	10	0
5	0	5	0	48	2	8	0	91	4	11	0
6	0	6	0	49	2	9	0	92	4	12	0
7	0	7	0	50	2	10	0	93	4	13	0
8	0	8	0	51	2	11	0	94	4	14	0
9	0	9	0	52	2	12	0	95	4	15	0
10	0	10	0	53	2	13	0	96	4	16	0
11	0	11	0	54	2	14	0	97	4	17	0
12	0	12	0	55	2	15	0	98	4	18	0
13	0	13	0	56	2	16	0	99	4	19	0
14	0	14	0	57	2	17	0	100	5	0	0
15	0	15	0	58	2	18	0	110	5	10	0
16	0	16	0	59	2	19	0	120	6	0	0
17	0	17	0	60	3	0	0	130	6	10	0
18	0	18	0	61	3	1	0	140	7	0	0
19	0	19	0	62	3	2	0	150	7	10	0
20	1	0	0	63	3	3	0	160	8	0	0
21	1	1	0	64	3	4	0	170	8	10	0
22	1	2	0	65	3	5	0	180	9	0	0
23	1	3	0	66	3	6	0	190	9	10	0
24	1	4	0	67	3	7	0	200	10	0	0
25	1	5	0	68	3	8	0	250	12	10	0
26	1	6	0	69	3	9	0	256	12	16	0
27	1	7	0	70	3	10	0	272	13	12	0
28	1	8	0	71	3	11	0	300	15	0	0
29	1	9	0	72	3	12	0	365	18	5	0
30	1	10	0	73	3	13	0	400	20	0	0
31	1	11	0	74	3	14	0	500	25	0	0
32	1	12	0	75	3	15	0	600	30	0	0
33	1	13	0	76	3	16	0	700	35	0	0
34	1	14	0	77	3	17	0	750	37	10	0
35	1	15	0	78	3	18	0	800	40	0	0
36	1	16	0	79	3	19	0	900	45	0	0
37	1	17	0	80	4	0	0	1000	50	0	0
38	1	18	0	81	4	1	0	1250	62	10	0
39	1	19	0	82	4	2	0	1500	75	0	0
40	2	0	0	83	4	3	0	1750	87	10	0
41	2	1	0	84	4	4	0	2000	100	0	0
42	2	2	0	85	4	5	0	3000	150	0	0
43	2	3	0	86	4	6	0	5000	250	0	0

1s 0¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	0¼	44	2	4	11	87	4	8	9¾
2	0	2	0½	45	2	5	11¼	88	4	9	10
3	0	3	0¾	46	2	6	11½	89	4	10	10¼
4	0	4	1	47	2	7	11¾	90	4	11	10½
5	0	5	1¼	48	2	9	0	91	4	12	10¾
6	0	6	1½	49	2	10	0¼	92	4	13	11
7	0	7	1¾	50	2	11	0½	93	4	14	11¼
8	0	8	2	51	2	12	0¾	94	4	15	11½
9	0	9	2¼	52	2	13	1	95	4	16	11¾
10	0	10	2½	53	2	14	1¼	96	4	18	0
11	0	11	2¾	54	2	15	1½	97	4	19	0¼
12	0	12	3	55	2	16	1¾	98	5	0	0½
13	0	13	3¼	56	2	17	2	99	5	1	0¾
14	0	14	3½	57	2	18	2¼	100	5	2	1
15	0	15	3¾	58	2	19	2½	110	5	12	3½
16	0	16	4	59	3	0	2¾	120	6	2	6
17	0	17	4¼	60	3	1	3	130	6	12	8½
18	0	18	4½	61	3	2	3¼	140	7	2	11
19	0	19	4¾	62	3	3	3½	150	7	13	1½
20	1	0	5	63	3	4	3¾	160	8	3	4
21	1	1	5¼	64	3	5	4	170	8	13	6½
22	1	2	5½	65	3	6	4¼	180	9	3	9
23	1	3	5¾	66	3	7	4½	190	9	13	11½
24	1	4	6	67	3	8	4¾	200	10	4	2
25	1	5	6¼	68	3	9	5	250	12	15	2½
26	1	6	6½	69	3	10	5¼	256	13	1	4
27	1	7	6¾	70	3	11	5½	272	13	17	8
28	1	8	7	71	3	12	5¾	300	15	6	3
29	1	9	7¼	72	3	13	6	365	18	12	7¼
30	1	10	7½	73	3	14	6¼	400	20	8	4
31	1	11	7¾	74	3	15	6½	500	25	10	5
32	1	12	8	75	3	16	6¾	600	30	12	6
33	1	13	8¼	76	3	17	7	700	35	14	7
34	1	14	8½	77	3	18	7¼	750	38	5	7½
35	1	15	8¾	78	3	19	7½	800	40	16	8
36	1	16	9	79	4	0	7¾	900	45	18	9
37	1	17	9¼	80	4	1	8	1000	51	0	10
38	1	18	9½	81	4	2	8¼	1250	63	16	0½
39	1	19	9¾	82	4	3	8½	1500	76	11	3
40	2	0	10	83	4	4	8¾	1750	89	6	5½
41	2	1	10¼	84	4	5	9	2000	102	1	8
42	2	2	10½	85	4	6	9¼	3000	153	2	6
43	2	3	10¾	86	4	7	9½	5000	255	4	2

1s 0½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	0½	44	2	5	10	87	4	10	7½
2	0	2	1	45	2	6	10½	88	4	11	8
3	0	3	1½	46	2	7	11	89	4	12	8½
4	0	4	2	47	2	8	11½	90	4	13	9
5	0	5	2½	48	2	10	0	91	4	14	9½
6	0	6	3	49	2	11	0½	92	4	15	10
7	0	7	3½	50	2	12	1	93	4	16	10½
8	0	8	4	51	2	13	1½	94	4	17	11
9	0	9	4½	52	2	14	2	95	4	18	11½
10	0	10	5	53	2	15	2½	96	5	0	0
11	0	11	5½	54	2	16	3	97	5	1	0½
12	0	12	6	55	2	17	3½	98	5	2	1
13	0	13	6½	56	2	18	4	99	5	3	1½
14	0	14	7	57	2	19	4½	100	5	4	2
15	0	15	7½	58	3	0	5	110	5	14	7
16	0	16	8	59	3	1	5½	120	6	5	0
17	0	17	8½	60	3	2	6	130	6	15	5
18	0	18	9	61	3	3	6½	140	7	5	10
19	0	19	9½	62	3	4	7	150	7	16	3
20	1	0	10	63	3	5	7½	160	8	6	8
21	1	1	10½	64	3	6	8	170	8	17	1
22	1	2	11	65	3	7	8½	180	9	7	6
23	1	3	11½	66	3	8	9	190	9	17	11
24	1	5	0	67	3	9	9½	200	10	8	4
25	1	6	0½	68	3	10	10	250	13	0	5
26	1	7	1	69	3	11	10½	256	13	6	8
27	1	8	1½	70	3	12	11	272	14	3	4
28	1	9	2	71	3	13	11½	300	15	12	6
29	1	10	2½	72	3	15	0	365	19	0	2½
30	1	11	3	73	3	16	0½	400	20	16	8
31	1	12	3½	74	3	17	1	500	26	0	10
32	1	13	4	75	3	18	1½	600	31	5	0
33	1	14	4½	76	3	19	2	700	36	9	2
34	1	15	5	77	4	0	2½	750	39	1	3
35	1	16	5½	78	4	1	3	800	41	13	4
36	1	17	6	79	4	2	3½	900	46	17	6
37	1	18	6½	80	4	3	4	1000	52	1	8
38	1	19	7	81	4	4	4½	1250	65	2	1
39	2	0	7½	82	4	5	5	1500	78	2	6
40	2	1	8	83	4	6	5½	1750	91	2	11
41	2	2	8½	84	4	7	6	2000	104	3	4
42	2	3	9	85	4	8	6½	3000	156	5	0
43	2	4	9½	86	4	9	7	5000	260	8	4

1s 0¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	0¾	44	2	6	9	87	4	12	5¼
2	0	2	1½	45	2	7	9¾	88	4	13	6
3	0	3	2¼	46	2	8	10½	89	4	14	6¾
4	0	4	3	47	2	9	11¼	90	4	15	7½
5	0	5	3¾	48	2	11	0	91	4	16	8¼
6	0	6	4½	49	2	12	0¾	92	4	17	9
7	0	7	5¼	50	2	13	1½	93	4	18	9¾
8	0	8	6	51	2	14	2¼	94	4	19	10½
9	0	9	6¾	52	2	15	3	95	5	0	11¼
10	0	10	7½	53	2	16	3¾	96	5	2	0
11	0	11	8¼	54	2	17	4½	97	5	3	0¾
12	0	12	9	55	2	18	5¼	98	5	4	1½
13	0	13	9¾	56	2	19	6	99	5	5	2¼
14	0	14	10½	57	3	0	6¾	100	5	6	3
15	0	15	11¼	58	3	1	7½	110	5	16	10½
16	0	17	0	59	3	2	8¼	120	6	7	6
17	0	18	0¾	60	3	3	9	130	6	18	1½
18	0	19	1½	61	3	4	9¾	140	7	8	9
19	1	0	2¼	62	3	5	10½	150	7	19	4½
20	1	1	3	63	3	6	11¼	160	8	10	0
21	1	2	3¾	64	3	8	0	170	9	0	7½
22	1	3	4½	65	3	9	0¾	180	9	11	3
23	1	4	5¼	66	3	10	1½	190	10	1	10½
24	1	5	6	67	3	11	2¼	200	10	12	6
25	1	6	6¾	68	3	12	3	250	13	5	7½
26	1	7	7½	69	3	13	3¾	256	13	12	0
27	1	8	8¼	70	3	14	4½	272	14	9	0
28	1	9	9	71	3	15	5¼	300	15	18	9
29	1	10	9¾	72	3	16	6	365	19	7	9¾
30	1	11	10½	73	3	17	6¾	400	21	5	0
31	1	12	11¼	74	3	18	7½	500	26	11	3
32	1	14	0	75	3	19	8¼	600	31	17	6
33	1	15	0¾	76	4	0	9	700	37	3	9
34	1	16	1½	77	4	1	9¾	750	39	16	10½
35	1	17	2¼	78	4	2	10½	800	42	10	0
36	1	18	3	79	4	3	11¼	900	47	16	3
37	1	19	3¾	80	4	5	0	1000	53	2	6
38	2	0	4½	81	4	6	0¾	1250	66	8	1½
39	2	1	5¼	82	4	7	1½	1500	79	13	9
40	2	2	6	83	4	8	2¼	1750	92	19	4½
41	2	3	6¾	84	4	9	3	2000	106	5	0
42	2	4	7½	85	4	10	3¾	3000	159	7	6
43	2	5	8¼	86	4	11	4½	5000	265	12	6

1s 1d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	1	44	2	7	8	87	4	14	3
2	0	2	2	45	2	8	9	88	4	15	4
3	0	3	3	46	2	9	10	89	4	16	5
4	0	4	4	47	2	10	11	90	4	17	6
5	0	5	5	48	2	12	0	91	4	18	7
6	0	6	6	49	2	13	1	92	4	19	8
7	0	7	7	50	2	14	2	93	5	0	9
8	0	8	8	51	2	15	3	94	5	1	10
9	0	9	9	52	2	16	4	95	5	2	11
10	0	10	10	53	2	17	5	96	5	4	0
11	0	11	11	54	2	18	6	97	5	5	1
12	0	13	0	55	2	19	7	98	5	6	2
13	0	14	1	56	3	0	8	99	5	7	3
14	0	15	2	57	3	1	9	100	5	8	4
15	0	16	3	58	3	2	10	110	5	19	2
16	0	17	4	59	3	3	11	120	6	10	0
17	0	18	5	60	3	5	0	130	7	0	10
18	0	19	6	61	3	6	1	140	7	11	8
19	1	0	7	62	3	7	2	150	8	2	6
20	1	1	8	63	3	8	3	160	8	13	4
21	1	2	9	64	3	9	4	170	9	4	2
22	1	3	10	65	3	10	5	180	9	15	0
23	1	4	11	66	3	11	6	190	10	5	10
24	1	6	0	67	3	12	7	200	10	16	8
25	1	7	1	68	3	13	8	250	13	10	10
26	1	8	2	69	3	14	9	256	13	17	4
27	1	9	3	70	3	15	10	272	14	14	8
28	1	10	4	71	3	16	11	300	16	5	0
29	1	11	5	72	3	18	0	365	19	15	5
30	1	12	6	73	3	19	1	400	21	13	4
31	1	13	7	74	4	0	2	500	27	1	8
32	1	14	8	75	4	1	3	600	32	10	0
33	1	15	9	76	4	2	4	700	37	18	4
34	1	16	10	77	4	3	5	750	40	12	6
35	1	17	11	78	4	4	6	800	43	6	8
36	1	19	0	79	4	5	7	900	48	15	0
37	2	0	1	80	4	6	8	1000	54	3	4
38	2	1	2	81	4	7	9	1250	67	14	2
39	2	2	3	82	4	8	10	1500	81	5	0
40	2	3	4	83	4	9	11	1750	94	15	10
41	2	4	5	84	4	11	0	2000	108	6	8
42	2	5	6	85	4	12	1	3000	162	10	0
43	2	6	7	86	4	13	2	5000	270	16	8

1s 1¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	1¼	44	2	8	7	87	4	16	0¾
2	0	2	2½	45	2	9	8¼	88	4	17	2
3	0	3	3¾	46	2	10	9½	89	4	18	3¼
4	0	4	5	47	2	11	10¾	90	4	19	4½
5	0	5	6¼	48	2	13	0	91	5	0	5¾
6	0	6	7½	49	2	14	1¼	92	5	1	7
7	0	7	8¾	50	2	15	2½	93	5	2	8¼
8	0	8	10	51	2	16	3¾	94	5	3	9½
9	0	9	11¼	52	2	17	5	95	5	4	10¾
10	0	11	0½	53	2	18	6¼	96	5	6	0
11	0	12	1¾	54	2	19	7½	97	5	7	1¼
12	0	13	3	55	3	0	8¾	98	5	8	2½
13	0	14	4¼	56	3	1	10	99	5	9	3¾
14	0	15	5½	57	3	2	11¼	100	5	10	5
15	0	16	6¾	58	3	4	0½	110	6	1	5½
16	0	17	8	59	3	5	1¾	120	6	12	6
17	0	18	9¼	60	3	6	3	130	7	3	6½
18	0	19	10½	61	3	7	4¼	140	7	14	7
19	1	0	11¾	62	3	8	5½	150	8	5	7½
20	1	2	1	63	3	9	6¾	160	8	16	8
21	1	3	2¼	64	3	10	8	170	9	7	8½
22	1	4	3½	65	3	11	9¼	180	9	18	9
23	1	5	4¾	66	3	12	10½	190	10	9	9½
24	1	6	6	67	3	13	11¾	200	11	0	10
25	1	7	7¼	68	3	15	1	250	13	16	0½
26	1	8	8½	69	3	16	2¼	256	14	2	8
27	1	9	9¾	70	3	17	3½	272	15	0	4
28	1	10	11	71	3	18	4¾	300	16	11	3
29	1	12	0¼	72	3	19	6	365	20	3	0¼
30	1	13	1½	73	4	0	7¼	400	22	1	8
31	1	14	2¾	74	4	1	8½	500	27	12	1
32	1	15	4	75	4	2	9¾	600	33	2	6
33	1	16	5¼	76	4	3	11	700	38	12	11
34	1	17	6½	77	4	5	0¼	750	41	8	1½
35	1	18	7¾	78	4	6	1½	800	44	3	4
36	1	19	9	79	4	7	2¾	900	49	13	9
37	2	0	10¼	80	4	8	4	1000	55	4	2
38	2	1	11½	81	4	9	5¼	1250	69	0	2½
39	2	3	0¾	82	4	10	6½	1500	82	16	3
40	2	4	2	83	4	11	7¾	1750	96	12	3½
41	2	5	3¼	84	4	12	9	2000	110	8	4
42	2	6	4½	85	4	13	10¼	3000	165	12	6
43	2	7	5¾	86	4	14	11½	5000	276	0	10

1s 1½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	1½	44	2	9	6	87	4	17	10½
2	0	2	3	45	2	10	7½	88	4	19	0
3	0	3	4½	46	2	11	9	89	5	0	1½
4	0	4	6	47	2	12	10½	90	5	1	3
5	0	5	7½	48	2	14	0	91	5	2	4½
6	0	6	9	49	2	15	1½	92	5	3	6
7	0	7	10½	50	2	16	3	93	5	4	7½
8	0	9	0	51	2	17	4½	94	5	5	9
9	0	10	1½	52	2	18	6	95	5	6	10½
10	0	11	3	53	2	19	7½	96	5	8	0
11	0	12	4½	54	3	0	9	97	5	9	1½
12	0	13	6	55	3	1	10½	98	5	10	3
13	0	14	7½	56	3	3	0	99	5	11	4½
14	0	15	9	57	3	4	1½	100	5	12	6
15	0	16	10½	58	3	5	3	110	6	3	9
16	0	18	0	59	3	6	4½	120	6	15	0
17	0	19	1½	60	3	7	6	130	7	6	3
18	1	0	3	61	3	8	7½	140	7	17	6
19	1	1	4½	62	3	9	9	150	8	8	9
20	1	2	6	63	3	10	10½	160	9	0	0
21	1	3	7½	64	3	12	0	170	9	11	3
22	1	4	9	65	3	13	1½	180	10	2	6
23	1	5	10½	66	3	14	3	190	10	13	9
24	1	7	0	67	3	15	4½	200	11	5	0
25	1	8	1½	68	3	16	6	250	14	1	3
26	1	9	3	69	3	17	7½	256	14	8	0
27	1	10	4½	70	3	18	9	272	15	6	0
28	1	11	6	71	3	19	10½	300	16	17	6
29	1	12	7½	72	4	1	0	365	20	10	7½
30	1	13	9	73	4	2	1½	400	22	10	0
31	1	14	10½	74	4	3	3	500	28	2	6
32	1	16	0	75	4	4	4½	600	33	15	0
33	1	17	1½	76	4	5	6	700	39	7	6
34	1	18	3	77	4	6	7½	750	42	3	9
35	1	19	4½	78	4	7	9	800	45	0	0
36	2	0	6	79	4	8	10½	900	50	12	6
37	2	1	7½	80	4	10	0	1000	56	5	0
38	2	2	9	81	4	11	1½	1250	70	6	3
39	2	3	10½	82	4	12	3	1500	84	7	6
40	2	5	0	83	4	13	4½	1750	98	8	9
41	2	6	1½	84	4	14	6	2000	112	10	0
42	2	7	3	85	4	15	7½	3000	168	15	0
43	2	8	4½	86	4	16	9	5000	281	5	0

1s 1¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	1¾	44	2	10	5	87	4	19	8¼
2	0	2	3½	45	2	11	6¾	88	5	0	10
3	0	3	5¼	46	2	12	8½	89	5	1	11¾
4	0	4	7	47	2	13	10¼	90	5	3	1½
5	0	5	8¾	48	2	15	0	91	5	4	3¼
6	0	6	10½	49	2	16	1¾	92	5	5	5
7	0	8	0¼	50	2	17	3½	93	5	6	6¾
8	0	9	2	51	2	18	5¼	94	5	7	8½
9	0	10	3¾	52	2	19	7	95	5	8	10¼
10	0	11	5½	53	3	0	8¾	96	5	10	0
11	0	12	7¼	54	3	1	10½	97	5	11	1¾
12	0	13	9	55	3	3	0¼	98	5	12	3½
13	0	14	10¾	56	3	4	2	99	5	13	5¼
14	0	16	0½	57	3	5	3¾	100	5	14	7
15	0	17	2¼	58	3	6	5½	110	6	6	0½
16	0	18	4	59	3	7	7¼	120	6	17	6
17	0	19	5¾	60	3	8	9	130	7	8	11½
18	1	0	7½	61	3	9	10¾	140	8	0	5
19	1	1	9¼	62	3	11	0½	150	8	11	10½
20	1	2	11	63	3	12	2¼	160	9	3	4
21	1	4	0¾	64	3	13	4	170	9	14	9½
22	1	5	2½	65	3	14	5¾	180	10	6	3
23	1	6	4¼	66	3	15	7½	190	10	17	8½
24	1	7	6	67	3	16	9¼	200	11	9	2
25	1	8	7¾	68	3	17	11	250	14	6	5½
26	1	9	9½	69	3	19	0¾	256	14	13	4
27	1	10	11¼	70	4	0	2½	272	15	11	8
28	1	12	1	71	4	1	4¼	300	17	3	9
29	1	13	2¾	72	4	2	6	365	20	18	2¾
30	1	14	4½	73	4	3	7¾	400	22	18	4
31	1	15	6¼	74	4	4	9½	500	28	12	11
32	1	16	8	75	4	5	11¼	600	34	7	6
33	1	17	9¾	76	4	7	1	700	40	2	1
34	1	18	11½	77	4	8	2¾	750	42	19	4½
35	2	0	1¼	78	4	9	4½	800	45	16	8
36	2	1	3	79	4	10	6¼	900	51	11	3
37	2	2	4¾	80	4	11	8	1000	57	5	10
38	2	3	6½	81	4	12	9¾	1250	71	12	3½
39	2	4	8¼	82	4	13	11½	1500	85	18	9
40	2	5	10	83	4	15	1¼	1750	100	5	2½
41	2	6	11¾	84	4	16	3	2000	114	11	8
42	2	8	1½	85	4	17	4¾	3000	171	17	6
43	2	9	3¼	86	4	18	6½	5000	286	9	2

1s 2d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	2	44	2	11	4	87	5	1	6
2	0	2	4	45	2	12	6	88	5	2	8
3	0	3	6	46	2	13	8	89	5	3	10
4	0	4	8	47	2	14	10	90	5	5	0
5	0	5	10	48	2	16	0	91	5	6	2
6	0	7	0	49	2	17	2	92	5	7	4
7	0	8	2	50	2	18	4	93	5	8	6
8	0	9	4	51	2	19	6	94	5	9	8
9	0	10	6	52	3	0	8	95	5	10	10
10	0	11	8	53	3	1	10	96	5	12	0
11	0	12	10	54	3	3	0	97	5	13	2
12	0	14	0	55	3	4	2	98	5	14	4
13	0	15	2	56	3	5	4	99	5	15	6
14	0	16	4	57	3	6	6	100	5	16	8
15	0	17	6	58	3	7	8	110	6	8	4
16	0	18	8	59	3	8	10	120	7	0	0
17	0	19	10	60	3	10	0	130	7	11	8
18	1	1	0	61	3	11	2	140	8	3	4
19	1	2	2	62	3	12	4	150	8	15	0
20	1	3	4	63	3	13	6	160	9	6	8
21	1	4	6	64	3	14	8	170	9	18	4
22	1	5	8	65	3	15	10	180	10	10	0
23	1	6	10	66	3	17	0	190	11	1	8
24	1	8	0	67	3	18	2	200	11	13	4
25	1	9	2	68	3	19	4	250	14	11	8
26	1	10	4	69	4	0	6	256	14	18	8
27	1	11	6	70	4	1	8	272	15	17	4
28	1	12	8	71	4	2	10	300	17	10	0
29	1	13	10	72	4	4	0	365	21	5	10
30	1	15	0	73	4	5	2	400	23	6	8
31	1	16	2	74	4	6	4	500	29	3	4
32	1	17	4	75	4	7	6	600	35	0	0
33	1	18	6	76	4	8	8	700	40	16	8
34	1	19	8	77	4	9	10	750	43	15	0
35	2	0	10	78	4	11	0	800	46	13	4
36	2	2	0	79	4	12	2	900	52	10	0
37	2	3	2	80	4	13	4	1000	58	6	8
38	2	4	4	81	4	14	6	1250	72	18	4
39	2	5	6	82	4	15	8	1500	87	10	0
40	2	6	8	83	4	16	10	1750	102	1	8
41	2	7	10	84	4	18	0	2000	116	13	4
42	2	9	0	85	4	19	2	3000	175	0	0
43	2	10	2	86	5	0	4	5000	291	13	4

1s 2¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	2¼	44	2	12	3	87	5	3	3¾
2	0	2	4½	45	2	13	5¼	88	5	4	6
3	0	3	6¾	46	2	14	7½	89	5	5	8¼
4	0	4	9	47	2	15	9¾	90	5	6	10½
5	0	5	11¼	48	2	17	0	91	5	8	0¾
6	0	7	1½	49	2	18	2¼	92	5	9	3
7	0	8	3¾	50	2	19	4½	93	5	10	5¼
8	0	9	6	51	3	0	6¾	94	5	11	7½
9	0	10	8¼	52	3	1	9	95	5	12	9¾
10	0	11	10½	53	3	2	11¼	96	5	14	0
11	0	13	0¾	54	3	4	1½	97	5	15	2¼
12	0	14	3	55	3	5	3¾	98	5	16	4½
13	0	15	5¼	56	3	6	6	99	5	17	6¾
14	0	16	7½	57	3	7	8¼	100	5	18	9
15	0	17	9¾	58	3	8	10½	110	6	10	7½
16	0	19	0	59	3	10	0¾	120	7	2	6
17	1	0	2¼	60	3	11	3	130	7	14	4½
18	1	1	4½	61	3	12	5¼	140	8	6	3
19	1	2	6¾	62	3	13	7½	150	8	18	1½
20	1	3	9	63	3	14	9¾	160	9	10	0
21	1	4	11¼	64	3	16	0	170	10	1	10½
22	1	6	1½	65	3	17	2¼	180	10	13	9
23	1	7	3¾	66	3	18	4½	190	11	5	7½
24	1	8	6	67	3	19	6¾	200	11	17	6
25	1	9	8¼	68	4	0	9	250	14	16	10½
26	1	10	10½	69	4	1	11¼	256	15	4	0
27	1	12	0¾	70	4	3	1½	272	16	3	0
28	1	13	3	71	4	4	3¾	300	17	16	3
29	1	14	5¼	72	4	5	6	365	21	13	5¼
30	1	15	7½	73	4	6	8¼	400	23	15	0
31	1	16	9¾	74	4	7	10½	500	29	13	9
32	1	18	0	75	4	9	0¾	600	35	12	6
33	1	19	2¼	76	4	10	3	700	41	11	3
34	2	0	4½	77	4	11	5¼	750	44	10	7½
35	2	1	6¾	78	4	12	7½	800	47	10	0
36	2	2	9	79	4	13	9¾	900	53	8	9
37	2	3	11¼	80	4	15	0	1000	59	7	6
38	2	5	1½	81	4	16	2¼	1250	74	4	4½
39	2	6	3¾	82	4	17	4½	1500	89	1	3
40	2	7	6	83	4	18	6¾	1750	103	18	1½
41	2	8	8¼	84	4	19	9	2000	118	15	0
42	2	9	10½	85	5	0	11¼	3000	178	2	6
43	2	11	0¾	86	5	2	1½	5000	296	17	6

1s 2½d

No	£	s.	d	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	2½	44	2	13	2	87	5	5	1½
2	0	2	5	45	2	14	4½	88	5	6	4
3	0	3	7½	46	2	15	7	89	5	7	6½
4	0	4	10	47	2	16	9½	90	5	8	9
5	0	6	0½	48	2	18	0	91	5	9	11½
6	0	7	3	49	2	19	2½	92	5	11	2
7	0	8	5½	50	3	0	5	93	5	12	4½
8	0	9	8	51	3	1	7½	94	5	13	7
9	0	10	10½	52	3	2	10	95	5	14	9½
10	0	12	1	53	3	4	0½	96	5	16	0
11	0	13	3½	54	3	5	3	97	5	17	2½
12	0	14	6	55	3	6	5½	98	5	18	5
13	0	15	8½	56	3	7	8	99	5	19	7½
14	0	16	11	57	3	8	10½	100	6	0	10
15	0	18	1½	58	3	10	1	110	6	12	11
16	0	19	4	59	3	11	3½	120	7	5	0
17	1	0	6½	60	3	12	6	130	7	17	1
18	1	1	9	61	3	13	8½	140	8	9	2
19	1	2	11½	62	3	14	11	150	9	1	3
20	1	4	2	63	3	16	1½	160	9	13	4
21	1	5	4½	64	3	17	4	170	10	5	5
22	1	6	7	65	3	18	6½	180	10	17	6
23	1	7	9½	66	3	19	9	190	11	9	7
24	1	9	0	67	4	0	11½	200	12	1	8
25	1	10	2½	68	4	2	2	250	15	2	1
26	1	11	5	69	4	3	4½	256	15	9	4
27	1	12	7½	70	4	4	7	272	16	8	8
28	1	13	10	71	4	5	9½	300	18	2	6
29	1	15	0½	72	4	7	0	365	22	1	0½
30	1	16	3	73	4	8	2½	400	24	3	4
31	1	17	5½	74	4	9	5	500	30	4	2
32	1	18	8	75	4	10	7½	600	36	5	0
33	1	19	10½	76	4	11	10	700	42	5	10
34	2	1	1	77	4	13	0½	750	45	6	3
35	2	2	3½	78	4	14	3	800	48	6	8
36	2	3	6	79	4	15	5½	900	54	7	6
37	2	4	8½	80	4	16	8	1000	60	8	4
38	2	5	11	81	4	17	10½	1250	75	10	5
39	2	7	1½	82	4	19	1	1500	90	12	6
40	2	8	4	83	5	0	3½	1750	105	14	7
41	2	9	6½	84	5	1	6	2000	120	16	8
42	2	10	9	85	5	2	8½	3000	181	5	0
43	2	11	11½	86	5	3	11	5000	302	1	8

1s 2¾d

No	£	s.	d	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	2¾	44	2	14	1	87	5	6	11¼
2	0	2	5½	45	2	15	3¾	88	5	8	2
3	0	3	8¼	46	2	16	6½	89	5	9	4¾
4	0	4	11	47	2	17	9¼	90	5	10	7½
5	0	6	1¾	48	2	19	0	91	5	11	10¼
6	0	7	4½	49	3	0	2¾	92	5	13	1
7	0	8	7¼	50	3	1	5½	93	5	14	3¾
8	0	9	10	51	3	2	8¼	94	5	15	6½
9	0	11	0¾	52	3	3	11	95	5	16	9¼
10	0	12	3½	53	3	5	1¾	96	5	18	0
11	0	13	6¼	54	3	6	4½	97	5	19	2¾
12	0	14	9	55	3	7	7¼	98	6	0	5½
13	0	15	11¾	56	3	8	10	99	6	1	8¼
14	0	17	2½	57	3	10	0¾	100	6	2	11
15	0	18	5¼	58	3	11	3½	110	6	15	2½
16	0	19	8	59	3	12	6¼	120	7	7	6
17	1	0	10¾	60	3	13	9	130	7	19	9½
18	1	2	1½	61	3	14	11¾	140	8	12	1
19	1	3	4¼	62	3	16	2½	150	9	4	4½
20	1	4	7	63	3	17	5¼	160	9	16	8
21	1	5	9¾	64	3	18	8	170	10	8	11½
22	1	7	0½	65	3	19	10¾	180	11	1	3
23	1	8	3¼	66	4	1	1½	190	11	13	6½
24	1	9	6	67	4	2	4¼	200	12	5	10
25	1	10	8¾	68	4	3	7	250	15	7	3½
26	1	11	11½	69	4	4	9¾	256	15	14	8
27	1	13	2¼	70	4	6	0½	272	16	14	4
28	1	14	5	71	4	7	3¼	300	18	8	9
29	1	15	7¾	72	4	8	6	365	22	8	7¾
30	1	16	10½	73	4	9	8¾	400	24	11	8
31	1	18	1¼	74	4	10	11½	500	30	14	7
32	1	19	4	75	4	12	2¼	600	36	17	6
33	2	0	6¾	76	4	13	5	700	43	0	5
34	2	1	9½	77	4	14	7¾	750	46	1	10½
35	2	3	0¼	78	4	15	10½	800	49	3	4
36	2	4	3	79	4	17	1¼	900	55	6	3
37	2	5	5¾	80	4	18	4	1000	61	9	2
38	2	6	8½	81	4	19	6¾	1250	76	16	5½
39	2	7	11¼	82	5	0	9½	1500	92	3	9
40	2	9	2	83	5	2	0¼	1750	107	11	0½
41	2	10	4¾	84	5	3	3	2000	122	18	4
42	2	11	7½	85	5	4	5¾	3000	184	7	6
43	2	12	10¼	86	5	5	8½	5000	307	5	10

1s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	3	44	2	15	0	87	5	8	9
2	0	2	6	45	2	16	3	88	5	10	0
3	0	3	9	46	2	17	6	89	5	11	3
4	0	5	0	47	2	18	9	90	5	12	6
5	0	6	3	48	3	0	0	91	5	13	9
6	0	7	6	49	3	1	3	92	5	15	0
7	0	8	9	50	3	2	6	93	5	16	3
8	0	10	0	51	3	3	9	94	5	17	6
9	0	11	3	52	3	5	0	95	5	18	9
10	0	12	6	53	3	6	3	96	6	0	0
11	0	13	9	54	3	7	6	97	6	1	3
12	0	15	0	55	3	8	9	98	6	2	6
13	0	16	3	56	3	10	0	99	6	3	9
14	0	17	6	57	3	11	3	100	6	5	0
15	0	18	9	58	3	12	6	110	6	17	6
16	1	0	0	59	3	13	9	120	7	10	0
17	1	1	3	60	3	15	0	130	8	2	6
18	1	2	6	61	3	16	3	140	8	15	0
19	1	3	9	62	3	17	6	150	9	7	6
20	1	5	0	63	3	18	9	160	10	0	0
21	1	6	3	64	4	0	0	170	10	12	6
22	1	7	6	65	4	1	3	180	11	5	0
23	1	8	9	66	4	2	6	190	11	17	6
24	1	10	0	67	4	3	9	200	12	10	0
25	1	11	3	68	4	5	0	250	15	12	6
26	1	12	6	69	4	6	3	256	16	0	0
27	1	13	9	70	4	7	6	272	17	0	0
28	1	15	0	71	4	8	9	300	18	15	0
29	1	16	3	72	4	10	0	365	22	16	3
30	1	17	6	73	4	11	3	400	25	0	0
31	1	18	9	74	4	12	6	500	31	5	0
32	2	0	0	75	4	13	9	600	37	10	0
33	2	1	3	76	4	15	0	700	43	15	0
34	2	2	6	77	4	16	3	750	46	17	6
35	2	3	9	78	4	17	6	800	50	0	0
36	2	5	0	79	4	18	9	900	56	5	0
37	2	6	3	80	5	0	0	1000	62	10	0
38	2	7	6	81	5	1	3	1250	78	2	6
39	2	8	9	82	5	2	6	1500	93	15	0
40	2	10	0	83	5	3	9	1750	109	7	6
41	2	11	3	84	5	5	0	2000	125	0	0
42	2	12	6	85	5	6	3	3000	187	10	0
43	2	13	9	86	5	7	6	5000	312	10	0

1s 3¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	3¼	44	2	15	11	87	5	10	6¾
2	0	2	6½	45	2	17	2¼	88	5	11	10
3	0	3	9¾	46	2	18	5½	89	5	13	1¼
4	0	5	1	47	2	19	8¾	90	5	14	4½
5	0	6	4¼	48	3	1	0	91	5	15	7¾
6	0	7	7½	49	3	2	3¼	92	5	16	11
7	0	8	10¾	50	3	3	6½	93	5	18	2¼
8	0	10	2	51	3	4	9¾	94	5	19	5½
9	0	11	5¼	52	3	6	1	95	6	0	8¾
10	0	12	8½	53	3	7	4¼	96	6	2	0
11	0	13	11¾	54	3	8	7½	97	6	3	3¼
12	0	15	3	55	3	9	10¾	98	6	4	6½
13	0	16	6¼	56	3	11	2	99	6	5	9¾
14	0	17	9½	57	3	12	5¼	100	6	7	1
15	0	19	0¾	58	3	13	8½	110	6	19	9½
16	1	0	4	59	3	14	11¾	120	7	12	6
17	1	1	7¼	60	3	16	3	130	8	5	2½
18	1	2	10½	61	3	17	6¼	140	8	17	11
19	1	4	1¾	62	3	18	9½	150	9	10	7½
20	1	5	5	63	4	0	0¾	160	10	3	4
21	1	6	8¼	64	4	1	4	170	10	16	0½
22	1	7	11½	65	4	2	7¼	180	11	8	9
23	1	9	2¾	66	4	3	10½	190	12	1	5½
24	1	10	6	67	4	5	1¾	200	12	14	2
25	1	11	9¼	68	4	6	5	250	15	17	8½
26	1	13	0½	69	4	7	8¼	256	16	5	4
27	1	14	3¾	70	4	8	11½	272	17	5	8
28	1	15	7	71	4	10	2¾	300	19	1	3
29	1	16	10¼	72	4	11	6	365	23	3	10¼
30	1	18	1½	73	4	12	9¼	400	25	8	4
31	1	19	4¾	74	4	14	0½	500	31	15	5
32	2	0	8	75	4	15	3¾	600	38	2	6
33	2	1	11¼	76	4	16	7	700	44	9	7
34	2	3	2½	77	4	17	10¼	750	47	13	1½
35	2	4	5¾	78	4	19	1½	800	50	16	8
36	2	5	9	79	5	0	4¾	900	57	3	9
37	2	7	0¼	80	5	1	8	1000	63	10	10
38	2	8	3½	81	5	2	11¼	1250	79	8	6½
39	2	9	6¾	82	5	4	2½	1500	95	6	3
40	2	10	10	83	5	5	5¾	1750	111	3	11½
41	2	12	1¼	84	5	6	9	2000	127	1	8
42	2	13	4½	85	5	8	0¼	3000	190	12	6
43	2	14	7¾	86	5	9	3½	5000	317	14	2

1s 3½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	3½	44	2	16	10	87	5	12	4½
2	0	2	7	45	2	18	1½	88	5	13	8
3	0	3	10½	46	2	19	5	89	5	14	11½
4	0	5	2	47	3	0	8½	90	5	16	3
5	0	6	5½	48	3	2	0	91	5	17	6½
6	0	7	9	49	3	3	3½	92	5	18	10
7	0	9	0½	50	3	4	7	93	6	0	1½
8	0	10	4	51	3	5	10½	94	6	1	5
9	0	11	7½	52	3	7	2	95	6	2	8½
10	0	12	11	53	3	8	5½	96	6	4	0
11	0	14	2½	54	3	9	9	97	6	5	3½
12	0	15	6	55	3	11	0½	98	6	6	7
13	0	16	9½	56	3	12	4	99	6	7	10½
14	0	18	1	57	3	13	7½	100	6	9	2
15	0	19	4½	58	3	14	11	110	7	2	1
16	1	0	8	59	3	16	2½	120	7	15	0
17	1	1	11½	60	3	17	6	130	8	7	11
18	1	3	3	61	3	18	9½	140	9	0	10
19	1	4	6½	62	4	0	1	150	9	13	9
20	1	5	10	63	4	1	4½	160	10	6	8
21	1	7	1½	64	4	2	8	170	10	19	7
22	1	8	5	65	4	3	11½	180	11	12	6
23	1	9	8½	66	4	5	3	190	12	5	5
24	1	11	0	67	4	6	6½	200	12	18	4
25	1	12	3½	68	4	7	10	250	16	2	11
26	1	13	7	69	4	9	1½	256	16	10	8
27	1	14	10½	70	4	10	5	272	17	11	4
28	1	16	2	71	4	11	8½	300	19	7	6
29	1	17	5½	72	4	13	0	365	23	11	5½
30	1	18	9	73	4	14	3½	400	25	16	8
31	2	0	0½	74	4	15	7	500	32	5	10
32	2	1	4	75	4	16	10½	600	38	15	0
33	2	2	7½	76	4	18	2	700	45	4	2
34	2	3	11	77	4	19	5½	750	48	8	9
35	2	5	2½	78	5	0	9	800	51	13	4
36	2	6	6	79	5	2	0½	900	58	2	6
37	2	7	9½	80	5	3	4	1000	64	11	8
38	2	9	1	81	5	4	7½	1250	80	14	7
39	2	10	4½	82	5	5	11	1500	96	17	6
40	2	11	8	83	5	7	2½	1750	113	0	5
41	2	12	11½	84	5	8	6	2000	129	3	4
42	2	14	3	85	5	9	9½	3000	193	15	0
43	2	15	6½	86	5	11	1	5000	322	18	4

1s 3¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	3¾	44	2	17	9	87	5	14	2¼
2	0	2	7½	45	2	19	0¾	88	5	15	6
3	0	3	11¼	46	3	0	4½	89	5	16	9¾
4	0	5	3	47	3	1	8¼	90	5	18	1½
5	0	6	6¾	48	3	3	0	91	5	19	5¼
6	0	7	10½	49	3	4	3¾	92	6	0	9
7	0	9	2¼	50	3	5	7½	93	6	2	0¾
8	0	10	6	51	3	6	11¼	94	6	3	4½
9	0	11	9¾	52	3	8	3	95	6	4	8¼
10	0	13	1½	53	3	9	6¾	96	6	6	0
11	0	14	5¼	54	3	10	10½	97	6	7	3¾
12	0	15	9	55	3	12	2¼	98	6	8	7½
13	0	17	0¾	56	3	13	6	99	6	9	11¼
14	0	18	4½	57	3	14	9¾	100	6	11	3
15	0	19	8¼	58	3	16	1½	110	7	4	4½
16	1	1	0	59	3	17	5¼	120	7	17	6
17	1	2	3¾	60	3	18	9	130	8	10	7½
18	1	3	7½	61	4	0	0¾	140	9	3	9
19	1	4	11¼	62	4	1	4½	150	9	16	10½
20	1	6	3	63	4	2	8¼	160	10	10	0
21	1	7	6¾	64	4	4	0	170	11	3	1½
22	1	8	10½	65	4	5	3¾	180	11	16	3
23	1	10	2¼	66	4	6	7½	190	12	9	4½
24	1	11	6	67	4	7	11¼	200	13	2	6
25	1	12	9¾	68	4	9	3	250	16	8	1½
26	1	14	1½	69	4	10	6¾	256	16	16	0
27	1	15	5¼	70	4	11	10½	272	17	17	0
28	1	16	9	71	4	13	2¼	300	19	13	9
29	1	18	0¾	72	4	14	6	365	23	19	0¾
30	1	19	4½	73	4	15	9¾	400	26	5	0
31	2	0	8¼	74	4	17	1½	500	32	16	3
32	2	2	0	75	4	18	5¼	600	39	7	6
33	2	3	3¾	76	4	19	9	700	45	18	9
34	2	4	7½	77	5	1	0¾	750	49	4	4½
35	2	5	11¼	78	5	2	4½	800	52	10	0
36	2	7	3	79	5	3	8¼	900	59	1	3
37	2	8	6¾	80	5	5	0	1000	65	12	6
38	2	9	10½	81	5	6	3¾	1250	82	0	7½
39	2	11	2¼	82	5	7	7½	1500	98	8	9
40	2	12	6	83	5	8	11¼	1750	114	16	10½
41	2	13	9¾	84	5	10	3	2000	131	5	0
42	2	15	1½	85	5	11	6¾	3000	196	17	6
43	2	16	5¼	86	5	12	10½	5000	328	2	6

1s 4d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	4	44	2	18	8	87	5	16	0
2	0	2	8	45	3	0	0	88	5	17	4
3	0	4	0	46	3	1	4	89	5	18	8
4	0	5	4	47	3	2	8	90	6	0	0
5	0	6	8	48	3	4	0	91	6	1	4
6	0	8	0	49	3	5	4	92	6	2	8
7	0	9	4	50	3	6	8	93	6	4	0
8	0	10	8	51	3	8	0	94	6	5	4
9	0	12	0	52	3	9	4	95	6	6	8
10	0	13	4	53	3	10	8	96	6	8	0
11	0	14	8	54	3	12	0	97	6	9	4
12	0	16	0	55	3	13	4	98	6	10	8
13	0	17	4	56	3	14	8	99	6	12	0
14	0	18	8	57	3	16	0	100	6	13	4
15	1	0	0	58	3	17	4	110	7	6	8
16	1	1	4	59	3	18	8	120	8	0	0
17	1	2	8	60	4	0	0	130	8	13	4
18	1	4	0	61	4	1	4	140	9	6	8
19	1	5	4	62	4	2	8	150	10	0	0
20	1	6	8	63	4	4	0	160	10	13	4
21	1	8	0	64	4	5	4	170	11	6	8
22	1	9	4	65	4	6	8	180	12	0	0
23	1	10	8	66	4	8	0	190	12	13	4
24	1	12	0	67	4	9	4	200	13	6	8
25	1	13	4	68	4	10	8	250	16	13	4
26	1	14	8	69	4	12	0	256	17	1	4
27	1	16	0	70	4	13	4	272	18	2	8
28	1	17	4	71	4	14	8	300	20	0	0
29	1	18	8	72	4	16	0	365	24	6	8
30	2	0	0	73	4	17	4	400	26	13	4
31	2	1	4	74	4	18	8	500	33	6	8
32	2	2	8	75	5	0	0	600	40	0	0
33	2	4	0	76	5	1	4	700	46	13	4
34	2	5	4	77	5	2	8	750	50	0	0
35	2	6	8	78	5	4	0	800	53	6	8
36	2	8	0	79	5	5	4	900	60	0	0
37	2	9	4	80	5	6	8	1000	66	13	4
38	2	10	8	81	5	8	0	1250	83	6	8
39	2	12	0	82	5	9	4	1500	100	0	0
40	2	13	4	83	5	10	8	1750	116	13	4
41	2	14	8	84	5	12	0	2000	133	6	8
42	2	16	0	85	5	13	4	3000	200	0	0
43	2	17	4	86	5	14	8	5000	333	6	8

1s 4¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	4¼	44	2	19	7	87	5	17	9¾
2	0	2	8½	45	3	0	11¼	88	5	19	2
3	0	4	0¾	46	3	2	3½	89	6	0	6¼
4	0	5	5	47	3	3	7¾	90	6	1	10½
5	0	6	9¼	48	3	5	0	91	6	3	2¾
6	0	8	1½	49	3	6	4¼	92	6	4	7
7	0	9	5¾	50	3	7	8½	93	6	5	11¼
8	0	10	10	51	3	9	0¾	94	6	7	3½
9	0	12	2¼	52	3	10	5	95	6	8	7¾
10	0	13	6½	53	3	11	9¼	96	6	10	0
11	0	14	10¾	54	3	13	1½	97	6	11	4¼
12	0	16	3	55	3	14	5¾	98	6	12	8½
13	0	17	7¼	56	3	15	10	99	6	14	0¾
14	0	18	11½	57	3	17	2¼	100	6	15	5
15	1	0	3¾	58	3	18	6½	110	7	8	11½
16	1	1	8	59	3	19	10¾	120	8	2	6
17	1	3	0¼	60	4	1	3	130	8	16	0½
18	1	4	4½	61	4	2	7¼	140	9	9	7
19	1	5	8¾	62	4	3	11½	150	10	3	1½
20	1	7	1	63	4	5	3¾	160	10	16	8
21	1	8	5¼	64	4	6	8	170	11	10	2½
22	1	9	9½	65	4	8	0¼	180	12	3	9
23	1	11	1¾	66	4	9	4½	190	12	17	3½
24	1	12	6	67	4	10	8¾	200	13	10	10
25	1	13	10¼	68	4	12	1	250	16	18	6½
26	1	15	2½	69	4	13	5¼	256	17	6	8
27	1	16	6¾	70	4	14	9½	272	18	8	4
28	1	17	11	71	4	16	1¾	300	20	6	3
29	1	19	3¼	72	4	17	6	365	24	14	3¼
30	2	0	7½	73	4	18	10¼	400	27	1	8
31	2	1	11¾	74	5	0	2½	500	33	17	1
32	2	3	4	75	5	1	6¾	600	40	12	6
33	2	4	8¼	76	5	2	11	700	47	7	11
34	2	6	0½	77	5	4	3¼	750	50	15	7½
35	2	7	4¾	78	5	5	7½	800	54	3	4
36	2	8	9	79	5	6	11¾	900	60	18	9
37	2	10	1¼	80	5	8	4	1000	67	14	2
38	2	11	5½	81	5	9	8¼	1250	84	12	8½
39	2	12	9¾	82	5	11	0½	1500	101	11	3
40	2	14	2	83	5	12	4¾	1750	118	9	9½
41	2	15	6¼	84	5	13	9	2000	135	8	4
42	2	16	10½	85	5	15	1¼	3000	203	2	6
43	2	18	2¾	86	5	16	5½	5000	338	10	10

1s 4½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	4½	44	3	0	6	87	5	19	7½
2	0	2	9	45	3	1	10½	88	6	1	0
3	0	4	1½	46	3	3	3	89	6	2	4½
4	0	5	6	47	3	4	7½	90	6	3	9
5	0	6	10½	48	3	6	0	91	6	5	1½
6	0	8	3	49	3	7	4½	92	6	6	6
7	0	9	7½	50	3	8	9	93	6	7	10½
8	0	11	0	51	3	10	1½	94	6	9	3
9	0	12	4½	52	3	11	6	95	6	10	7½
10	0	13	9	53	3	12	10½	96	6	12	0
11	0	15	1½	54	3	14	3	97	6	13	4½
12	0	16	6	55	3	15	7½	98	6	14	9
13	0	17	10½	56	3	17	0	99	6	16	1½
14	0	19	3	57	3	18	4½	100	6	17	6
15	1	0	7½	58	3	19	9	110	7	11	3
16	1	2	0	59	4	1	1½	120	8	5	0
17	1	3	4½	60	4	2	6	130	8	18	9
18	1	4	9	61	4	3	10½	140	9	12	6
19	1	6	1½	62	4	5	3	150	10	6	3
20	1	7	6	63	4	6	7½	160	11	0	0
21	1	8	10½	64	4	8	0	170	11	13	9
22	1	10	3	65	4	9	4½	180	12	7	6
23	1	11	7½	66	4	10	9	190	13	1	3
24	1	13	0	67	4	12	1½	200	13	15	0
25	1	14	4½	68	4	13	6	250	17	3	9
26	1	15	9	69	4	14	10½	256	17	12	0
27	1	17	1½	70	4	16	3	272	18	14	0
28	1	18	6	71	4	17	7½	300	20	12	6
29	1	19	10½	72	4	19	0	365	25	1	10½
30	2	1	3	73	5	0	4½	400	27	10	0
31	2	2	7½	74	5	1	9	500	34	7	6
32	2	4	0	75	5	3	1½	600	41	5	0
33	2	5	4½	76	5	4	6	700	48	2	6
34	2	6	9	77	5	5	10½	750	51	11	3
35	2	8	1½	78	5	7	3	800	55	0	0
36	2	9	6	79	5	8	7½	900	61	17	6
37	2	10	10½	80	5	10	0	1000	68	15	0
38	2	12	3	81	5	11	4½	1250	85	18	9
39	2	13	7½	82	5	12	9	1500	103	2	6
40	2	15	0	83	5	14	1½	1750	120	6	3
41	2	16	4½	84	5	15	6	2000	137	10	0
42	2	17	9	85	5	16	10½	3000	206	5	0
43	2	19	1½	86	5	18	3	5000	343	15	0

1s 4¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	4¾	44	3	1	5	87	6	1	5¼
2	0	2	9½	45	3	2	9¾	88	6	2	10
3	0	4	2¼	46	3	4	2½	89	6	4	2¾
4	0	5	7	47	3	5	7¼	90	6	5	7½
5	0	6	11¾	48	3	7	0	91	6	7	0¼
6	0	8	4½	49	3	8	4¾	92	6	8	5
7	0	9	9¼	50	3	9	9½	93	6	9	9¾
8	0	11	2	51	3	11	2¼	94	6	11	2½
9	0	12	6¾	52	3	12	7	95	6	12	7¼
10	0	13	11½	53	3	13	11¾	96	6	14	0
11	0	15	4¼	54	3	15	4½	97	6	15	4¾
12	0	16	9	55	3	16	9¼	98	6	16	9½
13	0	18	1¾	56	3	18	2	99	6	18	2¼
14	0	19	6½	57	3	19	6¾	100	6	19	7
15	1	0	11¼	58	4	0	11½	110	7	13	6½
16	1	2	4	59	4	2	4¼	120	8	7	6
17	1	3	8¾	60	4	3	9	130	9	1	5½
18	1	5	1½	61	4	5	1¾	140	9	15	5
19	1	6	6¼	62	4	6	6½	150	10	9	4½
20	1	7	11	63	4	7	11¼	160	11	3	4
21	1	9	3¾	64	4	9	4	170	11	17	3½
22	1	10	8½	65	4	10	8¾	180	12	11	3
23	1	12	1¼	66	4	12	1½	190	13	5	2½
24	1	13	6	67	4	13	6¼	200	13	19	2
25	1	14	10¾	68	4	14	11	250	17	8	11½
26	1	16	3½	69	4	16	3¾	256	17	17	4
27	1	17	8¼	70	4	17	8½	272	18	19	8
28	1	19	1	71	4	19	1¼	300	20	18	9
29	2	0	5¾	72	5	0	6	365	25	9	5¾
30	2	1	10½	73	5	1	10¾	400	27	18	4
31	2	3	3¼	74	5	3	3½	500	34	17	11
32	2	4	8	75	5	4	8¼	600	41	17	6
33	2	6	0¾	76	5	6	1	700	48	17	1
34	2	7	5½	77	5	7	5¾	750	52	6	10½
35	2	8	10¼	78	5	8	10½	800	55	16	8
36	2	10	3	79	5	10	3¼	900	62	16	3
37	2	11	7¾	80	5	11	8	1000	69	15	10
38	2	13	0½	81	5	13	0¾	1250	87	4	9½
39	2	14	5¼	82	5	14	5½	1500	104	13	9
40	2	15	10	83	5	15	10¼	1750	122	2	8½
41	2	17	2¾	84	5	17	3	2000	139	11	8
42	2	18	7½	85	5	18	7¾	3000	209	7	6
43	3	0	0¼	86	6	0	0½	5000	348	19	2

1s 5d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	5	44	3	2	4	87	6	3	3
2	0	2	10	45	3	3	9	88	6	4	8
3	0	4	3	46	3	5	2	89	6	6	1
4	0	5	8	47	3	6	7	90	6	7	6
5	0	7	1	48	3	8	0	91	6	8	11
6	0	8	6	49	3	9	5	92	6	10	4
7	0	9	11	50	3	10	10	93	6	11	9
8	0	11	4	51	3	12	3	94	6	13	2
9	0	12	9	52	3	13	8	95	6	14	7
10	0	14	2	53	3	15	1	96	6	16	0
11	0	15	7	54	3	16	6	97	6	17	5
12	0	17	0	55	3	17	11	98	6	18	10
13	0	18	5	56	3	19	4	99	7	0	3
14	0	19	10	57	4	0	9	100	7	1	8
15	1	1	3	58	4	2	2	110	7	15	10
16	1	2	8	59	4	3	7	120	8	10	0
17	1	4	1	60	4	5	0	130	9	4	2
18	1	5	6	61	4	6	5	140	9	18	4
19	1	6	11	62	4	7	10	150	10	12	6
20	1	8	4	63	4	9	3	160	11	6	8
21	1	9	9	64	4	10	8	170	12	0	10
22	1	11	2	65	4	12	1	180	12	15	0
23	1	12	7	66	4	13	6	190	13	9	2
24	1	14	0	67	4	14	11	200	14	3	4
25	1	15	5	68	4	16	4	250	17	14	2
26	1	16	10	69	4	17	9	256	18	2	8
27	1	18	3	70	4	19	2	272	19	5	4
28	1	19	8	71	5	0	7	300	21	5	0
29	2	1	1	72	5	2	0	365	25	17	1
30	2	2	6	73	5	3	5	400	28	6	8
31	2	3	11	74	5	4	10	500	35	8	4
32	2	5	4	75	5	6	3	600	42	10	0
33	2	6	9	76	5	7	8	700	49	11	8
34	2	8	2	77	5	9	1	750	53	2	6
35	2	9	7	78	5	10	6	800	56	13	4
36	2	11	0	79	5	11	11	900	63	15	0
37	2	12	5	80	5	13	4	1000	70	16	8
38	2	13	10	81	5	14	9	1250	88	10	10
39	2	15	3	82	5	16	2	1500	106	5	0
40	2	16	8	83	5	17	7	1750	123	19	2
41	2	18	1	34	5	19	0	2000	141	13	4
42	2	19	6	85	6	0	5	3000	212	10	0
43	3	0	11	86	6	1	10	5000	354	3	4

1s 5¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	5¼	44	3	3	3	87	6	5	0¾
2	0	2	10½	45	3	4	8¼	88	6	6	6
3	0	4	3¾	46	3	6	1½	89	6	7	11¼
4	0	5	9	47	3	7	6¾	90	6	9	4½
5	0	7	2¼	48	3	9	0	91	6	10	9¾
6	0	8	7½	49	3	10	5¼	92	6	12	3
7	0	10	0¾	50	3	11	10½	93	6	13	8¼
8	0	11	6	51	3	13	3¾	94	6	15	1½
9	0	12	11¼	52	3	14	9	95	6	16	6¾
10	0	14	4½	53	3	16	2¼	96	6	18	0
11	0	15	9¾	54	3	17	7½	97	6	19	5¼
12	0	17	3	55	3	19	0¾	98	7	0	10½
13	0	18	8¼	56	4	0	6	99	7	2	3¾
14	1	0	1½	57	4	1	11¼	100	7	3	9
15	1	1	6¾	58	4	3	4½	110	7	18	1½
16	1	3	0	59	4	4	9¾	120	8	12	6
17	1	4	5¼	60	4	6	3	130	9	6	10½
18	1	5	10½	61	4	7	8¼	140	10	1	3
19	1	7	3¾	62	4	9	1½	150	10	15	7½
20	1	8	9	63	4	10	6¾	160	11	10	0
21	1	10	2¼	64	4	12	0	170	12	4	4½
22	1	11	7½	65	4	13	5¼	180	12	18	9
23	1	13	0¾	66	4	14	10½	190	13	13	1½
24	1	14	6	67	4	16	3¾	200	14	7	6
25	1	15	11¼	68	4	17	9	250	17	19	4½
26	1	17	4½	69	4	19	2¼	256	18	8	0
27	1	18	9¾	70	5	0	7½	272	19	11	0
28	2	0	3	71	5	2	0¾	300	21	11	3
29	2	1	8¼	72	5	3	6	365	26	4	8¼
30	2	3	1½	73	5	4	11¼	400	28	15	0
31	2	4	6¾	74	5	6	4½	500	35	18	9
32	2	6	0	75	5	7	9¾	600	43	2	6
33	2	7	5¼	76	5	9	3	700	50	6	3
34	2	8	10½	77	5	10	8¼	750	53	18	1½
35	2	10	3¾	78	5	12	1½	800	57	10	0
36	2	11	9	79	5	13	6¾	900	64	13	9
37	2	13	2¼	80	5	15	0	1000	71	17	6
38	2	14	7½	81	5	16	5¼	1250	89	16	10½
39	2	16	0¾	82	5	17	10½	1500	107	16	3
40	2	17	6	83	5	19	3¾	1750	125	15	7½
41	2	18	11¼	84	6	0	9	2000	143	15	0
42	3	0	4½	85	6	2	2¼	3000	215	12	6
43	3	1	9¾	86	6	3	7½	5000	359	7	6

1s 5½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	5½	44	3	4	2	87	6	6	10½
2	0	2	11	45	3	5	7½	88	6	8	4
3	0	4	4½	46	3	7	1	89	6	9	9½
4	0	5	10	47	3	8	6½	90	6	11	3
5	0	7	3½	48	3	10	0	91	6	12	8½
6	0	8	9	49	3	11	5½	92	6	14	2
7	0	10	2½	50	3	12	11	93	6	15	7½
8	0	11	8	51	3	14	4½	94	6	17	1
9	0	13	1½	52	3	15	10	95	6	18	6½
10	0	14	7	53	3	17	3½	96	7	0	0
11	0	16	0½	54	3	18	9	97	7	1	5½
12	0	17	6	55	4	0	2½	98	7	2	11
13	0	18	11½	56	4	1	8	99	7	4	4½
14	1	0	5	57	4	3	1½	100	7	5	10
15	1	1	10½	58	4	4	7	110	8	0	5
16	1	3	4	59	4	6	0½	120	8	15	0
17	1	4	9½	60	4	7	6	130	9	9	7
18	1	6	3	61	4	8	11½	140	10	4	2
19	1	7	8½	62	4	10	5	150	10	18	9
20	1	9	2	63	4	11	10½	160	11	13	4
21	1	10	7½	64	4	13	4	170	12	7	11
22	1	12	1	65	4	14	9½	180	13	2	6
23	1	13	6½	66	4	16	3	190	13	17	1
24	1	15	0	67	4	17	8½	200	14	11	8
25	1	16	5½	68	4	19	2	250	18	4	7
26	1	17	11	69	5	0	7½	256	18	13	4
27	1	19	4½	70	5	2	1	272	19	16	8
28	2	0	10	71	5	3	6½	300	21	17	6
29	2	2	3½	72	5	5	0	365	26	12	3½
30	2	3	9	73	5	6	5½	400	29	3	4
31	2	5	2½	74	5	7	11	500	36	9	2
32	2	6	8	75	5	9	4½	600	43	15	0
33	2	8	1½	76	5	10	10	700	51	0	10
34	2	9	7	77	5	12	3½	750	54	13	9
35	2	11	0½	78	5	13	9	800	58	6	8
36	2	12	6	79	5	15	2½	900	65	12	6
37	2	13	11½	80	5	16	8	1000	72	18	4
38	2	15	5	81	5	18	1½	1250	91	2	11
39	2	16	10½	82	5	19	7	1500	109	7	6
40	2	18	4	83	6	1	0½	1750	127	12	1
41	2	19	9½	84	6	2	6	2000	145	16	8
42	3	1	3	85	6	3	11½	3000	218	15	0
43	3	2	8½	86	6	5	5	5000	364	11	8

1s 5¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	5¾	44	3	5	1	87	6	8	8¼
2	0	2	11½	45	3	6	6¾	88	6	10	2
3	0	4	5¼	46	3	8	0½	89	6	11	7¾
4	0	5	11	47	3	9	6¼	90	6	13	1½
5	0	7	4¾	48	3	11	0	91	6	14	7¼
6	0	8	10½	49	3	12	5¾	92	6	16	1
7	0	10	4¼	50	3	13	11½	93	6	17	6¾
8	0	11	10	51	3	15	5¼	94	6	19	0½
9	0	13	3¾	52	3	16	11	95	7	0	6¼
10	0	14	9½	53	3	18	4¾	96	7	2	0
11	0	16	3¼	54	3	19	10½	97	7	3	5¾
12	0	17	9	55	4	1	4¼	98	7	4	11½
13	0	19	2¾	56	4	2	10	99	7	6	5¼
14	1	0	8½	57	4	4	3¾	100	7	7	11
15	1	2	2¼	58	4	5	9½	110	8	2	8½
16	1	3	8	59	4	7	3¼	120	8	17	6
17	1	5	1¾	60	4	8	9	130	9	12	3½
18	1	6	7½	61	4	10	2¾	140	10	7	1
19	1	8	1¼	62	4	11	8½	150	11	1	10½
20	1	9	7	63	4	13	2¼	160	11	16	8
21	1	11	0¾	64	4	14	8	170	12	11	5½
22	1	12	6½	65	4	16	1¾	180	13	6	3
23	1	14	0¼	66	4	17	7½	190	14	1	0½
24	1	15	6	67	4	19	1¼	200	14	15	10
25	1	16	11¾	68	5	0	7	250	18	9	9½
26	1	18	5½	69	5	2	0¾	256	18	18	8
27	1	19	11¼	70	5	3	6½	272	20	2	4
28	2	1	5	71	5	5	0¼	300	22	3	9
29	2	2	10¾	72	5	6	6	365	26	19	10¾
30	2	4	4½	73	5	7	11¾	400	29	11	8
31	2	5	10¼	74	5	9	5½	500	36	19	7
32	2	7	4	75	5	10	11¼	600	44	7	6
33	2	8	9¾	76	5	12	5	700	51	15	5
34	2	10	3½	77	5	13	10¾	750	55	9	4½
35	2	11	9¼	78	5	15	4½	800	59	3	4
36	2	13	3	79	5	16	10¼	900	66	11	3
37	2	14	8¾	80	5	18	4	1000	73	19	2
38	2	16	2½	81	5	19	9¾	1250	92	8	11½
39	2	17	8¼	82	6	1	3½	1500	110	18	9
40	2	19	2	83	6	2	9¼	1750	129	8	6½
41	3	0	7¾	84	6	4	3	2000	147	18	4
42	3	2	1½	85	6	5	8¾	3000	221	17	6
43	3	3	7¼	86	6	7	2½	5000	369	15	10

1s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	6	44	3	6	0	87	6	10	6
2	0	3	0	45	3	7	6	88	6	12	0
3	0	4	6	46	3	9	0	89	6	13	6
4	0	6	0	47	3	10	6	90	6	15	0
5	0	7	6	48	3	12	0	91	6	16	6
6	0	9	0	49	3	13	6	92	6	18	0
7	0	10	6	50	3	15	0	93	6	19	6
8	0	12	0	51	3	16	6	94	7	1	0
9	0	13	6	52	3	18	0	95	7	2	6
10	0	15	0	53	3	19	6	96	7	4	0
11	0	16	6	54	4	1	0	97	7	5	6
12	0	18	0	55	4	2	6	98	7	7	0
13	0	19	6	56	4	4	0	99	7	8	6
14	1	1	0	57	4	5	6	100	7	10	0
15	1	2	6	58	4	7	0	110	8	5	0
16	1	4	0	59	4	8	6	120	9	0	0
17	1	5	6	60	4	10	0	130	9	15	0
18	1	7	0	61	4	11	6	140	10	10	0
19	1	8	6	62	4	13	0	150	11	5	0
20	1	10	0	63	4	14	6	160	12	0	0
21	1	11	6	64	4	16	0	170	12	15	0
22	1	13	0	65	4	17	6	180	13	10	0
23	1	14	6	66	4	19	0	190	14	5	0
24	1	16	0	67	5	0	6	200	15	0	0
25	1	17	6	68	5	2	0	250	18	15	0
26	1	19	0	69	5	3	6	256	19	4	0
27	2	0	6	70	5	5	0	272	20	8	0
28	2	2	0	71	5	6	6	300	22	10	0
29	2	3	6	72	5	8	0	365	27	7	6
30	2	5	0	73	5	9	6	400	30	0	0
31	2	6	6	74	5	11	0	500	37	10	0
32	2	8	0	75	5	12	6	600	45	0	0
33	2	9	6	76	5	14	0	700	52	10	0
34	2	11	0	77	5	15	6	750	56	5	0
35	2	12	6	78	5	17	0	800	60	0	0
36	2	14	0	79	5	18	6	900	67	10	0
37	2	15	6	80	6	0	0	1000	75	0	0
38	2	17	0	81	6	1	6	1250	93	15	0
39	2	18	6	82	6	3	0	1500	112	10	0
40	3	0	0	83	6	4	6	1750	131	5	0
41	3	1	6	84	6	6	0	2000	150	0	0
42	3	3	0	85	6	7	6	3000	225	0	0
43	3	4	6	86	6	9	0	5000	375	0	0

1s 6¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	6¼	44	3	6	11	87	6	12	3¾
2	0	3	0½	45	3	8	5¼	88	6	13	10
3	0	4	6¾	46	3	9	11½	89	6	15	4¼
4	0	6	1	47	3	11	5¾	90	6	16	10½
5	0	7	7¼	48	3	13	0	91	6	18	4¾
6	0	9	1½	49	3	14	6¼	92	6	19	11
7	0	10	7¾	50	3	16	0½	93	7	1	5¼
8	0	12	2	51	3	17	6¾	94	7	2	11½
9	0	13	8¼	52	3	19	1	95	7	4	5¾
10	0	15	2½	53	4	0	7¼	96	7	6	0
11	0	16	8¾	54	4	2	1½	97	7	7	6¼
12	0	18	3	55	4	3	7¾	98	7	9	0½
13	0	19	9¼	56	4	5	2	99	7	10	6¾
14	1	1	3½	57	4	6	8¼	100	7	12	1
15	1	2	9¾	58	4	8	2½	110	8	7	3½
16	1	4	4	59	4	9	8¾	120	9	2	6
17	1	5	10¼	60	4	11	3	130	9	17	8½
18	1	7	4½	61	4	12	9¼	140	10	12	11
19	1	8	10¾	62	4	14	3½	150	11	8	1½
20	1	10	5	63	4	15	9¾	160	12	3	4
21	1	11	11¼	64	4	17	4	170	12	18	6½
22	1	13	5½	65	4	18	10¼	180	13	13	9
23	1	14	11¾	66	5	0	4½	190	14	8	11½
24	1	16	6	67	5	1	10¾	200	15	4	2
25	1	18	0¼	68	5	3	5	250	19	0	2½
26	1	19	6½	69	5	4	11¼	256	19	9	4
27	2	1	0¾	70	5	6	5½	272	20	13	8
28	2	2	7	71	5	7	11¾	300	22	16	3
29	2	4	1¼	72	5	9	6	365	27	15	1¼
30	2	5	7½	73	5	11	0¼	400	30	8	4
31	2	7	1¾	74	5	12	6½	500	38	0	5
32	2	8	8	75	5	14	0¾	600	45	12	6
33	2	10	2¼	76	5	15	7	700	53	4	7
34	2	11	8½	77	5	17	1¼	750	57	0	7½
35	2	13	2¾	78	5	18	7½	800	60	16	8
36	2	14	9	79	6	0	1¾	900	68	8	9
37	2	16	3¼	80	6	1	8	1000	76	0	10
38	2	17	9½	81	6	3	2¼	1250	95	1	0½
39	2	19	3¾	82	6	4	8½	1500	114	1	3
40	3	0	10	83	6	6	2¾	1750	133	1	5½
41	3	2	4¼	84	6	7	9	2000	152	1	8
42	3	3	10½	85	6	9	3¼	3000	228	2	6
43	3	5	4¾	86	6	10	9½	5000	380	4	2

1s 6½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	6½	44	3	7	10	87	6	14	1½
2	0	3	1	45	3	9	4½	88	6	15	8
3	0	4	7½	46	3	10	11	89	6	17	2½
4	0	6	2	47	3	12	5½	90	6	18	9
5	0	7	8½	48	3	14	0	91	7	0	3½
6	0	9	3	49	3	15	6½	92	7	1	10
7	0	10	9½	50	3	17	1	93	7	3	4½
8	0	12	4	51	3	18	7½	94	7	4	11
9	0	13	10½	52	4	0	2	95	7	6	5½
10	0	15	5	53	4	1	8½	96	7	8	0
11	0	16	11½	54	4	3	3	97	7	9	6½
12	0	18	6	55	4	4	9½	98	7	11	1
13	1	0	0½	56	4	6	4	99	7	12	7½
14	1	1	7	57	4	7	10½	100	7	14	2
15	1	3	1½	58	4	9	5	110	8	9	7
16	1	4	8	59	4	10	11½	120	9	5	0
17	1	6	2½	60	4	12	6	130	10	0	5
18	1	7	9	61	4	14	0½	140	10	15	10
19	1	9	3½	62	4	15	7	150	11	11	3
20	1	10	10	63	4	17	1½	160	12	6	8
21	1	12	4½	64	4	18	8	170	13	2	1
22	1	13	11	65	5	0	2½	180	13	17	6
23	1	15	5½	66	5	1	9	190	14	12	11
24	1	17	0	67	5	3	3½	200	15	8	4
25	1	18	6½	68	5	4	10	250	19	5	5
26	2	0	1	69	5	6	4½	256	19	14	8
27	2	1	7½	70	5	7	11	272	20	19	4
28	2	3	2	71	5	9	5½	300	23	2	6
29	2	4	8½	72	5	11	0	365	28	2	8½
30	2	6	3	73	5	12	6½	400	30	16	8
31	2	7	9½	74	5	14	1	500	38	10	10
32	2	9	4	75	5	15	7½	600	46	5	0
33	2	10	10½	76	5	17	2	700	53	19	2
34	2	12	5	77	5	18	8½	750	57	16	3
35	2	13	11½	78	6	0	3	800	61	13	4
36	2	15	6	79	6	1	9½	900	69	7	6
37	2	17	0½	80	6	3	4	1000	77	1	8
38	2	18	7	81	6	4	10½	1250	96	7	1
39	3	0	1½	82	6	6	5	1500	115	12	6
40	3	1	8	83	6	7	11½	1750	134	17	11
41	3	3	2½	84	6	9	6	2000	154	3	4
42	3	4	9	85	6	11	0½	3000	231	5	0
43	3	6	3½	86	6	12	7	5000	385	8	4

1s 6¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	6¾	44	3	8	9	87	6	15	11¼
2	0	3	1½	45	3	10	3¾	88	6	17	6
3	0	4	8¼	46	3	11	10½	89	6	19	0¾
4	0	6	3	47	3	13	5¼	90	7	0	7½
5	0	7	9¾	48	3	15	0	91	7	2	2¼
6	0	9	4½	49	3	16	6¾	92	7	3	9
7	0	10	11¼	50	3	18	1½	93	7	5	3¾
8	0	12	6	51	3	19	8¼	94	7	6	10½
9	0	14	0¾	52	4	1	3	95	7	8	5¼
10	0	15	7½	53	4	2	9¾	96	7	10	0
11	0	17	2¼	54	4	4	4½	97	7	11	6¾
12	0	18	9	55	4	5	11¼	98	7	13	1½
13	1	0	3¾	56	4	7	6	99	7	14	8¼
14	1	1	10½	57	4	9	0¾	100	7	16	3
15	1	3	5¼	58	4	10	7½	110	8	11	10½
16	1	5	0	59	4	12	2¼	120	9	7	6
17	1	6	6¾	60	4	13	9	130	10	3	1½
18	1	8	1½	61	4	15	3¾	140	10	18	9
19	1	9	8¼	62	4	16	10½	150	11	14	4½
20	1	11	3	63	4	18	5¼	160	12	10	0
21	1	12	9¾	64	5	0	0	170	13	5	7½
22	1	14	4½	65	5	1	6¾	180	14	1	3
23	1	15	11¼	66	5	3	1½	190	14	16	10½
24	1	17	6	67	5	4	8¼	200	15	12	6
25	1	19	0¾	68	5	6	3	250	19	10	7½
26	2	0	7½	69	5	7	9¾	256	20	0	0
27	2	2	2¼	70	5	9	4½	272	21	5	0
28	2	3	9	71	5	10	11¼	300	23	8	9
29	2	5	3¾	72	5	12	6	365	28	10	3¾
30	2	6	10½	73	5	14	0¾	400	31	5	0
31	2	8	5¼	74	5	15	7½	500	39	1	3
32	2	10	0	75	5	17	2¼	600	46	17	6
33	2	11	6¾	76	5	18	9	700	54	13	9
34	2	13	1½	77	6	0	3¾	750	58	11	10½
35	2	14	8¼	78	6	1	10½	800	62	10	0
36	2	16	3	79	6	3	5¼	900	70	6	3
37	2	17	9¾	80	6	5	0	1000	78	2	6
38	2	19	4½	81	6	6	6¾	1250	97	13	1½
39	3	0	11¼	82	6	8	1½	1500	117	3	9
40	3	2	6	83	6	9	8¼	1750	136	14	4½
41	3	4	0¾	84	6	11	3	2000	156	5	0
42	3	5	7½	85	6	12	9¾	3000	234	7	6
43	3	7	2¼	86	6	14	4½	5000	390	12	6

1s 7d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	7	44	3	9	8	87	6	17	9
2	0	3	2	45	3	11	3	88	6	19	4
3	0	4	9	46	3	12	10	89	7	0	11
4	0	6	4	47	3	14	5	90	7	2	6
5	0	7	11	48	3	16	0	91	7	4	1
6	0	9	6	49	3	17	7	92	7	5	8
7	0	11	1	50	3	19	2	93	7	7	3
8	0	12	8	51	4	0	9	94	7	8	10
9	0	14	3	52	4	2	4	95	7	10	5
10	0	15	10	53	4	3	11	96	7	12	0
11	0	17	5	54	4	5	6	97	7	13	7
12	0	19	0	55	4	7	1	98	7	15	2
13	1	0	7	56	4	8	8	99	7	16	9
14	1	2	2	57	4	10	3	100	7	18	4
15	1	3	9	58	4	11	10	110	8	14	2
16	1	5	4	59	4	13	5	120	9	10	0
17	1	6	11	60	4	15	0	130	10	5	10
18	1	8	6	61	4	16	7	140	11	1	8
19	1	10	1	62	4	18	2	150	11	17	6
20	1	11	8	63	4	19	9	160	12	13	4
21	1	13	3	64	5	1	4	170	13	9	2
22	1	14	10	65	5	2	11	180	14	5	0
23	1	16	5	66	5	4	6	190	15	0	10
24	1	18	0	67	5	6	1	200	15	16	8
25	1	19	7	68	5	7	8	250	19	15	10
26	2	1	2	69	5	9	3	256	20	5	4
27	2	2	9	70	5	10	10	272	21	10	8
28	2	4	4	71	5	12	5	300	23	15	0
29	2	5	11	72	5	14	0	365	28	17	11
30	2	7	6	73	5	15	7	400	31	13	4
31	2	9	1	74	5	17	2	500	39	11	8
32	2	10	8	75	5	18	9	600	47	10	0
33	2	12	3	76	6	0	4	700	55	8	4
34	2	13	10	77	6	1	11	750	59	7	6
35	2	15	5	78	6	3	6	800	63	6	8
36	2	17	0	79	6	5	1	900	71	5	0
37	2	18	7	80	6	6	8	1000	79	3	4
38	3	0	2	81	6	8	3	1250	98	19	2
39	3	1	9	82	6	9	10	1500	118	15	0
40	3	3	4	83	6	11	5	1750	138	10	10
41	3	4	11	84	6	13	0	2000	158	6	8
42	3	6	6	85	6	14	7	3000	237	10	0
43	3	8	1	86	6	16	2	5000	395	16	8

1s 7¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	7¼	44	3	10	7	87	6	19	6¾
2	0	3	2½	45	3	12	2¼	88	7	1	2
3	0	4	9¾	46	3	13	9½	89	7	2	9¼
4	0	6	5	47	3	15	4¾	90	7	4	4½
5	0	8	0¼	48	3	17	0	91	7	5	11¾
6	0	9	7½	49	3	18	7¼	92	7	7	7
7	0	11	2¾	50	4	0	2½	93	7	9	2¼
8	0	12	10	51	4	1	9¾	94	7	10	9½
9	0	14	5¼	52	4	3	5	95	7	12	4¾
10	0	16	0½	53	4	5	0¼	96	7	14	0
11	0	17	7¾	54	4	6	7½	97	7	15	7¼
12	0	19	3	55	4	8	2¾	98	7	17	2½
13	1	0	10¼	56	4	9	10	99	7	18	9¾
14	1	2	5½	57	4	11	5¼	100	8	0	5
15	1	4	0¾	58	4	13	0½	110	8	16	5½
16	1	5	8	59	4	14	7¾	120	9	12	6
17	1	7	3¼	60	4	16	3	130	10	8	6½
18	1	8	10½	61	4	17	10¼	140	11	4	7
19	1	10	5¾	62	4	19	5½	150	12	0	7½
20	1	12	1	63	5	1	0¾	160	12	16	8
21	1	13	8¼	64	5	2	8	170	13	12	8½
22	1	15	3½	65	5	4	3¼	180	14	8	9
23	1	16	10¾	66	5	5	10½	190	15	4	9½
24	1	18	6	67	5	7	5¾	200	16	0	10
25	2	0	1¼	68	5	9	1	250	20	1	0½
26	2	1	8½	69	5	10	8¼	256	20	10	8
27	2	3	3¾	70	5	12	3½	272	21	16	4
28	2	4	11	71	5	13	10¾	300	24	1	3
29	2	6	6¼	72	5	15	6	365	29	5	6¼
30	2	8	1½	73	5	17	1¼	400	32	1	8
31	2	9	8¾	74	5	18	8½	500	40	2	1
32	2	11	4	75	6	0	3¾	600	48	2	6
33	2	12	11¼	76	6	1	11	700	56	2	11
34	2	14	6½	77	6	3	6¼	750	60	3	1½
35	2	16	1¾	78	6	5	1½	800	64	3	4
36	2	17	9	79	6	6	8¾	900	72	3	9
37	2	19	4¼	80	6	8	4	1000	80	4	2
38	3	0	11½	81	6	9	11¼	1250	100	5	2½
39	3	2	6¾	82	6	11	6½	1500	120	6	3
40	3	4	2	83	6	13	1¾	1750	140	7	3½
41	3	5	9¼	84	6	14	9	2000	160	8	4
42	3	7	4½	85	6	16	4¼	3000	240	12	6
43	3	8	11¾	86	6	17	11½	5000	401	0	10

1s 7½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	7½	44	3	11	6	87	7	1	4½
2	0	3	3	45	3	13	1½	88	7	3	0
3	0	4	10½	46	3	14	9	89	7	4	7½
4	0	6	6	47	3	16	4½	90	7	6	3
5	0	8	1½	48	3	18	0	91	7	7	10½
6	0	9	9	49	3	19	7½	92	7	9	6
7	0	11	4½	50	4	1	3	93	7	11	1½
8	0	13	0	51	4	2	10½	94	7	12	9
9	0	14	7½	52	4	4	6	95	7	14	4½
10	0	16	3	53	4	6	1½	96	7	16	0
11	0	17	10½	54	4	7	9	97	7	17	7½
12	0	19	6	55	4	9	4½	98	7	19	3
13	1	1	1½	56	4	11	0	99	8	0	10½
14	1	2	9	57	4	12	7½	100	8	2	6
15	1	4	4½	58	4	14	3	110	8	18	9
16	1	6	0	59	4	15	10½	120	9	15	0
17	1	7	7½	60	4	17	6	130	10	11	3
18	1	9	3	61	4	19	1½	140	11	7	6
19	1	10	10½	62	5	0	9	150	12	3	9
20	1	12	6	63	5	2	4½	160	13	0	0
21	1	14	1½	64	5	4	0	170	13	16	3
22	1	15	9	65	5	5	7½	180	14	12	6
23	1	17	4½	66	5	7	3	190	15	8	9
24	1	19	0	67	5	8	10½	200	16	5	0
25	2	0	7½	68	5	10	6	250	20	6	3
26	2	2	3	69	5	12	1½	256	20	16	0
27	2	3	10½	70	5	13	9	272	22	2	0
28	2	5	6	71	5	15	4½	300	24	7	6
29	2	7	1½	72	5	17	0	365	29	13	1½
30	2	8	9	73	5	18	7½	400	32	10	0
31	2	10	4½	74	6	0	3	500	40	12	6
32	2	12	0	75	6	1	10½	600	48	15	0
33	2	13	7½	76	6	3	6	700	56	17	6
34	2	15	3	77	6	5	1½	750	60	18	9
35	2	16	10½	78	6	6	9	800	65	0	0
36	2	18	6	79	6	8	4½	900	73	2	6
37	3	0	1½	80	6	10	0	1000	81	5	0
38	3	1	9	81	6	11	7½	1250	101	11	3
39	3	3	4½	82	6	13	3	1500	121	17	6
40	3	5	0	83	6	14	10½	1750	142	3	9
41	3	6	7½	84	6	16	6	2000	162	10	0
42	3	8	3	85	6	18	1½	3000	243	15	0
43	3	9	10½	86	6	19	9	5000	406	5	0

1s 7¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	7¾	44	3	12	5	87	7	3	2¼
2	0	3	3½	45	3	14	0¾	88	7	4	10
3	0	4	11¼	46	3	15	8½	89	7	6	5¾
4	0	6	7	47	3	17	4¼	90	7	8	1½
5	0	8	2¾	48	3	19	0	91	7	9	9¼
6	0	9	10½	49	4	0	7¾	92	7	11	5
7	0	11	6¼	50	4	2	3½	93	7	13	0¾
8	0	13	2	51	4	3	11¼	94	7	14	8½
9	0	14	9¾	52	4	5	7	95	7	16	4¼
10	0	16	5½	53	4	7	2¾	96	7	18	0
11	0	18	1¼	54	4	8	10½	97	7	19	7¾
12	0	19	9	55	4	10	6¼	98	8	1	3½
13	1	1	4¾	56	4	12	2	99	8	2	11¼
14	1	3	0½	57	4	13	9¾	100	8	4	7
15	1	4	8¼	58	4	15	5½	110	9	1	0½
16	1	6	4	59	4	17	1¼	120	9	17	6
17	1	7	11¾	60	4	18	9	130	10	13	11½
18	1	9	7½	61	5	0	4¾	140	11	10	5
19	1	11	3¼	62	5	2	0½	150	12	6	10½
20	1	12	11	63	5	3	8¼	160	13	3	4
21	1	14	6¾	64	5	5	4	170	13	19	9½
22	1	16	2½	65	5	6	11¾	180	14	16	3
23	1	17	10¼	66	5	8	7½	190	15	12	8½
24	1	19	6	67	5	10	3¼	200	16	9	2
25	2	1	1¾	68	5	11	11	250	20	11	5½
26	2	2	9½	69	5	13	6¾	256	21	1	4
27	2	4	5¼	70	5	15	2½	272	22	7	8
28	2	6	1	71	5	16	10¼	300	24	13	9
29	2	7	8¾	72	5	18	6	365	30	0	8¾
30	2	9	4½	73	6	0	1¾	400	32	18	4
31	2	11	0¼	74	6	1	9½	500	41	2	11
32	2	12	8	75	6	3	5¼	600	49	7	6
33	2	14	3¾	76	6	5	1	700	57	12	1
34	2	15	11½	77	6	6	8¾	750	61	14	4½
35	2	17	7¼	78	6	8	4½	800	65	16	8
36	2	19	3	79	6	10	0¼	900	74	1	3
37	3	0	10¾	80	6	11	8	1000	82	5	10
38	3	2	6½	81	6	13	3¾	1250	102	17	3½
39	3	4	2¼	82	6	14	11½	1500	123	8	9
40	3	5	10	83	6	16	7¼	1750	144	0	2½
41	3	7	5¾	84	6	18	3	2000	164	11	8
42	3	9	1½	85	6	19	10¾	3000	246	17	6
43	3	10	9¼	86	7	1	6½	5000	411	9	2

1s 8d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	8	44	3	13	4	87	7	5	0
2	0	3	4	45	3	15	0	88	7	6	8
3	0	5	0	46	3	16	8	89	7	8	4
4	0	6	8	47	3	18	4	90	7	10	0
5	0	8	4	48	4	0	0	91	7	11	8
6	0	10	0	49	4	1	8	92	7	13	4
7	0	11	8	50	4	3	4	93	7	15	0
8	0	13	4	51	4	5	0	94	7	16	8
9	0	15	0	52	4	6	8	95	7	18	4
10	0	16	8	53	4	8	4	96	8	0	0
11	0	18	4	54	4	10	0	97	8	1	8
12	1	0	0	55	4	11	8	98	8	3	4
13	1	1	8	56	4	13	4	99	8	5	0
14	1	3	4	57	4	15	0	100	8	6	8
15	1	5	0	58	4	16	8	110	9	3	4
16	1	6	8	59	4	18	4	120	10	0	0
17	1	8	4	60	5	0	0	130	10	16	8
18	1	10	0	61	5	1	8	140	11	13	4
19	1	11	8	62	5	3	4	150	12	10	0
20	1	13	4	63	5	5	0	160	13	6	8
21	1	15	0	64	5	6	8	170	14	3	4
22	1	16	8	65	5	8	4	180	15	0	0
23	1	18	4	66	5	10	0	190	15	16	8
24	2	0	0	67	5	11	8	200	16	13	4
25	2	1	8	68	5	13	4	250	20	16	8
26	2	3	4	69	5	15	0	256	21	6	8
27	2	5	0	70	5	16	8	272	22	13	4
28	2	6	8	71	5	18	4	300	25	0	0
29	2	8	4	72	6	0	0	365	30	8	4
30	2	10	0	73	6	1	8	400	33	6	8
31	2	11	8	74	6	3	4	500	41	13	4
32	2	13	4	75	6	5	0	600	50	0	0
33	2	15	0	76	6	6	8	700	58	6	8
34	2	16	8	77	6	8	4	750	62	10	0
35	2	18	4	78	6	10	0	800	66	13	4
36	3	0	0	79	6	11	8	900	75	0	0
37	3	1	8	80	6	13	4	1000	83	6	8
38	3	3	4	81	6	15	0	1250	104	3	4
39	3	5	0	82	6	16	8	1500	125	0	0
40	3	6	8	83	6	18	4	1750	145	16	8
41	3	8	4	84	7	0	0	2000	166	13	4
42	3	10	0	85	7	1	8	3000	250	0	0
43	3	11	8	86	7	3	4	5000	416	13	4

1s 8¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	8¼	44	3	14	3	87	7	6	9¾
2	0	3	4½	45	3	15	11¼	88	7	8	6
3	0	5	0¾	46	3	17	7½	89	7	10	2¼
4	0	6	9	47	3	19	3¾	90	7	11	10½
5	0	8	5¼	48	4	1	0	91	7	13	6¾
6	0	10	1½	49	4	2	8¼	92	7	15	3
7	0	11	9¾	50	4	4	4½	93	7	16	11¼
8	0	13	6	51	4	6	0¾	94	7	18	7½
9	0	15	2¼	52	4	7	9	95	8	0	3¾
10	0	16	10½	53	4	9	5¼	96	8	2	0
11	0	18	6¾	54	4	11	1½	97	8	3	8¼
12	1	0	3	55	4	12	9¾	98	8	5	4½
13	1	1	11¼	56	4	14	6	99	8	7	0¾
14	1	3	7½	57	4	16	2¼	100	8	8	9
15	1	5	3¾	58	4	17	10½	110	9	5	7½
16	1	7	0	59	4	19	6¾	120	10	2	6
17	1	8	8¼	60	5	1	3	130	10	19	4½
18	1	10	4½	61	5	2	11¼	140	11	16	3
19	1	12	0¾	62	5	4	7½	150	12	13	1½
20	1	13	9	63	5	6	3¾	160	13	10	0
21	1	15	5¼	64	5	8	0	170	14	6	10½
22	1	17	1½	65	5	9	8¼	180	15	3	9
23	1	18	9¾	66	5	11	4½	190	16	0	7½
24	2	0	6	67	5	13	0¾	200	16	17	6
25	2	2	2¼	68	5	14	9	250	21	1	10½
26	2	3	10½	69	5	16	5¼	256	21	12	0
27	2	5	6¾	70	5	18	1½	272	22	19	0
28	2	7	3	71	5	19	9¾	300	25	6	3
29	2	8	11¼	72	6	1	6	365	30	15	11¼
30	2	10	7½	73	6	3	2¼	400	33	15	0
31	2	12	3¾	74	6	4	10½	500	42	3	9
32	2	14	0	75	6	6	6¾	600	50	12	6
33	2	15	8¼	76	6	8	3	700	59	1	3
34	2	17	4½	77	6	9	11¼	750	63	5	7½
35	2	19	0¾	78	6	11	7½	800	67	10	0
36	3	0	9	79	6	13	3¾	900	75	18	9
37	3	2	5¼	80	6	15	0	1000	84	7	6
38	3	4	1½	81	6	16	8¼	1250	105	9	4½
39	3	5	9¾	82	6	18	4½	1500	126	11	3
40	3	7	6	83	7	0	0¾	1750	147	13	1½
41	3	9	2¼	84	7	1	9	2000	168	15	0
42	3	10	10½	85	7	3	5¼	3000	253	2	6
43	3	12	6¾	86	7	5	1½	5000	421	17	6

1s 8½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	8½	44	3	15	2	87	7	8	7½
2	0	3	5	45	3	16	10½	88	7	10	4
3	0	5	1½	46	3	18	7	89	7	12	0½
4	0	6	10	47	4	0	3½	90	7	13	9
5	0	8	6½	48	4	2	0	91	7	15	5½
6	0	10	3	49	4	3	8½	92	7	17	2
7	0	11	11½	50	4	5	5	93	7	18	10½
8	0	13	8	51	4	7	1½	94	8	0	7
9	0	15	4½	52	4	8	10	95	8	2	3½
10	0	17	1	53	4	10	6½	96	8	4	0
11	0	18	9½	54	4	12	3	97	8	5	8½
12	1	0	6	55	4	13	11½	98	8	7	5
13	1	2	2½	56	4	15	8	99	8	9	1½
14	1	3	11	57	4	17	4½	100	8	10	10
15	1	5	7½	58	4	19	1	110	9	7	11
16	1	7	4	59	5	0	9½	120	10	5	0
17	1	9	0½	60	5	2	6	130	11	2	1
18	1	10	9	61	5	4	2½	140	11	19	2
19	1	12	5½	62	5	5	11	150	12	16	3
20	1	14	2	63	5	7	7½	160	13	13	4
21	1	15	10½	64	5	9	4	170	14	10	5
22	1	17	7	65	5	11	0½	180	15	7	6
23	1	19	3½	66	5	12	9	190	16	4	7
24	2	1	0	67	5	14	5½	200	17	1	8
25	2	2	8½	68	5	16	2	250	21	7	1
26	2	4	5	69	5	17	10½	256	21	17	4
27	2	6	1½	70	5	19	7	272	23	4	8
28	2	7	10	71	6	1	3½	300	25	12	6
29	2	9	6½	72	6	3	0	365	31	3	6½
30	2	11	3	73	6	4	8½	400	34	3	4
31	2	12	11½	74	6	6	5	500	42	14	2
32	2	14	8	75	6	8	1½	600	51	5	0
33	2	16	4½	76	6	9	10	700	59	15	10
34	2	18	1	77	6	11	6½	750	64	1	3
35	2	19	9½	78	6	13	3	800	68	6	8
36	3	1	6	79	6	14	11½	900	76	17	6
37	3	3	2½	80	6	16	8	1000	85	8	4
38	3	4	11	81	6	18	4½	1250	106	15	5
39	3	6	7½	82	7	0	1	1500	128	2	6
40	3	8	4	83	7	1	9½	1750	149	9	7
41	3	10	0½	84	7	3	6	2000	170	16	8
42	3	11	9	85	7	5	2½	3000	256	5	0
43	3	13	5½	86	7	6	11	5000	427	1	8

1s 8¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	8¾	44	3	16	1	87	7	10	5¼
2	0	3	5½	45	3	17	9¾	88	7	12	2
3	0	5	2¼	46	3	19	6½	89	7	13	10¾
4	0	6	11	47	4	1	3¼	90	7	15	7½
5	0	8	7¾	48	4	3	0	91	7	17	4¼
6	0	10	4½	49	4	4	8¾	92	7	19	1
7	0	12	1¼	50	4	6	5½	93	8	0	9¾
8	0	13	10	51	4	8	2¼	94	8	2	6½
9	0	15	6¾	52	4	9	11	95	8	4	3¼
10	0	17	3½	53	4	11	7¾	96	8	6	0
11	0	19	0¼	54	4	13	4½	97	8	7	8¾
12	1	0	9	55	4	15	1¼	98	8	9	5½
13	1	2	5¾	56	4	16	10	99	8	11	2¼
14	1	4	2½	57	4	18	6¾	100	8	12	11
15	1	5	11¼	58	5	0	3½	110	9	10	2½
16	1	7	8	59	5	2	0¼	120	10	7	6
17	1	9	4¾	60	5	3	9	130	11	4	9½
18	1	11	1½	61	5	5	5¾	140	12	2	1
19	1	12	10¼	62	5	7	2½	150	12	19	4½
20	1	14	7	63	5	8	11¼	160	13	16	8
21	1	16	3¾	64	5	10	8	170	14	13	11½
22	1	18	0½	65	5	12	4¾	180	15	11	3
23	1	19	9¼	66	5	14	1½	190	16	8	6½
24	2	1	6	67	5	15	10¼	200	17	5	10
25	2	3	2¾	68	5	17	7	250	21	12	3½
26	2	4	11½	69	5	19	3¾	256	22	2	8
27	2	6	8¼	70	6	1	0½	272	23	10	4
28	2	8	5	71	6	2	9¼	300	25	18	9
29	2	10	1¾	72	6	4	6	365	31	11	1¾
30	2	11	10½	73	6	6	2¾	400	34	11	8
31	2	13	7¼	74	6	7	11½	500	43	4	7
32	2	15	4	75	6	9	8¼	600	51	17	6
33	2	17	0¾	76	6	11	5	700	60	10	5
34	2	18	9½	77	6	13	1¾	750	64	16	10½
35	3	0	6¼	78	6	14	10½	800	69	3	4
36	3	2	3	79	6	16	7¼	900	77	16	3
37	3	3	11¾	80	6	18	4	1000	86	9	2
38	3	5	8½	81	7	0	0¾	1250	108	1	5½
39	3	7	5¼	82	7	1	9½	1500	129	13	9
40	3	9	2	83	7	3	6¼	1750	151	6	0½
41	3	10	10¾	84	7	5	3	2000	172	18	4
42	3	12	7½	85	7	6	11¾	3000	259	7	6
43	3	14	4¼	86	7	8	8½	5000	432	5	10

1s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	9	44	3	17	0	87	7	12	3
2	0	3	6	45	3	18	9	88		14	0
3	0	5	3	46	4	0	6	89	7	15	9
4	0	7	0	47	4	2	3	90	7	17	6
5	0	8	9	48	4	4	0	91	7	19	3
6	0	10	6	49	4	5	9	92	8	1	0
7	0	12	3	50	4	7	6	93	8	2	9
8	0	14	0	51	4	9	3	94	8	4	6
9	0	15	9	52	4	11	0	95	8	6	3
10	0	17	6	53	4	12	9	96	8	8	0
11	0	19	3	54	4	14	6	97	8	9	9
12	1	1	0	55	4	16	3	98	8	11	6
13	1	2	9	56	4	18	0	99	8	13	3
14	1	4	6	57	4	19	9	100	8	15	0
15	1	6	3	58	5	1	6	110	9	12	6
16	1	8	0	59	5	3	3	120	10	10	0
17	1	9	9	60	5	5	0	130	11	7	6
18	1	11	6	61	5	6	9	140	12	5	0
19	1	13	3	62	5	8	6	150	13	2	6
20	1	15	0	63	5	10	3	160	14	0	0
21	1	16	9	64	5	12	0	170	14	17	6
22	1	18	6	65	5	13	9	180	15	15	0
23	2	0	3	66	5	15	6	190	16	12	6
24	2	2	0	67	5	17	3	200	17	10	0
25	2	3	9	68	5	19	0	250	21	17	6
26	2	5	6	69	6	0	9	256	22	8	0
27	2	7	3	70	6	2	6	272	23	16	0
28	2	9	0	71	6	4	3	300	26	5	0
29	2	10	9	72	6	6	0	365	31	18	9
30	2	12	6	73	6	7	9	400	35	0	0
31	2	14	3	74	6	9	6	500	43	15	0
32	2	16	0	75	6	11	3	600	52	10	0
33	2	17	9	76	6	13	0	700	61	5	0
34	2	19	6	77	6	14	9	750	65	12	6
35	3	1	3	78	6	16	6	800	70	0	0
36	3	3	0	79	6	18	3	900	78	15	0
37	3	4	9	80	7	0	0	1000	87	10	0
38	3	6	6	81	7	1	9	1250	109	7	6
39	3	8	3	82	7	3	6	1500	131	5	0
40	3	10	0	83	7	5	3	1750	153	2	6
41	3	11	9	84	7	7	0	2000	175	0	0
42	3	13	6	85	7	8	9	3000	262	10	0
43	3	15	3	86	7	10	6	5000	437	10	0

1s 9¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	9¼	44	3	17	11	87	7	14	0¾
2	0	3	6½	45	3	19	8¼	88	7	15	10
3	0	5	3¾	46	4	1	5½	89	7	17	7¼
4	0	7	1	47	4	3	2¾	90	7	19	4½
5	0	8	10¼	48	4	5	0	91	8	1	1¾
6	0	10	7½	49	4	6	9¼	92	8	2	11
7	0	12	4¾	50	4	8	6½	93	8	4	8¼
8	0	14	2	51	4	10	3¾	94	8	6	5½
9	0	15	11¼	52	4	12	1	95	8	8	2¾
10	0	17	8½	53	4	13	10¼	96	8	10	0
11	0	19	5¾	54	4	15	7½	97	8	11	9¼
12	1	1	3	55	4	17	4¾	98	8	13	6½
13	1	3	0¼	56	4	19	2	99	8	15	3¾
14	1	4	9½	57	5	0	11¼	100	8	17	1
15	1	6	6¾	58	5	2	8½	110	9	14	9½
16	1	8	4	59	5	4	5¾	120	10	12	6
17	1	10	1¼	60	5	6	3	130	11	10	2½
18	1	11	10½	61	5	8	0¼	140	12	7	11
19	1	13	7¾	62	5	9	9½	150	13	5	7½
20	1	15	5	63	5	11	6¾	160	14	3	4
21	1	17	2¼	64	5	13	4	170	15	1	0½
22	1	18	11½	65	5	15	1¼	180	15	18	9
23	2	0	8¾	66	5	16	10½	190	16	16	5½
24	2	2	6	67	5	18	7¾	200	17	14	2
25	2	4	3¼	68	6	0	5	250	22	2	8½
26	2	6	0½	69	6	2	2¼	256	22	13	4
27	2	7	9¾	70	6	3	11½	272	24	1	8
28	2	9	7	71	6	5	8¾	300	26	11	3
29	2	11	4¼	72	6	7	6	365	32	6	4¼
30	2	13	1½	73	6	9	3¼	400	35	8	4
31	2	14	10¾	74	6	11	0½	500	44	5	5
32	2	16	8	75	6	12	9¾	600	53	2	6
33	2	18	5¼	76	6	14	7	700	61	19	7
34	3	0	2½	77	6	16	4¼	750	66	8	1½
35	3	1	11¾	78	6	18	1½	800	70	16	8
36	3	3	9	79	6	19	10¾	900	79	13	9
37	3	5	6¼	80	7	1	8	1000	88	10	10
38	3	7	3½	81	7	3	5¼	1250	110	13	6½
39	3	9	0¾	82	7	5	2½	1500	132	16	3
40	3	10	10	83	7	6	11¾	1750	154	18	11½
41	3	12	7¼	84	7	8	9	2000	177	1	8
42	3	14	4½	85	7	10	6¼	3000	265	12	6
43	3	16	1¾	86	7	12	3½	5000	442	14	2

1s 9½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	9½	44	3	18	10	87	7	15	10½
2	0	3	7	45	4	0	7½	88	7	17	8
3	0	5	4½	46	4	2	5	89	7	19	5½
4	0	7	2	47	4	4	2½	90	8	1	3
5	0	8	11½	48	4	6	0	91	8	3	0½
6	0	10	9	49	4	7	9½	92	8	4	10
7	0	12	6½	50	4	9	7	93	8	6	7½
8	0	14	4	51	4	11	4½	94	8	8	5
9	0	16	1½	52	4	13	2	95	8	10	2½
10	0	17	11	53	4	14	11½	96	8	12	0
11	0	19	8½	54	4	16	9	97	8	13	9½
12	1	1	6	55	4	18	6½	98	8	15	7
13	1	3	3½	56	5	0	4	99	8	17	4½
14	1	5	1	57	5	2	1½	100	8	19	2
15	1	6	10½	58	5	3	11	110	9	17	1
16	1	8	8	59	5	5	8½	120	10	15	0
17	1	10	5½	60	5	7	6	130	11	12	11
18	1	12	3	61	5	9	3½	140	12	10	10
19	1	14	0½	62	5	11	1	150	13	8	9
20	1	15	10	63	5	12	10½	160	14	6	8
21	1	17	7½	64	5	14	8	170	15	4	7
22	1	19	5	65	5	16	5½	180	16	2	6
23	2	1	2½	66	5	18	3	190	17	0	5
24	2	3	0	67	6	0	0½	200	17	18	4
25	2	4	9½	68	6	1	10	250	22	7	11
26	2	6	7	69	6	3	7½	256	22	18	8
27	2	8	4½	70	6	5	5	272	24	7	4
28	2	10	2	71	6	7	2½	300	26	17	6
29	2	11	11½	72	6	9	0	365	32	13	11½
30	2	13	9	73	6	10	9½	400	35	16	8
31	2	15	6½	74	6	12	7	500	44	15	10
32	2	17	4	75	6	14	4½	600	53	15	0
33	2	19	1½	76	6	16	2	700	62	14	2
34	3	0	11	77	6	17	11½	750	67	3	9
35	3	2	8½	78	6	19	9	800	71	13	4
36	3	4	6	79	7	1	6½	900	80	12	6
37	3	6	3½	80	7	3	4	1000	89	11	8
38	3	8	1	81	7	5	1½	1250	111	19	7
39	3	9	10½	82	7	6	11	1500	134	7	6
40	3	11	8	83	7	8	8½	1750	156	15	5
41	3	13	5½	84	7	10	6	2000	179	3	4
42	3	15	3	85	7	12	3½	3000	268	15	0
43	3	17	0½	86	7	14	1	5000	447	18	4

1s 9¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	9¾	44	3	19	9	87	7	17	8¼
2	0	3	7½	45	4	1	6¾	88	7	19	6
3	0	5	5¼	46	4	3	4½	89	8	1	3¾
4	0	7	3	47	4	5	2¼	90	8	3	1½
5	0	9	0¾	48	4	7	0	91	8	4	11¼
6	0	10	10½	49	4	8	9¾	92	8	6	9
7	0	12	8¼	50	4	10	7½	93	8	8	6¾
8	0	14	6	51	4	12	5¼	94	8	10	4½
9	0	16	3¾	52	4	14	3	95	8	12	2¼
10	0	18	1½	53	4	16	0¾	96	8	14	0
11	0	19	11¼	54	4	17	10½	97	8	15	9¾
12	1	1	9	55	4	19	8¼	98	8	17	7½
13	1	3	6¾	56	5	1	6	99	8	19	5¼
14	1	5	4½	57	5	3	3¾	100	9	1	3
15	1	7	2¼	58	5	5	1½	110	9	19	4½
16	1	9	0	59	5	6	11¼	120	10	17	6
17	1	10	9¾	60	5	8	9	130	11	15	7½
18	1	12	7½	61	5	10	6¾	140	12	13	9
19	1	14	5¼	62	5	12	4½	150	13	11	10½
20	1	16	3	63	5	14	2¼	160	14	10	0
21	1	18	0¾	64	5	16	0	170	15	8	1½
22	1	19	10½	65	5	17	9¾	180	16	6	3
23	2	1	8¼	66	5	19	7½	190	17	4	4½
24	2	3	6	67	6	1	5¼	200	18	2	6
25	2	5	3¾	68	6	3	3	250	22	13	1½
26	2	7	1½	69	6	5	0¾	256	23	4	0
27	2	8	11¼	70	6	6	10½	272	24	13	0
28	2	10	9	71	6	8	8¼	300	27	3	9
29	2	12	6¾	72	6	10	6	365	33	1	6¾
30	2	14	4½	73	6	12	3¾	400	36	5	0
31	2	16	2¼	74	6	14	1½	500	45	6	3
32	2	18	0	75	6	15	11¼	600	54	7	6
33	2	19	9¾	76	6	17	9	700	63	8	9
34	3	1	7½	77	6	19	6¾	750	67	19	4½
35	3	3	5¼	78	7	1	4½	800	72	10	0
36	3	5	3	79	7	3	2¼	900	81	11	3
37	3	7	0¾	80	7	5	0	1000	90	12	6
38	3	8	10½	81	7	6	9¾	1250	113	5	7½
39	3	10	8¼	82	7	8	7½	1500	135	18	9
40	3	12	6	83	7	10	5¼	1750	158	11	10½
41	3	14	3¾	84	7	12	3	2000	181	5	0
42	3	16	1½	85	7	14	0¾	3000	271	17	6
43	3	17	11¼	86	7	15	10½	5000	453	2	6

1s 10d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	10	44	4	0	8	87	7	19	6
2	0	3	8	45	4	2	6	88	8	1	4
3	0	5	6	46	4	4	4	89	8	3	2
4	0	7	4	47	4	6	2	90	8	5	0
5	0	9	2	48	4	8	0	91	8	6	10
6	0	11	0	49	4	9	10	92	8	8	8
7	0	12	10	50	4	11	8	93	8	10	6
8	0	14	8	51	4	13	6	94	8	12	4
9	0	16	6	52	4	15	4	95	8	14	2
10	0	18	4	53	4	17	2	96	8	16	0
11	1	0	2	54	4	19	0	97	8	17	10
12	1	2	0	55	5	0	10	98	8	19	8
13	1	3	10	56	5	2	8	99	9	1	6
14	1	5	8	57	5	4	6	100	9	3	4
15	1	7	6	58	5	6	4	110	10	1	8
16	1	9	4	59	5	8	2	120	11	0	0
17	1	11	2	60	5	10	0	130	11	18	4
18	1	13	0	61	5	11	10	140	12	16	8
19	1	14	10	62	5	13	8	150	13	15	0
20	1	16	8	63	5	15	6	160	14	13	4
21	1	18	6	64	5	17	4	170	15	11	8
22	2	0	4	65	5	19	2	180	16	10	0
23	2	2	2	66	6	1	0	190	17	8	4
24	2	4	0	67	6	2	10	200	18	6	8
25	2	5	10	68	6	4	8	250	22	18	4
26	2	7	8	69	6	6	6	256	23	9	4
27	2	9	6	70	6	8	4	272	24	18	8
28	2	11	4	71	6	10	2	300	27	10	0
29	2	13	2	72	6	12	0	365	33	9	2
30	2	15	0	73	6	13	10	400	36	13	4
31	2	16	10	74	6	15	8	500	45	16	8
32	2	18	8	75	6	17	6	600	55	0	0
33	3	0	6	76	6	19	4	700	64	3	4
34	3	2	4	77	7	1	2	750	68	15	0
35	3	4	2	78	7	3	0	800	73	6	8
36	3	6	0	79	7	4	10	900	82	10	0
37	3	7	10	80	7	6	8	1000	91	13	4
38	3	9	8	81	7	8	6	1250	114	11	8
39	3	11	6	82	7	10	4	1500	137	10	0
40	3	13	4	83	7	12	2	1750	160	8	4
41	3	15	2	84	7	14	0	2000	183	6	8
42	3	17	0	85	7	15	10	3000	275	0	0
43	3	18	10	86	7	17	8	5000	458	6	8

1s 10¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	10¼	44	4	1	7	87	8	1	3¾
2	0	3	8½	45	4	3	5¼	88	8	3	2
3	0	5	6¾	46	4	5	3½	89	8	5	0¼
4	0	7	5	47	4	7	1¾	90	8	6	10½
5	0	9	3¼	48	4	9	0	91	8	8	8¾
6	0	11	1½	49	4	10	10¼	92	8	10	7
7	0	12	11¾	50	4	12	8½	93	8	12	5¼
8	0	14	10	51	4	14	6¾	94	8	14	3½
9	0	16	8¼	52	4	16	5	95	8	16	1¾
10	0	18	6½	53	4	18	3¼	96	8	18	0
11	1	0	4¾	54	5	0	1½	97	8	19	10¼
12	1	2	3	55	5	1	11¾	98	9	1	8½
13	1	4	1¼	56	5	3	10	99	9	3	6¾
14	1	5	11½	57	5	5	8¼	100	9	5	5
15	1	7	9¾	58	5	7	6½	110	10	3	11½
16	1	9	8	59	5	9	4¾	120	11	2	6
17	1	11	6¼	60	5	11	3	130	12	1	0½
18	1	13	4½	61	5	13	1¼	140	12	19	7
19	1	15	2¾	62	5	14	11½	150	13	18	1½
20	1	17	1	63	5	16	9¾	160	14	16	8
21	1	18	11¼	64	5	18	8	170	15	15	2½
22	2	0	9½	65	6	0	6¼	180	16	13	9
23	2	2	7¾	66	6	2	4½	190	17	12	3½
24	2	4	6	67	6	4	2¾	200	18	10	10
25	2	6	4¼	68	6	6	1	250	23	3	6½
26	2	8	2½	69	6	7	11¼	256	23	14	8
27	2	10	0¾	70	6	9	9½	272	25	4	4
28	2	11	11	71	6	11	7¾	300	27	16	3
29	2	13	9¼	72	6	13	6	365	33	16	9¼
30	2	15	7½	73	6	15	4¼	400	37	1	8
31	2	17	5¾	74	6	17	2½	500	46	7	1
32	2	19	4	75	6	19	0¾	600	55	12	6
33	3	1	2¼	76	7	0	11	700	64	17	11
34	3	3	0½	77	7	2	9¼	750	69	10	7½
35	3	4	10¾	78	7	4	7½	800	74	3	4
36	3	6	9	79	7	6	5¾	900	83	8	9
37	3	8	7¼	80	7	8	4	1000	92	14	2
38	3	10	5½	81	7	10	2¼	1250	115	17	8½
39	3	12	3¾	82	7	12	0½	1500	139	1	3
40	3	14	2	83	7	13	10¾	1750	162	4	9½
41	3	16	0¼	84	7	15	9	2000	185	8	4
42	3	17	10½	85	7	17	7¼	3000	278	2	6
43	3	19	8¾	86	7	19	5½	5000	463	10	10

1s 10½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	10½	44	4	2	6	87	8	3	1½
2	0	3	9	45	4	4	4½	88	8	5	0
3	0	5	7½	46	4	6	3	89	8	6	10½
4	0	7	6	47	4	8	1½	90	8	8	9
5	0	9	4½	48	4	10	0	91	8	10	7½
6	0	11	3	49	4	11	10½	92	8	12	6
7	0	13	1½	50	4	13	9	93	8	14	4½
8	0	15	0	51	4	15	7½	94	8	16	3
9	0	16	10½	52	4	17	6	95	8	18	1½
10	0	18	9	53	4	19	4½	96	9	0	0
11	1	0	7½	54	5	1	3	97	9	1	10½
12	1	2	6	55	5	3	1½	98	9	3	9
13	1	4	4½	56	5	5	0	99	9	5	7½
14	1	6	3	57	5	6	10½	100	9	7	6
15	1	8	1½	58	5	8	9	110	10	6	3
16	1	10	0	59	5	10	7½	120	11	5	0
17	1	11	10½	60	5	12	6	130	12	3	9
18	1	13	9	61	5	14	4½	140	13	2	6
19	1	15	7½	62	5	16	3	150	14	1	3
20	1	17	6	63	5	18	1½	160	15	0	0
21	1	19	4½	64	6	0	0	170	15	18	9
22	2	1	3	65	6	1	10½	180	16	17	6
23	2	3	1½	66	6	3	9	190	17	16	3
24	2	5	0	67	6	5	7½	200	18	15	0
25	2	6	10½	68	6	7	6	250	23	8	9
26	2	8	9	69	6	9	4½	256	24	0	0
27	2	10	7½	70	6	11	3	272	25	10	0
28	2	12	6	71	6	13	1½	300	28	2	6
29	2	14	4½	72	6	15	0	365	34	4	4½
30	2	16	3	73	6	16	10½	400	37	10	0
31	2	18	1½	74	6	18	9	500	46	17	6
32	3	0	0	75	7	0	7½	600	56	5	0
33	3	1	10½	76	7	2	6	700	65	12	6
34	3	3	9	77	7	4	4½	750	70	6	3
35	3	5	7½	78	7	6	3	800	75	0	0
36	3	7	6	79	7	8	1½	900	84	7	6
37	3	9	4½	80	7	10	0	1000	93	15	0
38	3	11	3	81	7	11	10½	1250	117	3	9
39	3	13	1½	82	7	13	9	1500	140	12	6
40	3	15	0	83	7	15	7½	1750	164	1	3
41	3	16	10½	84	7	17	6	2000	187	10	0
42	3	18	9	85	7	19	4½	3000	281	5	0
43	4	0	7½	86	8	1	3	5000	468	15	0

1s 10¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	10¾	44	4	3	5	87	8	4	11¼
2	0	3	9½	45	4	5	3¾	88	8	6	10
3	0	5	8¼	46	4	7	2½	89	8	8	8¾
4	0	7	7	47	4	9	1¼	90	8	10	7½
5	0	9	5¾	48	4	11	0	91	8	12	6¼
6	0	11	4½	49	4	12	10¾	92	8	14	5
7	0	13	3¼	50	4	14	9½	93	8	16	3¾
8	0	15	2	51	4	16	8¼	94	8	18	2½
9	0	17	0¾	52	4	18	7	95	9	0	1¼
10	0	18	11½	53	5	0	5¾	96	9	2	0
11	1	0	10¼	54	5	2	4½	97	9	3	10¾
12	1	2	9	55	5	4	3¼	98	9	5	9½
13	1	4	7¾	56	5	6	2	99	9	7	8¼
14	1	6	6½	57	5	8	0¾	100	9	9	7
15	1	8	5¼	58	5	9	11½	110	10	8	6½
16	1	10	4	59	5	11	10¼	120	11	7	6
17	1	12	2¾	60	5	13	9	130	12	6	5½
18	1	14	1½	61	5	15	7¾	140	13	5	5
19	1	16	0¼	62	5	17	6½	150	14	4	4½
20	1	17	11	63	5	19	5¼	160	15	3	4
21	1	19	9¾	64	6	1	4	170	16	2	3½
22	2	1	8½	65	6	3	2¾	180	17	1	3
23	2	3	7¼	66	6	5	1½	190	18	0	2½
24	2	5	6	67	6	7	0¼	200	18	19	2
25	2	7	4¾	68	6	8	11	250	23	13	11½
26	2	9	3½	69	6	10	9¾	256	24	5	4
27	2	11	2¼	70	6	12	8½	272	25	15	8
28	2	13	1	71	6	14	7¼	300	28	8	9
29	2	14	11¾	72	6	16	6	365	34	11	11¾
30	2	16	10½	73	6	18	4¾	400	37	18	4
31	2	18	9¼	74	7	0	3½	500	47	7	11
32	3	0	8	75	7	2	2¼	600	56	17	6
33	3	2	6¾	76	7	4	1	700	66	7	1
34	3	4	5½	77	7	5	11¾	750	71	1	10½
35	3	6	4¼	78	7	7	10½	800	75	16	8
36	3	8	3	79	7	9	9¼	900	85	6	3
37	3	10	1¾	80	7	11	8	1000	94	15	10
38	3	12	0½	81	7	13	6¾	1250	118	9	9½
39	3	13	11¼	82	7	15	5½	1500	142	3	9
40	3	15	10	83	7	17	4¼	1750	165	17	8½
41	3	17	8¾	84	7	19	3	2000	189	11	8
42	3	19	7½	85	8	1	1¾	3000	284	7	6
43	4	1	6¼	86	8	3	0½	5000	473	19	2

1s 11d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	11	44	4	4	4	87	8	6	9
2	0	3	10	45	4	6	3	88	8	8	8
3	0	5	9	46	4	8	2	89	8	10	7
4	0	7	8	47	4	10	1	90	8	12	6
5	0	9	7	48	4	12	0	91	8	14	5
6	0	11	6	49	4	13	11	92	8	16	4
7	0	13	5	50	4	15	10	93	8	18	3
8	0	15	4	51	4	17	9	94	9	0	2
9	0	17	3	52	4	19	8	95	9	2	1
10	0	19	2	53	5	1	7	96	9	4	0
11	1	1	1	54	5	3	6	97	9	5	11
12	1	3	0	55	5	5	5	98	9	7	10
13	1	4	11	56	5	7	4	99	9	9	9
14	1	6	10	57	5	9	3	100	9	11	8
15	1	8	9	58	5	11	2	110	10	10	10
16	1	10	8	59	5	13	1	120	11	10	0
17	1	12	7	60	5	15	0	130	12	9	2
18	1	14	6	61	5	16	11	140	13	8	4
19	1	16	5	62	5	18	10	150	14	7	6
20	1	18	4	63	6	0	9	160	15	6	8
21	2	0	3	64	6	2	8	170	16	5	10
22	2	2	2	65	6	4	7	180	17	5	0
23	2	4	1	66	6	6	6	190	18	4	2
24	2	6	0	67	6	8	5	200	19	3	4
25	2	7	11	68	6	10	4	250	23	19	2
26	2	9	10	69	6	12	3	256	24	10	8
27	2	11	9	70	6	14	2	272	26	1	4
28	2	13	8	71	6	16	1	300	28	15	0
29	2	15	7	72	6	18	0	365	34	19	7
30	2	17	6	73	6	19	11	400	38	6	8
31	2	19	5	74	7	1	10	500	47	18	4
32	3	1	4	75	7	3	9	600	57	10	0
33	3	3	3	76	7	5	8	700	67	1	8
34	3	5	2	77	7	7	7	750	71	17	6
35	3	7	1	78	7	9	6	800	76	13	4
36	3	9	0	79	7	11	5	900	86	5	0
37	3	10	11	80	7	13	4	1000	95	16	8
38	3	12	10	81	7	15	3	1250	119	15	10
39	3	14	9	82	7	17	2	1500	143	15	0
40	3	16	8	83	7	19	1	1750	167	14	2
41	3	18	7	84	8	1	0	2000	191	13	4
42	4	0	6	85	8	2	11	3000	287	10	0
43	4	2	5	86	8	4	10	5000	479	3	4

1s 11¼d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	11¼	44	4	5	3	87	8	8	6¾
2	0	3	10½	45	4	7	2¼	88	8	10	6
3	0	5	9¾	46	4	9	1½	89	8	12	5¼
4	0	7	9	47	4	11	0¾	90	8	14	4½
5	0	9	8¼	48	4	13	0	91	8	16	3¾
6	0	11	7½	49	4	14	11¼	92	8	18	3
7	0	13	6¾	50	4	16	10½	93	9	0	2¼
8	0	15	6	51	4	18	9¾	94	9	2	1½
9	0	17	5¼	52	5	0	9	95	9	4	0¾
10	0	19	4½	53	5	2	8¼	96	9	6	0
11	1	1	3¾	54	5	4	7½	97	9	7	11¼
12	1	3	3	55	5	6	6¾	98	9	9	10½
13	1	5	2¼	56	5	8	6	99	9	11	9¾
14	1	7	1½	57	5	10	5¼	100	9	13	9
15	1	9	0¾	58	5	12	4½	110	10	13	1½
16	1	11	0	59	5	14	3¾	120	11	12	6
17	1	12	11¼	60	5	16	3	130	12	11	10½
18	1	14	10½	61	5	18	2¼	140	13	11	3
19	1	16	9¾	62	6	0	1½	150	14	10	7½
20	1	18	9	63	6	2	0¾	160	15	10	0
21	2	0	8¼	64	6	4	0	170	16	9	4½
22	2	2	7½	65	6	5	11¼	180	17	8	9
23	2	4	6¾	66	6	7	10½	190	18	8	1½
24	2	6	6	67	6	9	9¾	200	19	7	6
25	2	8	5¼	68	6	11	9	250	24	4	4½
26	2	10	4½	69	6	13	8¼	256	24	16	0
27	2	12	3¾	70	6	15	7½	272	26	7	0
28	2	14	3	71	6	17	6¾	300	29	1	3
29	2	16	2¼	72	6	19	6	365	35	7	2¼
30	2	18	1½	73	7	1	5¼	400	38	15	0
31	3	0	0¾	74	7	3	4½	500	48	8	9
32	3	2	0	75	7	5	3¾	600	58	2	6
33	3	3	11¼	76	7	7	3	700	67	16	3
34	3	5	10½	77	7	9	2¼	750	72	13	1½
35	3	7	9¾	78	7	11	1½	800	77	10	0
36	3	9	9	79	7	13	0¾	900	87	3	9
37	3	11	8¼	80	7	15	0	1000	96	17	6
38	3	13	7½	81	7	16	11¼	1250	121	1	10½
39	3	15	6¾	82	7	18	10½	1500	145	6	3
40	3	17	6	83	8	0	9¾	1750	169	10	7½
41	3	19	5¼	84	8	2	9	2000	193	15	0
42	4	1	4½	85	8	4	8¼	3000	290	12	6
43	4	3	3¾	86	8	6	7½	5000	484	7	6

1s 11½d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	11½	44	4	6	2	87	8	10	4½
2	0	3	11	45	4	8	1½	88	8	12	4
3	0	5	10½	46	4	10	1	89	8	14	3½
4	0	7	10	47	4	12	0½	90	8	16	3
5	0	9	9½	48	4	14	0	91	8	18	2½
6	0	11	9	49	4	15	11½	92	9	0	2
7	0	13	8½	50	4	17	11	93	9	2	1½
8	0	15	8	51	4	19	10½	94	9	4	1
9	0	17	7½	52	5	1	10	95	9	6	0½
10	0	19	7	53	5	3	9½	96	9	8	0
11	1	1	6½	54	5	5	9	97	9	9	11½
12	1	3	6	55	5	7	8½	98	9	11	11
13	1	5	5½	56	5	9	8	99	9	13	10½
14	1	7	5	57	5	11	7½	100	9	15	10
15	1	9	4½	58	5	13	7	110	10	15	5
16	1	11	4	59	5	15	6½	120	11	15	0
17	1	13	3½	60	5	17	6	130	12	14	7
18	1	15	3	61	5	19	5½	140	13	14	2
19	1	17	2½	62	6	1	5	150	14	13	9
20	1	19	2	63	6	3	4½	160	15	13	4
21	2	1	1½	64	6	5	4	170	16	12	11
22	2	3	1	65	6	7	3½	180	17	12	6
23	2	5	0½	66	6	9	3	190	18	12	1
24	2	7	0	67	6	11	2½	200	19	11	8
25	2	8	11½	68	6	13	2	250	24	9	7
26	2	10	11	69	6	15	1½	256	25	1	4
27	2	12	10½	70	6	17	1	272	26	12	8
28	2	14	10	71	6	19	0½	300	29	7	6
29	2	16	9½	72	7	1	0	365	35	14	9½
30	2	18	9	73	7	2	11½	400	39	3	4
31	3	0	8½	74	7	4	11	500	48	19	2
32	3	2	8	75	7	6	10½	600	58	15	0
33	3	4	7½	76	7	8	10	700	68	10	10
34	3	6	7	77	7	10	9½	750	73	8	9
35	3	8	6½	78	7	12	9	800	78	6	8
36	3	10	6	79	7	14	8½	900	88	2	6
37	3	12	5½	80	7	16	8	1000	97	18	4
38	3	14	5	81	7	18	7½	1250	122	7	11
39	3	16	4½	82	8	0	7	1500	146	17	6
40	3	18	4	83	8	2	6½	1750	171	7	1
41	4	0	3½	84	8	4	6	2000	195	16	8
42	4	2	3	85	8	6	5½	3000	293	15	0
43	4	4	2½	86	8	8	5	5000	489	11	8

1s 11¾d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	11¾	44	4	7	1	87	8	12	2¼
2	0	3	11½	45	4	9	0¾	88	8	14	2
3	0	5	11¼	46	4	11	0½	89	8	16	1¾
4	0	7	11	47	4	13	0¼	90	8	18	1½
5	0	9	10¾	48	4	15	0	91	9	0	1¼
6	0	11	10½	49	4	16	11¾	92	9	2	1
7	0	13	10¼	50	4	18	11½	93	9	4	0¾
8	0	15	10	51	5	0	11¼	94	9	6	0½
9	0	17	9¾	52	5	2	11	95	9	8	0¼
10	0	19	9½	53	5	4	10¾	96	9	10	0
11	1	1	9¼	54	5	6	10½	97	9	11	11¾
12	1	3	9	55	5	8	10¼	98	9	13	11½
13	1	5	8¾	56	5	10	10	99	9	15	11¼
14	1	7	8½	57	5	12	9¾	100	9	17	11
15	1	9	8¼	58	5	14	9½	110	10	17	8½
16	1	11	8	59	5	16	9¼	120	11	17	6
17	1	13	7¾	60	5	18	9	130	12	17	3½
18	1	15	7½	61	6	0	8¾	140	13	17	1
19	1	17	7¼	62	6	2	8½	150	14	16	10½
20	1	19	7	63	6	4	8¼	160	15	16	8
21	2	1	6¾	64	6	6	8	170	16	16	5½
22	2	3	6½	65	6	8	7¾	180	17	16	3
23	2	5	6¼	66	6	10	7½	190	18	16	0½
24	2	7	6	67	6	12	7¼	200	19	15	10
25	2	9	5¾	68	6	14	7	250	24	14	9½
26	2	11	5½	69	6	16	6¾	256	25	6	8
27	2	13	5¼	70	6	18	6½	272	26	18	4
28	2	15	5	71	7	0	6¼	300	29	13	9
29	2	17	4¾	72	7	2	6	365	36	2	4¾
30	2	19	4½	73	7	4	5¾	400	39	11	8
31	3	1	4¼	74	7	6	5½	500	49	9	7
32	3	3	4	75	7	8	5¼	600	59	7	6
33	3	5	3¾	76	7	10	5	700	69	5	5
34	3	7	3½	77	7	12	4¾	750	74	4	4½
35	3	9	3¼	78	7	14	4½	800	79	3	4
36	3	11	3	79	7	16	4¼	900	89	1	3
37	3	13	2¾	80	7	18	4	1000	98	19	2
38	3	15	2½	81	8	0	3¾	1250	123	13	11½
39	3	17	2¼	82	8	2	3½	1500	148	8	9
40	3	19	2	83	8	4	3¼	1750	173	3	6½
41	4	1	1¾	84	8	6	3	2000	197	18	4
42	4	3	1½	85	8	8	2¾	3000	296	17	6
43	4	5	1¼	86	8	10	2½	5000	494	15	10

2s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	0	44	4	8	0	87	8	14	0
2	0	4	0	45	4	10	0	88	8	16	0
3	0	6	0	46	4	12	0	89	8	18	0
4	0	8	0	47	4	14	0	90	9	0	0
5	0	10	0	48	4	16	0	91	9	2	0
6	0	12	0	49	4	18	0	92	9	4	0
7	0	14	0	50	5	0	0	93	9	6	0
8	0	16	0	51	5	2	0	94	9	8	0
9	0	18	0	52	5	4	0	95	9	10	0
10	1	0	0	53	5	6	0	96	9	12	0
11	1	2	0	54	5	8	0	97	9	14	0
12	1	4	0	55	5	10	0	98	9	16	0
13	1	6	0	56	5	12	0	99	9	18	0
14	1	8	0	57	5	14	0	100	10	0	0
15	1	10	0	58	5	16	0	110	11	0	0
16	1	12	0	59	5	18	0	120	12	0	0
17	1	14	0	60	6	0	0	130	13	0	0
18	1	16	0	61	6	2	0	140	14	0	0
19	1	18	0	62	6	4	0	150	15	0	0
20	2	0	0	63	6	6	0	160	16	0	0
21	2	2	0	64	6	8	0	170	17	0	0
22	2	4	0	65	6	10	0	180	18	0	0
23	2	6	0	66	6	12	0	190	19	0	0
24	2	8	0	67	6	14	0	200	20	0	0
25	2	10	0	68	6	16	0	250	25	0	0
26	2	12	0	69	6	18	0	256	25	12	0
27	2	14	0	70	7	0	0	272	27	4	0
28	2	16	0	71	7	2	0	300	30	0	0
29	2	18	0	72	7	4	0	365	36	10	0
30	3	0	0	73	7	6	0	400	40	0	0
31	3	2	0	74	7	8	0	500	50	0	0
32	3	4	0	75	7	10	0	600	60	0	0
33	3	6	0	76	7	12	0	700	70	0	0
34	3	8	0	77	7	14	0	750	75	0	0
35	3	10	0	78	7	16	0	800	80	0	0
36	3	12	0	79	7	18	0	900	90	0	0
37	3	14	0	80	8	0	0	1000	100	0	0
38	3	16	0	81	8	2	0	1250	125	0	0
39	3	18	0	82	8	4	0	1500	150	0	0
40	4	0	0	83	8	6	0	1750	175	0	0
41	4	2	0	84	8	8	0	2000	200	0	0
42	4	4	0	85	8	10	0	3000	300	0	0
43	4	6	0	86	8	12	0	5000	500	0	0

2s 1d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	1	44	4	11	8	87	9	1	3
2	0	4	2	45	4	13	9	88	9	3	4
3	0	6	3	46	4	15	10	89	9	5	5
4	0	8	4	47	4	17	11	90	9	7	6
5	0	10	5	48	5	0	0	91	9	9	7
6	0	12	6	49	5	2	1	92	9	11	8
7	0	14	7	50	5	4	2	93	9	13	9
8	0	16	8	51	5	6	3	94	9	15	10
9	0	18	9	52	5	8	4	95	9	17	11
10	1	0	10	53	5	10	5	96	10	0	0
11	1	2	11	54	5	12	6	97	10	2	1
12	1	5	0	55	5	14	7	98	10	4	2
13	1	7	1	56	5	16	8	99	10	6	3
14	1	9	2	57	5	18	9	100	10	8	4
15	1	11	3	58	6	0	10	110	11	9	2
16	1	13	4	59	6	2	11	120	12	10	0
17	1	15	5	60	6	5	0	130	13	10	10
18	1	17	6	61	6	7	1	140	14	11	8
19	1	19	7	62	6	9	2	150	15	12	6
20	2	1	8	63	6	11	3	160	16	13	4
21	2	3	9	64	6	13	4	170	17	14	2
22	2	5	10	65	6	15	5	180	18	15	0
23	2	7	11	66	6	17	6	190	19	15	10
24	2	10	0	67	6	19	7	200	20	16	8
25	2	12	1	68	7	1	8	250	26	0	10
26	2	14	2	69	7	3	9	256	26	13	4
27	2	16	3	70	7	5	10	272	28	6	8
28	2	18	4	71	7	7	11	300	31	5	0
29	3	0	5	72	7	10	0	365	38	0	5
30	3	2	6	73	7	12	1	400	41	13	4
31	3	4	7	74	7	14	2	500	52	1	8
32	3	6	8	75	7	16	3	600	62	10	0
33	3	8	9	76	7	18	4	700	72	18	4
34	3	10	10	77	8	0	5	750	78	2	6
35	3	12	11	78	8	2	6	800	83	6	8
36	3	15	0	79	8	4	7	900	93	15	0
37	3	17	1	80	8	6	8	1000	104	3	4
38	3	19	2	81	8	8	9	1250	130	4	2
39	4	1	3	82	8	10	10	1500	156	5	0
40	4	3	4	83	8	12	11	1750	182	5	10
41	4	5	5	84	8	15	0	2000	208	6	8
42	4	7	6	85	8	17	1	3000	312	10	0
43	4	9	7	86	8	19	2	5000	520	16	8

2s 2d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	2	44	4	15	4	87	9	8	6
2	0	4	4	45	4	17	6	88	9	10	8
3	0	6	6	46	4	19	8	89	9	12	10
4	0	8	8	47	5	1	10	90	9	15	0
5	0	10	10	48	5	4	0	91	9	17	2
6	0	13	0	49	5	6	2	92	9	19	4
7	0	15	2	50	5	8	4	93	10	1	6
8	0	17	4	51	5	10	6	94	10	3	8
9	0	19	6	52	5	12	8	95	10	5	10
10	1	1	8	53	5	14	10	96	10	8	0
11	1	3	10	54	5	17	0	97	10	10	2
12	1	6	0	55	5	19	2	98	10	12	4
13	1	8	2	56	6	1	4	99	10	14	6
14	1	10	4	57	6	3	6	100	10	16	8
15	1	12	6	58	6	5	8	110	11	18	4
16	1	14	8	59	6	7	10	120	13	0	0
17	1	16	10	60	6	10	0	130	14	1	8
18	1	19	0	61	6	12	2	140	15	3	4
19	2	1	2	62	6	14	4	150	16	5	0
20	2	3	4	63	6	16	6	160	17	6	8
21	2	5	6	64	6	18	8	170	18	8	4
22	2	7	8	65	7	0	10	180	19	10	0
23	2	9	10	66	7	3	0	190	20	11	8
24	2	12	0	67	7	5	2	200	21	13	4
25	2	14	2	68	7	7	4	250	27	1	8
26	2	16	4	69	7	9	6	256	27	14	8
27	2	18	6	70	7	11	8	272	29	9	4
28	3	0	8	71	7	13	10	300	32	10	0
29	3	2	10	72	7	16	0	365	39	10	10
30	3	5	0	73	7	18	2	400	43	6	8
31	3	7	2	74	8	0	4	500	54	3	4
32	3	9	4	75	8	2	6	600	65	0	0
33	3	11	6	76	8	4	8	700	75	16	8
34	3	13	8	77	8	6	10	750	81	5	0
35	3	15	10	78	8	9	0	800	86	13	4
36	3	18	0	79	8	11	2	900	97	10	0
37	4	0	2	80	8	13	4	1000	108	6	8
38	4	2	4	81	8	15	6	1250	135	8	4
39	4	4	6	82	8	17	8	1500	162	10	0
40	4	6	8	83	8	19	10	1750	189	11	8
41	4	8	10	84	9	2	0	2000	216	13	4
42	4	11	0	85	9	4	2	3000	325	0	0
43	4	13	2	86	9	6	4	5000	541	13	4

2s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	3	44	4	19	0	87	9	15	9
2	0	4	6	45	5	1	3	88	9	18	0
3	0	6	9	46	5	3	6	89	10	0	3
4	0	9	0	47	5	5	9	90	10	2	6
5	0	11	3	48	5	8	0	91	10	4	9
6	0	13	6	49	5	10	3	92	10	7	0
7	0	15	9	50	5	12	6	93	10	9	3
8	0	18	0	51	5	14	9	94	10	11	6
9	1	0	3	52	5	17	0	95	10	13	9
10	1	2	6	53	5	19	3	96	10	16	0
11	1	4	9	54	6	1	6	97	10	18	3
12	1	7	0	55	6	3	9	98	11	0	6
13	1	9	3	56	6	6	0	99	11	2	9
14	1	11	6	57	6	8	3	100	11	5	0
15	1	13	9	58	6	10	6	110	12	7	6
16	1	16	0	59	6	12	9	120	13	10	0
17	1	18	3	60	6	15	0	130	14	12	6
18	2	0	6	61	6	17	3	140	15	15	0
19	2	2	9	62	6	19	6	150	16	17	6
20	2	5	0	63	7	1	9	160	18	0	0
21	2	7	3	64	7	4	0	170	19	2	6
22	2	9	6	65	7	6	3	180	20	5	0
23	2	11	9	66	7	8	6	190	21	7	6
24	2	14	0	67	7	10	9	200	22	10	0
25	2	16	3	68	7	13	0	250	28	2	6
26	2	18	6	69	7	15	3	256	28	16	0
27	3	0	9	70	7	17	6	272	30	12	0
28	3	3	0	71	7	19	9	300	33	15	0
29	3	5	3	72	8	2	0	365	41	1	3
30	3	7	6	73	8	4	3	400	45	0	0
31	3	9	9	74	8	6	6	500	56	5	0
32	3	12	0	75	8	8	9	600	67	10	0
33	3	14	3	76	8	11	0	700	78	15	0
34	3	16	6	77	8	13	3	750	84	7	6
35	3	18	9	78	8	15	6	800	90	0	0
36	4	1	0	79	8	17	9	900	101	5	0
37	4	3	3	80	9	0	0	1000	112	10	0
38	4	5	6	81	9	2	3	1250	140	12	6
39	4	7	9	82	9	4	6	1500	168	15	0
40	4	10	0	83	9	6	9	1750	196	17	6
41	4	12	3	84	9	9	0	2000	225	0	0
42	4	14	6	85	9	11	3	3000	337	10	0
43	4	16	9	86	9	13	6	5000	562	10	0

2s 4d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	4	44	5	2	8	87	10	3	0
2	0	4	8	45	5	5	0	88	10	5	4
3	0	7	0	46	5	7	4	89	10	7	8
4	0	9	4	47	5	9	8	90	10	10	0
5	0	11	8	48	5	12	0	91	10	12	4
6	0	14	0	49	5	14	4	92	10	14	8
7	0	16	4	50	5	16	8	93	10	17	0
8	0	18	8	51	5	19	0	94	10	19	4
9	1	1	0	52	6	1	4	95	11	1	8
10	1	3	4	53	6	3	8	96	11	4	0
11	1	5	8	54	6	6	0	97	11	6	4
12	1	8	0	55	6	8	4	98	11	8	8
13	1	10	4	56	6	10	8	99	11	11	0
14	1	12	8	57	6	13	0	100	11	13	4
15	1	15	0	58	6	15	4	110	12	16	8
16	1	17	4	59	6	17	8	120	14	0	0
17	1	19	8	60	7	0	0	130	15	3	4
18	2	2	0	61	7	2	4	140	16	6	8
19	2	4	4	62	7	4	8	150	17	10	0
20	2	6	8	63	7	7	0	160	18	13	4
21	2	9	0	64	7	9	4	170	19	16	8
22	2	11	4	65	7	11	8	180	21	0	0
23	2	13	8	66	7	14	0	190	22	3	4
24	2	16	0	67	7	16	4	200	23	6	8
25	2	18	4	68	7	18	8	250	29	3	4
26	3	0	8	69	8	1	0	256	29	17	4
27	3	3	0	70	8	3	4	272	31	14	8
28	3	5	4	71	8	5	8	300	35	0	0
29	3	7	8	72	8	8	0	365	42	11	8
30	3	10	0	73	8	10	4	400	46	13	4
31	3	12	4	74	8	12	8	500	58	6	8
32	3	14	8	75	8	15	0	600	70	0	0
33	3	17	0	76	8	17	4	700	81	13	4
34	3	19	4	77	8	19	8	750	87	10	0
35	4	1	8	78	9	2	0	800	93	6	8
36	4	4	0	79	9	4	4	900	105	0	0
37	4	6	4	80	9	6	8	1000	116	13	4
38	4	8	8	81	9	9	0	1250	145	16	8
39	4	11	0	82	9	11	4	1500	175	0	0
40	4	13	4	83	9	13	8	1750	204	3	4
41	4	15	8	84	9	16	0	2000	233	6	8
42	4	18	0	85	9	18	4	3000	350	0	0
43	5	0	4	86	10	0	8	5000	583	6	8

2s 5d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	5	44	5	6	4	87	10	10	3
2	0	4	10	45	5	8	9	88	10	12	8
3	0	7	3	46	5	11	2	89	10	15	1
4	0	9	8	47	5	13	7	90	10	17	6
5	0	12	1	48	5	16	0	91	10	19	11
6	0	14	6	49	5	18	5	92	11	2	4
7	0	16	11	50	6	0	10	93	11	4	9
8	0	19	4	51	6	3	3	94	11	7	2
9	1	1	9	52	6	5	8	95	11	9	7
10	1	4	2	53	6	8	1	96	11	12	0
11	1	6	7	54	6	10	6	97	11	14	5
12	1	9	0	55	6	12	11	98	11	16	10
13	1	11	5	56	6	15	4	99	11	19	3
14	1	13	10	57	6	17	9	100	12	1	8
15	1	16	3	58	7	0	2	110	13	5	10
16	1	18	8	59	7	2	7	120	14	10	0
17	2	1	1	60	7	5	0	130	15	14	2
18	2	3	6	61	7	7	5	140	16	18	4
19	2	5	11	62	7	9	10	150	18	2	6
20	2	8	4	63	7	12	3	160	19	6	8
21	2	10	9	64	7	14	8	170	20	10	10
22	2	13	2	65	7	17	1	180	21	15	0
23	2	15	7	66	7	19	6	190	22	19	2
24	2	18	0	67	8	1	11	200	24	3	4
25	3	0	5	68	8	4	4	250	30	4	2
26	3	2	10	69	8	6	9	256	30	18	8
27	3	5	3	70	8	9	2	272	32	17	4
28	3	7	8	71	8	11	7	300	36	5	0
29	3	10	1	72	8	14	0	365	44	2	1
30	3	12	6	73	8	16	5	400	48	6	8
31	3	14	11	74	8	18	10	500	60	8	4
32	3	17	4	75	9	1	3	600	72	10	0
33	3	19	9	76	9	3	8	700	84	11	8
34	4	2	2	77	9	6	1	750	90	12	6
35	4	4	7	78	9	8	6	800	96	13	4
36	4	7	0	79	9	10	11	900	108	15	0
37	4	9	5	80	9	13	4	1000	120	16	8
38	4	11	10	81	9	15	9	1250	151	0	10
39	4	14	3	82	9	18	2	1500	181	5	0
40	4	16	8	83	10	0	7	1750	211	9	2
41	4	19	1	84	10	3	0	2000	241	13	4
42	5	1	6	85	10	5	5	3000	362	10	0
43	5	3	11	86	10	7	10	5000	604	3	4

2s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	6	44	5	10	0	87	10	17	6
2	0	5	0	45	5	12	6	88	11	0	0
3	0	7	6	46	5	15	0	89	11	2	6
4	0	10	0	47	5	17	6	90	11	5	0
5	0	12	6	48	6	0	0	91	11	7	6
6	0	15	0	49	6	2	6	92	11	10	0
7	0	17	6	50	6	5	0	93	11	12	6
8	1	0	0	51	6	7	6	94	11	15	0
9	1	2	6	52	6	10	0	95	11	17	6
10	1	5	0	53	6	12	6	96	12	0	0
11	1	7	6	54	6	15	0	97	12	2	6
12	1	10	0	55	6	17	6	98	12	5	0
13	1	12	6	56	7	0	0	99	12	7	6
14	1	15	0	57	7	2	6	100	12	10	0
15	1	17	6	58	7	5	0	110	13	15	0
16	2	0	0	59	7	7	6	120	15	0	0
17	2	2	6	60	7	10	0	130	16	5	0
18	2	5	0	61	7	12	6	140	17	10	0
19	2	7	6	62	7	15	0	150	18	15	0
20	2	10	0	63	7	17	6	160	20	0	0
21	2	12	6	64	8	0	0	170	21	5	0
22	2	15	0	65	8	2	6	180	22	10	0
23	2	17	6	66	8	5	0	190	23	15	0
24	3	0	0	67	8	7	6	200	25	0	0
25	3	2	6	68	8	10	0	250	31	5	0
26	3	5	0	69	8	12	6	256	32	0	0
27	3	7	6	70	8	15	0	272	34	0	0
28	3	10	0	71	8	17	6	300	37	10	0
29	3	12	6	72	9	0	0	365	45	12	6
30	3	15	0	73	9	2	6	400	50	0	0
31	3	17	6	74	9	5	0	500	62	10	0
32	4	0	0	75	9	7	6	600	75	0	0
33	4	2	6	76	9	10	0	700	87	10	0
34	4	5	0	77	9	12	6	750	93	15	0
35	4	7	6	78	9	15	0	800	100	0	0
36	4	10	0	79	9	17	6	900	112	10	0
37	4	12	6	80	10	0	0	1000	125	0	0
38	4	15	0	81	10	2	6	1250	156	5	0
39	4	17	6	82	10	5	0	1500	187	10	0
40	5	0	0	83	10	7	6	1750	218	15	0
41	5	2	6	84	10	10	0	2000	250	0	0
42	5	5	0	85	10	12	6	3000	375	0	0
43	5	7	6	86	10	15	0	5000	625	0	0

2s 7d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	7	44	5	13	8	87	11	4	9
2	0	5	2	45	5	16	3	88	11	7	4
3	0	7	9	46	5	18	10	89	11	9	11
4	0	10	4	47	6	1	5	90	11	12	6
5	0	12	11	48	6	4	0	91	11	15	1
6	0	15	6	49	6	6	7	92	11	17	8
7	0	18	1	50	6	9	2	93	12	0	3
8	1	0	8	51	6	11	9	94	12	2	10
9	1	3	3	52	6	14	4	95	12	5	5
10	1	5	10	53	6	16	11	96	12	8	0
11	1	8	5	54	6	19	6	97	12	10	7
12	1	11	0	55	7	2	1	98	12	13	2
13	1	13	7	56	7	4	8	99	12	15	9
14	1	16	2	57	7	7	3	100	12	18	4
15	1	18	9	58	7	9	10	110	14	4	2
16	2	1	4	59	7	12	5	120	15	10	0
17	2	3	11	60	7	15	0	130	16	15	10
18	2	6	6	61	7	17	7	140	18	1	8
19	2	9	1	62	8	0	2	150	19	7	6
20	2	11	8	63	8	2	9	160	20	13	4
21	2	14	3	64	8	5	4	170	21	19	2
22	2	16	10	65	8	7	11	180	23	5	0
23	2	19	5	66	8	10	6	190	24	10	10
24	3	2	0	67	8	13	1	200	25	16	8
25	3	4	7	68	8	15	8	250	32	5	10
26	3	7	2	69	8	18	3	256	33	1	4
27	3	9	9	70	9	0	10	272	35	2	8
28	3	12	4	71	9	3	5	300	38	15	0
29	3	14	11	72	9	6	0	365	47	2	11
30	3	17	6	73	9	8	7	400	51	13	4
31	4	0	1	74	9	11	2	500	64	11	8
32	4	2	8	75	9	13	9	600	77	10	0
33	4	5	3	76	9	16	4	700	90	8	4
34	4	7	10	77	9	18	11	750	96	17	6
35	4	10	5	78	10	1	6	800	103	6	8
36	4	13	0	79	10	4	1	900	116	5	0
37	4	15	7	80	10	6	8	1000	129	3	4
38	4	18	2	81	10	9	3	1250	161	9	2
39	5	0	9	82	10	11	10	1500	193	15	0
40	5	3	4	83	10	14	5	1750	226	0	10
41	5	5	11	84	10	17	0	2000	258	6	8
42	5	8	6	85	10	19	7	3000	387	10	0
43	5	11	1	86	11	2	2	5000	645	16	8

2s 8d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	8	44	5	17	4	87	11	12	0
2	0	5	4	45	6	0	0	88	11	14	8
3	0	8	0	46	6	2	8	89	11	17	4
4	0	10	8	47	6	5	4	90	12	0	0
5	0	13	4	48	6	8	0	91	12	2	8
6	0	16	0	49	6	10	8	92	12	5	4
7	0	18	8	50	6	13	4	93	12	8	0
8	1	1	4	51	6	16	0	94	12	10	8
9	1	4	0	52	6	18	8	95	12	13	4
10	1	6	8	53	7	1	4	96	12	16	0
11	1	9	4	54	7	4	0	97	12	18	8
12	1	12	0	55	7	6	8	98	13	1	4
13	1	14	8	56	7	9	4	99	13	4	0
14	1	17	4	57	7	12	0	100	13	6	8
15	2	0	0	58	7	14	8	110	14	13	4
16	2	2	8	59	7	17	4	120	16	0	0
17	2	5	4	60	8	0	0	130	17	6	8
18	2	8	0	61	8	2	8	140	18	13	4
19	2	10	8	62	8	5	4	150	20	0	0
20	2	13	4	63	8	8	0	160	21	6	8
21	2	16	0	64	8	10	8	170	22	13	4
22	2	18	8	65	8	13	4	180	24	0	0
23	3	1	4	66	8	16	0	190	25	6	8
24	3	4	0	67	8	18	8	200	26	13	4
25	3	6	8	68	9	1	4	250	33	6	8
26	3	9	4	69	9	4	0	256	34	2	8
27	3	12	0	70	9	6	8	272	36	5	4
28	3	14	8	71	9	9	4	300	40	0	0
29	3	17	4	72	9	12	0	365	48	13	4
30	4	0	0	73	9	14	8	400	53	6	8
31	4	2	8	74	9	17	4	500	66	13	4
32	4	5	4	75	10	0	0	600	80	0	0
33	4	8	0	76	10	2	8	700	93	6	8
34	4	10	8	77	10	5	4	750	100	0	0
35	4	13	4	78	10	8	0	800	106	13	4
36	4	16	0	79	10	10	8	900	120	0	0
37	4	18	8	80	10	13	4	1000	133	6	8
38	5	1	4	81	10	16	0	1250	166	13	4
39	5	4	0	82	10	18	8	1500	200	0	0
40	5	6	8	83	11	1	4	1750	233	6	8
41	5	9	4	84	11	4	0	2000	266	13	4
42	5	12	0	85	11	6	8	3000	400	0	0
43	5	14	8	86	11	9	4	5000	666	13	4

2s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	9	44	6	1	0	87	11	19	3
2	0	5	6	45	6	3	9	88	12	2	0
3	0	8	3	46	6	6	6	89	12	4	9
4	0	11	0	47	6	9	3	90	12	7	6
5	0	13	9	48	6	12	0	91	12	10	3
6	0	16	6	49	6	14	9	92	12	13	0
7	0	19	3	50	6	17	6	93	12	15	9
8	1	2	0	51	7	0	3	94	12	18	6
9	1	4	9	52	7	3	0	95	13	1	3
10	1	7	6	53	7	5	9	96	13	4	0
11	1	10	3	54	7	8	6	97	13	6	9
12	1	13	0	55	7	11	3	98	13	9	6
13	1	15	9	56	7	14	0	99	13	12	3
14	1	18	6	57	7	16	9	100	13	15	0
15	2	1	3	58	7	19	6	110	15	2	6
16	2	4	0	59	8	2	3	120	16	10	0
17	2	6	9	60	8	5	0	130	17	17	6
18	2	9	6	61	8	7	9	140	19	5	0
19	2	12	3	62	8	10	6	150	20	12	6
20	2	15	0	63	8	13	3	160	22	0	0
21	2	17	9	64	8	16	0	170	23	7	6
22	3	0	6	65	8	18	9	180	24	15	0
23	3	3	3	66	9	1	6	190	26	2	6
24	3	6	0	67	9	4	3	200	27	10	0
25	3	8	9	68	9	7	0	250	34	7	6
26	3	11	6	69	9	9	9	256	35	4	0
27	3	14	3	70	9	12	6	272	37	8	0
28	3	17	0	71	9	15	3	300	41	5	0
29	3	19	9	72	9	18	0	365	50	3	9
30	4	2	6	73	10	0	9	400	55	0	0
31	4	5	3	74	10	3	6	500	68	15	0
32	4	8	0	75	10	6	3	600	82	10	0
33	4	10	9	76	10	9	0	700	96	5	0
34	4	13	6	77	10	11	9	750	103	2	6
35	4	16	3	78	10	14	6	800	110	0	0
36	4	19	0	79	10	17	3	900	123	15	0
37	5	1	9	80	11	0	0	1000	137	10	0
38	5	4	6	81	11	2	9	1250	171	17	6
39	5	7	3	82	11	5	6	1500	206	5	0
40	5	10	0	83	11	8	3	1750	240	12	6
41	5	12	9	84	11	11	0	2000	275	0	0
42	5	15	6	85	11	13	9	3000	412	10	0
43	5	18	3	86	11	16	6	5000	687	10	0

2s 10d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	10	44	6	4	8	87	12	6	6
2	0	5	8	45	6	7	6	88	12	9	4
3	0	8	6	46	6	10	4	89	12	12	2
4	0	11	4	47	6	13	2	90	12	15	0
5	0	14	2	48	6	16	0	91	12	17	10
6	0	17	0	49	6	18	10	92	13	0	8
7	0	19	10	50	7	1	8	93	13	3	6
8	1	2	8	51	7	4	6	94	13	6	4
9	1	5	6	52	7	7	4	95	13	9	2
10	1	8	4	53	7	10	2	96	13	12	0
11	1	11	2	54	7	13	0	97	13	14	10
12	1	14	0	55	7	15	10	98	13	17	8
13	1	16	10	56	7	18	8	99	14	0	6
14	1	19	8	57	8	1	6	100	14	3	4
15	2	2	6	58	8	4	4	110	15	11	8
16	2	5	4	59	8	7	2	120	17	0	0
17	2	8	2	60	8	10	0	130	18	8	4
18	2	11	0	61	8	12	10	140	19	16	8
19	2	13	10	62	8	15	8	150	21	5	0
20	2	16	8	63	8	18	6	160	22	13	4
21	2	19	6	64	9	1	4	170	24	1	8
22	3	2	4	65	9	4	2	180	25	10	0
23	3	5	2	66	9	7	0	190	26	18	4
24	3	8	0	67	9	9	10	200	28	6	8
25	3	10	10	68	9	12	8	250	35	8	4
26	3	13	8	69	9	15	6	256	36	5	4
27	3	16	6	70	9	18	4	272	38	10	8
28	3	19	4	71	10	1	2	300	42	10	0
29	4	2	2	72	10	4	0	365	51	14	2
30	4	5	0	73	10	6	10	400	56	13	4
31	4	7	10	74	10	9	8	500	70	16	8
32	4	10	8	75	10	12	6	600	85	0	0
33	4	13	6	76	10	15	4	700	99	3	4
34	4	16	4	77	10	18	2	750	106	5	0
35	4	19	2	78	11	1	0	800	113	6	8
36	5	2	0	79	11	3	10	900	127	10	0
37	5	4	10	80	11	6	8	1000	141	13	4
38	5	7	8	81	11	9	6	1250	177	1	8
39	5	10	6	82	11	12	4	1500	212	10	0
40	5	13	4	83	11	15	2	1750	247	18	4
41	5	16	2	84	11	18	0	2000	283	6	8
42	5	19	0	85	12	0	10	3000	425	0	0
43	6	1	10	86	12	3	8	5000	70	6	8

2s 11d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	11	44	6	8	4	87	12	13	9
2	0	5	10	45	6	11	3	88	12	16	8
3	0	8	9	46	6	14	2	89	12	19	7
4	0	11	8	47	6	17	1	90	13	2	6
5	0	14	7	48	7	0	0	91	13	5	5
6	0	17	6	49	7	2	11	92	13	8	4
7	1	0	5	50	7	5	10	93	13	11	3
8	1	3	4	51	7	8	9	94	13	14	2
9	1	6	3	52	7	11	8	95	13	17	1
10	1	9	2	53	7	14	7	96	14	0	0
11	1	12	1	54	7	17	6	97	14	2	11
12	1	15	0	55	8	0	5	98	14	5	10
13	1	17	11	56	8	3	4	99	14	8	9
14	2	0	10	57	8	6	3	100	14	11	8
15	2	3	9	58	8	9	2	110	16	0	10
16	2	6	8	59	8	12	1	120	17	10	0
17	2	9	7	60	8	15	0	130	18	19	2
18	2	12	6	61	8	17	11	140	20	8	4
19	2	15	5	62	9	0	10	150	21	17	6
20	2	18	4	63	9	3	9	160	23	6	8
21	3	1	3	64	9	6	8	170	24	15	10
22	3	4	2	65	9	9	7	180	26	5	0
23	3	7	1	66	9	12	6	190	27	14	2
24	3	10	0	67	9	15	5	200	29	3	4
25	3	12	11	68	9	18	4	250	36	9	2
26	3	15	10	69	10	1	3	256	37	6	8
27	3	18	9	70	10	4	2	272	39	13	4
28	4	1	8	71	10	7	1	300	43	15	0
29	4	4	7	72	10	10	0	365	53	4	7
30	4	7	6	73	10	12	11	400	58	6	8
31	4	10	5	74	10	15	10	500	72	18	4
32	4	13	4	75	10	18	9	600	87	10	0
33	4	16	3	76	11	1	8	700	102	1	8
34	4	19	2	77	11	4	7	750	109	7	6
35	5	2	1	78	11	7	6	800	116	13	4
36	5	5	0	79	11	10	5	900	131	5	0
37	5	7	11	80	11	13	4	1000	145	16	8
38	5	10	10	81	11	16	3	1250	182	5	10
39	5	13	9	82	11	19	2	1500	218	15	0
40	5	16	8	83	12	2	1	1750	255	4	2
41	5	19	7	84	12	5	0	2000	291	13	4
42	6	2	6	85	12	7	11	3000	437	10	0
43	6	5	5	86	12	10	10	5000	729	3	4

3s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	3	0	44	6	12	0	87	13	1	0
2	0	6	0	45	6	15	0	88	13	4	0
3	0	9	0	46	6	18	0	89	13	7	0
4	0	12	0	47	7	1	0	90	13	10	0
5	0	15	0	48	7	4	0	91	13	13	0
6	0	18	0	49	7	7	0	92	13	16	0
7	1	1	0	50	7	10	0	93	13	19	0
8	1	4	0	51	7	13	0	94	14	2	0
9	1	7	0	52	7	16	0	95	14	5	0
10	1	10	0	53	7	19	0	96	14	8	0
11	1	13	0	54	8	2	0	97	14	11	0
12	1	16	0	55	8	5	0	98	14	14	0
13	1	19	0	56	8	8	0	99	14	17	0
14	2	2	0	57	8	11	0	100	15	0	0
15	2	5	0	58	8	14	0	110	16	10	0
16	2	8	0	59	8	17	0	120	18	0	0
17	2	11	0	60	9	0	0	130	19	10	0
18	2	14	0	61	9	3	0	140	21	0	0
19	2	17	0	62	9	6	0	150	22	10	0
20	3	0	0	63	9	9	0	160	24	0	0
21	3	3	0	64	9	12	0	170	25	10	0
22	3	6	0	65	9	15	0	180	27	0	0
23	3	9	0	66	9	18	0	190	28	10	0
24	3	12	0	67	10	1	0	200	30	0	0
25	3	15	0	68	10	4	0	250	37	10	0
26	3	18	0	69	10	7	0	256	38	8	0
27	4	1	0	70	10	10	0	272	40	16	0
28	4	4	0	71	10	13	0	300	45	0	0
29	4	7	0	72	10	16	0	365	54	15	0
30	4	10	0	73	10	19	0	400	60	0	0
31	4	13	0	74	11	2	0	500	75	0	0
32	4	16	0	75	11	5	0	600	90	0	0
33	4	19	0	76	11	8	0	700	105	0	0
34	5	2	0	77	11	11	0	750	112	10	0
35	5	5	0	78	11	14	0	800	120	0	0
36	5	8	0	79	11	17	0	900	135	0	0
37	5	11	0	80	12	0	0	1000	150	0	0
38	5	14	0	81	12	3	0	1250	187	10	0
39	5	17	0	82	12	6	0	1500	225	0	0
40	6	0	0	83	12	9	0	1750	262	10	0
41	6	3	0	84	12	12	0	2000	300	0	0
42	6	6	0	85	12	15	0	3000	450	0	0
43	6	9	0	86	12	18	0	5000	750	0	0

3s 1d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	3	1	44	6	15	8	87	13	8	3
2	0	6	2	45	6	18	9	88	13	11	4
3	0	9	3	46	7	1	10	89	13	14	5
4	0	12	4	47	7	4	11	90	13	17	6
5	0	15	5	48	7	8	0	91	14	0	7
6	0	18	6	49	7	11	1	92	14	3	8
7	1	1	7	50	7	14	2	93	14	6	9
8	1	4	8	51	7	17	3	94	14	9	10
9	1	7	9	52	8	0	4	95	14	12	11
10	1	10	10	53	8	3	5	96	14	16	0
11	1	13	11	54	8	6	6	97	14	19	1
12	1	17	0	55	8	9	7	98	15	2	2
13	2	0	1	56	8	12	8	99	15	5	3
14	2	3	2	57	8	15	9	100	15	8	4
15	2	6	3	58	8	18	10	110	16	19	2
16	2	9	4	59	9	1	11	120	18	10	0
17	2	12	5	60	9	5	0	130	20	0	10
18	2	15	6	61	9	8	1	140	21	11	8
19	2	18	7	62	9	11	2	150	23	2	6
20	3	1	8	63	9	14	3	160	24	13	4
21	3	4	9	64	9	17	4	170	26	4	2
22	3	7	10	65	10	0	5	180	27	15	0
23	3	10	11	66	10	3	6	190	29	5	10
24	3	14	0	67	10	6	7	200	30	16	8
25	3	17	1	68	10	9	8	250	38	10	10
26	4	0	2	69	10	12	9	256	39	9	4
27	4	3	3	70	10	15	10	272	41	18	8
28	4	6	4	71	10	18	11	300	46	5	0
29	4	9	5	72	11	2	0	365	56	5	5
30	4	12	6	73	11	5	1	400	61	13	4
31	4	15	7	74	11	8	2	500	77	1	8
32	4	18	8	75	11	11	3	600	92	10	0
33	5	1	9	76	11	14	4	700	107	18	4
34	5	4	10	77	11	17	5	750	115	12	6
35	5	7	11	78	12	0	6	800	123	6	8
36	5	11	0	79	12	3	7	900	138	15	0
37	5	14	1	80	12	6	8	1000	154	3	4
38	5	17	2	81	12	9	9	1250	192	14	2
39	6	0	3	82	12	12	10	1500	231	5	0
40	6	3	4	83	12	15	11	1750	269	15	10
41	6	6	5	84	12	19	0	2000	308	6	8
42	6	9	6	85	13	2	1	3000	462	10	0
43	6	12	7	86	13	5	2	5000	770	16	8

3s 2d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	3	2	44	6	19	4	87	13	15	6
2	0	6	4	45	7	2	6	88	13	18	8
3	0	9	6	46	7	5	8	89	14	1	10
4	0	12	8	47	7	8	10	90	14	5	0
5	0	15	10	48	7	12	0	91	14	8	2
6	0	19	0	49	7	15	2	92	14	11	4
7	1	2	2	50	7	18	4	93	14	14	6
8	1	5	4	51	8	1	6	94	14	17	8
9	1	8	6	52	8	4	8	95	15	0	10
10	1	11	8	53	8	7	10	96	15	4	0
11	1	14	10	54	8	11	0	97	15	7	2
12	1	18	0	55	8	14	2	98	15	10	4
13	2	1	2	56	8	17	4	99	15	13	6
14	2	4	4	57	9	0	6	100	15	16	8
15	2	7	6	58	9	3	8	110	17	8	4
16	2	10	8	59	9	6	10	120	19	0	0
17	2	13	10	60	9	10	0	130	20	11	8
18	2	17	0	61	9	13	2	140	22	3	4
19	3	0	2	62	9	16	4	150	23	15	0
20	3	3	4	63	9	19	6	160	25	6	8
21	3	6	6	64	10	2	8	170	26	18	4
22	3	9	8	65	10	5	10	180	28	10	0
23	3	12	10	66	10	9	0	190	30	1	8
24	3	16	0	67	10	12	2	200	31	13	4
25	3	19	2	68	10	15	4	250	39	11	8
26	4	2	4	69	10	18	6	256	40	10	8
27	4	5	6	70	11	1	8	272	43	1	4
28	4	8	8	71	11	4	10	300	47	10	0
29	4	11	10	72	11	8	0	365	57	15	10
30	4	15	0	73	11	11	2	400	63	6	8
31	4	18	2	74	11	14	4	500	79	3	4
32	5	1	4	75	11	17	6	600	95	0	0
33	5	4	6	76	12	0	8	700	110	16	8
34	5	7	8	77	12	3	10	750	118	15	0
35	5	10	10	78	12	7	0	800	126	13	4
36	5	14	0	79	12	10	2	900	142	10	0
37	5	17	2	80	12	13	4	1000	158	6	8
38	6	0	4	81	12	16	6	1250	197	18	4
39	6	3	6	82	12	19	8	1500	237	10	0
40	6	6	8	83	13	2	10	1750	277	1	8
41	6	9	10	84	13	6	0	2000	316	13	4
42	6	13	0	85	13	9	2	3000	475	0	0
43	6	16	2	86	13	12	4	5000	791	13	4

3s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	3	3	44	7	3	0	87	14	2	9
2	0	6	6	45	7	6	3	88	14	6	0
3	0	9	9	46	7	9	6	89	14	9	3
4	0	13	0	47	7	12	9	90	14	12	6
5	0	16	3	48	7	16	0	91	14	15	9
6	0	19	6	49	7	19	3	92	14	19	0
7	1	2	9	50	8	2	6	93	15	2	3
8	1	6	0	51	8	5	9	94	15	5	6
9	1	9	3	52	8	9	0	95	15	8	9
10	1	12	6	53	8	12	3	96	15	12	0
11	1	15	9	54	8	15	6	97	15	15	3
12	1	19	0	55	8	18	9	98	15	18	6
13	2	2	3	56	9	2	0	99	16	1	9
14	2	5	6	57	9	5	3	100	16	5	0
15	2	8	9	58	9	8	6	110	17	17	6
16	2	12	0	59	9	11	9	120	19	10	0
17	2	15	3	60	9	15	0	130	21	2	6
18	2	18	6	61	9	18	3	140	22	15	0
19	3	1	9	62	10	1	6	150	24	7	6
20	3	5	0	63	10	4	9	160	26	0	0
21	3	8	3	64	10	8	0	170	27	12	6
22	3	11	6	65	10	11	3	180	29	5	0
23	3	14	9	66	10	14	6	190	30	17	6
24	3	18	0	67	10	17	9	200	32	10	0
25	4	1	3	68	11	1	0	250	40	12	6
26	4	4	6	69	11	4	3	256	41	12	0
27	4	7	9	70	11	7	6	272	44	4	0
28	4	11	0	71	11	10	9	300	48	15	0
29	4	14	3	72	11	14	0	365	59	6	3
30	4	17	6	73	11	17	3	400	65	0	0
31	5	0	9	74	12	0	6	500	81	5	0
32	5	4	0	75	12	3	9	600	97	10	0
33	5	7	3	76	12	7	0	700	113	15	0
34	5	10	6	77	12	10	3	750	121	17	6
35	5	13	9	78	12	13	6	800	130	0	0
36	5	17	0	79	12	16	9	900	146	5	0
37	6	0	3	80	13	0	0	1000	162	10	0
38	6	3	6	81	13	3	3	1250	203	2	6
39	6	6	9	82	13	6	6	1500	243	15	0
40	6	10	0	83	13	9	9	1750	284	7	6
41	6	13	3	84	13	13	0	2000	325	0	0
42	6	16	6	85	13	16	3	3000	487	10	0
43	6	19	9	86	13	19	6	5000	812	10	0

3s 4d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	3	4	44	7	6	8	87	14	10	0
2	0	6	8	45	7	10	0	88	14	13	4
3	0	10	0	46	7	13	4	89	14	16	8
4	0	13	4	47	7	16	8	90	15	0	0
5	0	16	8	48	8	0	0	91	15	3	4
6	1	0	0	49	8	3	4	92	15	6	8
7	1	3	4	50	8	6	8	93	15	10	0
8	1	6	8	51	8	10	0	94	15	13	4
9	1	10	0	52	8	13	4	95	15	16	8
10	1	13	4	53	8	16	8	96	16	0	0
11	1	16	8	54	9	0	0	97	16	3	4
12	2	0	0	55	9	3	4	98	16	6	8
13	2	3	4	56	9	6	8	99	16	10	0
14	2	6	8	57	9	10	0	100	16	13	4
15	2	10	0	58	9	13	4	110	18	6	8
16	2	13	4	59	9	16	8	120	20	0	0
17	2	16	8	60	10	0	0	130	21	13	4
18	3	0	0	61	10	3	4	140	23	6	8
19	3	3	4	62	10	6	8	150	25	0	0
20	3	6	8	63	10	10	0	160	26	13	4
21	3	10	0	64	10	13	4	170	28	6	8
22	3	13	4	65	10	16	8	180	30	0	0
23	3	16	8	66	11	0	0	190	31	13	4
24	4	0	0	67	11	3	4	200	33	6	8
25	4	3	4	68	11	6	8	250	41	13	4
26	4	6	8	69	11	10	0	256	42	13	4
27	4	10	0	70	11	13	4	272	45	6	8
28	4	13	4	71	11	16	8	300	50	0	0
29	4	16	8	72	12	0	0	365	60	16	8
30	5	0	0	73	12	3	4	400	66	13	4
31	5	3	4	74	12	6	8	500	83	6	8
32	5	6	8	75	12	10	0	600	100	0	0
33	5	10	0	76	12	13	4	700	116	13	4
34	5	13	4	77	12	16	8	750	125	0	0
35	5	16	8	78	13	0	0	800	133	6	8
36	6	0	0	79	13	3	4	900	150	0	0
37	6	3	4	80	13	6	8	1000	166	13	4
38	6	6	8	81	13	10	0	1250	208	6	8
39	6	10	0	82	13	13	4	1500	250	0	0
40	6	13	4	83	13	16	8	1750	291	13	4
41	6	16	8	84	14	0	0	2000	333	6	8
42	7	0	0	85	14	3	4	3000	500	0	0
43	7	3	4	86	14	6	8	5000	833	6	8

3s 5d

No	£	s.	d	No	£	s	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	3	5	44	7	10	4	87	14	17	3
2	0	6	10	45	7	13	9	88	15	0	8
3	0	10	3	46	7	17	2	89	15	4	1
4	0	13	8	47	8	0	7	90	15	7	6
5	0	17	1	48	8	4	0	91	15	10	11
6	1	0	6	49	8	7	5	92	15	14	4
7	1	3	11	50	8	10	10	93	15	17	9
8	1	7	4	51	8	14	3	94	16	1	2
9	1	10	9	52	8	17	8	95	16	4	7
10	1	14	2	53	9	1	1	96	16	8	0
11	1	17	7	54	9	4	6	97	16	11	5
12	2	1	0	55	9	7	11	98	16	14	10
13	2	4	5	56	9	11	4	99	16	18	3
14	2	7	10	57	9	14	9	100	17	1	8
15	2	11	3	58	9	18	2	110	18	15	10
16	2	14	8	59	10	1	7	120	20	10	0
17	2	18	1	60	10	5	0	130	22	4	2
18	3	1	6	61	10	8	5	140	23	18	4
19	3	4	11	62	10	11	10	150	25	12	6
20	3	8	4	63	10	15	3	160	27	6	8
21	3	11	9	64	10	18	8	170	29	0	10
22	3	15	2	65	11	2	1	180	30	15	0
23	3	18	7	66	11	5	6	190	32	9	2
24	4	2	0	67	11	8	11	200	34	3	4
25	4	5	5	68	11	12	4	250	42	14	2
26	4	8	10	69	11	15	9	256	43	14	8
27	4	12	3	70	11	19	2	272	46	9	4
28	4	15	8	71	12	2	7	300	51	5	0
29	4	19	1	72	12	6	0	365	62	7	1
30	5	2	6	73	12	9	5	400	68	6	8
31	5	5	11	74	12	12	10	500	85	8	4
32	5	9	4	75	12	16	3	600	102	10	0
33	5	12	9	76	12	19	8	700	119	11	8
34	5	16	2	77	13	3	1	750	128	2	6
35	5	19	7	78	13	6	6	800	136	13	4
36	6	3	0	79	13	9	11	900	153	15	0
37	6	6	5	80	13	13	4	1000	170	16	8
38	6	9	10	81	13	16	9	1250	213	10	10
39	6	13	3	82	14	0	2	1500	256	5	0
40	6	16	8	83	14	3	7	1750	298	19	2
41	7	0	1	84	14	7	0	2000	341	13	4
42	7	3	6	85	14	10	5	3000	512	10	0
43	7	6	11	86	14	13	10	5000	854	3	4

3s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	3	6	44	7	14	0	87	15	4	6
2	0	7	0	45	7	17	6	88	15	8	0
3	0	10	6	46	8	1	0	89	15	11	6
4	0	14	0	47	8	4	6	90	15	15	0
5	0	17	6	48	8	8	0	91	15	18	6
6	1	1	0	49	8	11	6	92	16	2	0
7	1	4	6	50	8	15	0	93	16	5	6
8	1	8	0	51	8	18	6	94	16	9	0
9	1	11	6	52	9	2	0	95	16	12	6
10	1	15	0	53	9	5	6	96	16	16	0
11	1	18	6	54	9	9	0	97	16	19	6
12	2	2	0	55	9	12	6	98	17	3	0
13	2	5	6	56	9	16	0	99	17	6	6
14	2	9	0	57	9	19	6	100	17	10	0
15	2	12	6	58	10	3	0	110	19	5	0
16	2	16	0	59	10	6	6	120	21	0	0
17	2	19	6	60	10	10	0	130	22	15	0
18	3	3	0	61	10	13	6	140	24	10	0
19	3	6	6	62	10	17	0	150	26	5	0
20	3	10	0	63	11	0	6	160	28	0	0
21	3	13	6	64	11	4	0	170	29	15	0
22	3	17	0	65	11	7	6	180	31	10	0
23	4	0	6	66	11	11	0	190	33	5	0
24	4	4	0	67	11	14	6	200	35	0	0
25	4	7	6	68	11	18	0	250	43	15	0
26	4	11	0	69	12	1	6	256	44	16	0
27	4	14	6	70	12	5	0	272	47	12	0
28	4	18	0	71	12	8	6	300	52	10	0
29	5	1	6	72	12	12	0	365	63	17	6
30	5	5	0	73	12	15	6	400	70	0	0
31	5	8	6	74	12	19	0	500	87	10	0
32	5	12	0	75	13	2	6	600	105	0	0
33	5	15	6	76	13	6	0	700	122	10	0
34	5	19	0	77	13	9	6	750	131	5	0
35	6	2	6	78	13	13	0	800	140	0	0
36	6	6	0	79	13	16	6	900	157	10	0
37	6	9	6	80	14	0	0	1000	175	0	0
38	6	13	0	81	14	3	6	1250	218	15	0
39	6	16	6	82	14	7	0	1500	262	10	0
40	7	0	0	83	14	10	6	1750	306	5	0
41	7	3	6	84	14	14	0	2000	350	0	0
42	7	7	0	85	14	17	6	3000	525	0	0
43	7	10	6	86	15	1	0	5000	875	0	0

3s 7d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	3	7	44	7	17	8	87	15	11	9
2	0	7	2	45	8	1	3	88	15	15	4
3	0	10	9	46	8	4	10	89	15	18	11
4	0	14	4	47	8	8	5	90	16	2	6
5	0	17	11	48	8	12	0	91	16	6	1
6	1	1	6	49	8	15	7	92	16	9	8
7	1	5	1	50	8	19	2	93	16	13	3
8	1	8	8	51	9	2	9	94	16	16	10
9	1	12	3	52	9	6	4	95	17	0	5
10	1	15	10	53	9	9	11	96	17	4	0
11	1	19	5	54	9	13	6	97	17	7	7
12	2	3	0	55	9	17	1	98	17	11	2
13	2	6	7	56	10	0	8	99	17	14	9
14	2	10	2	57	10	4	3	100	17	18	4
15	2	13	9	58	10	7	10	110	19	14	2
16	2	17	4	59	10	11	5	120	21	10	0
17	3	0	11	60	10	15	0	130	23	5	10
18	3	4	6	61	10	18	7	140	25	1	8
19	3	8	1	62	11	2	2	150	26	17	6
20	3	11	8	63	11	5	9	160	28	13	4
21	3	15	3	64	11	9	4	170	30	9	2
22	3	18	10	65	11	12	11	180	32	5	0
23	4	2	5	66	11	16	6	190	34	0	10
24	4	6	0	67	12	0	1	200	35	16	8
25	4	9	7	68	12	3	8	250	44	15	10
26	4	13	2	69	12	7	3	256	45	17	4
27	4	16	9	70	12	10	10	272	48	14	8
28	5	0	4	71	12	14	5	300	53	15	0
29	5	3	11	72	12	18	0	365	65	7	11
30	5	7	6	73	13	1	7	400	71	13	4
31	5	11	1	74	13	5	2	500	89	11	8
32	5	14	8	75	13	8	9	600	107	10	0
33	5	18	3	76	13	12	4	700	125	8	4
34	6	1	10	77	13	15	11	750	134	7	6
35	6	5	5	78	13	19	6	800	143	6	8
36	6	9	0	79	14	3	1	900	161	5	0
37	6	12	7	80	14	6	8	1000	179	3	4
38	6	16	2	81	14	10	3	1250	223	19	2
39	6	19	9	82	14	13	10	1500	268	15	0
40	7	3	4	83	14	17	5	1750	313	10	10
41	7	6	11	84	15	1	0	2000	358	6	8
42	7	10	6	85	15	4	7	3000	537	10	0
43	7	14	1	86	15	8	2	5000	895	16	8

3s 8d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	3	8	44	8	1	4	87	15	19	0
2	0	7	4	45	8	5	0	88	16	2	8
3	0	11	0	46	8	8	8	89	16	6	4
4	0	14	8	47	8	12	4	90	16	10	0
5	0	18	4	48	8	16	0	91	16	13	8
6	1	2	0	49	8	19	8	92	16	17	4
7	1	5	8	50	9	3	4	93	17	1	0
8	1	9	4	51	9	7	0	94	17	4	8
9	1	13	0	52	9	10	8	95	17	8	4
10	1	16	8	53	9	14	4	96	17	12	0
11	2	0	4	54	9	18	0	97	17	15	8
12	2	4	0	55	10	1	8	98	17	19	4
13	2	7	8	56	10	5	4	99	18	3	0
14	2	11	4	57	10	9	0	100	18	6	8
15	2	15	0	58	10	12	8	110	20	3	4
16	2	18	8	59	10	16	4	120	22	0	0
17	3	2	4	60	11	0	0	130	23	16	8
18	3	6	0	61	11	3	8	140	25	13	4
19	3	9	8	62	11	7	4	150	27	10	0
20	3	13	4	63	11	11	0	160	29	6	8
21	3	17	0	64	11	14	8	170	31	3	4
22	4	0	8	65	11	18	4	180	33	0	0
23	4	4	4	66	12	2	0	190	34	16	8
24	4	8	0	67	12	5	8	200	36	13	4
25	4	11	8	68	12	9	4	250	45	16	8
26	4	15	4	69	12	13	0	256	46	18	8
27	4	19	0	70	12	16	8	272	49	17	4
28	5	2	8	71	13	0	4	300	55	0	0
29	5	6	4	72	13	4	0	365	66	18	4
30	5	10	0	73	13	7	8	400	73	6	8
31	5	13	8	74	13	11	4	500	91	13	4
32	5	17	4	75	13	15	0	600	110	0	0
33	6	1	0	76	13	18	8	700	128	6	8
34	6	4	8	77	14	2	4	750	137	10	0
35	6	8	4	78	14	6	0	800	146	13	4
36	6	12	0	79	14	9	8	900	165	0	0
37	6	15	8	80	14	13	4	1000	183	6	8
38	6	19	4	81	14	17	0	1250	229	3	4
39	7	3	0	82	15	0	8	1500	275	0	0
40	7	6	8	83	15	4	4	1750	320	16	8
41	7	10	4	84	15	8	0	2000	366	13	4
42	7	14	0	85	15	11	8	3000	550	0	0
43	7	17	8	86	15	15	4	5000	916	13	4

3s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	3	9	44	8	5	0	87	16	6	3
2	0	7	6	45	8	8	9	88	16	10	0
3	0	11	3	46	8	12	6	89	16	13	9
4	0	15	0	47	8	16	3	90	16	17	6
5	0	18	9	48	9	0	0	91	17	1	3
6	1	2	6	49	9	3	9	92	17	5	0
7	1	6	3	50	9	7	6	93	17	8	9
8	1	10	0	51	9	11	3	94	17	12	6
9	1	13	9	52	9	15	0	95	17	16	3
10	1	17	6	53	9	18	9	96	18	0	0
11	2	1	3	54	10	2	6	97	18	3	9
12	2	5	0	55	10	6	3	98	18	7	6
13	2	8	9	56	10	10	0	99	18	11	3
14	2	12	6	57	10	13	9	100	18	15	0
15	2	16	3	58	10	17	6	110	20	12	6
16	3	0	0	59	11	1	3	120	22	10	0
17	3	3	9	60	11	5	0	130	24	7	6
18	3	7	6	61	11	8	9	140	26	5	0
19	3	11	3	62	11	12	6	150	28	2	6
20	3	15	0	63	11	16	3	160	30	0	0
21	3	18	9	64	12	0	0	170	31	17	6
22	4	2	6	65	12	3	9	180	33	15	0
23	4	6	3	66	12	7	6	190	35	12	6
24	4	10	0	67	12	11	3	200	37	10	0
25	4	13	9	68	12	15	0	250	46	17	6
26	4	17	6	69	12	18	9	256	48	0	0
27	5	1	3	70	13	2	6	272	51	0	0
28	5	5	0	71	13	6	3	300	56	5	0
29	5	8	9	72	13	10	0	365	68	8	9
30	5	12	6	73	13	13	9	400	75	0	0
31	5	16	3	74	13	17	6	500	93	15	0
32	6	0	0	75	14	1	3	600	112	10	0
33	6	3	9	76	14	5	0	700	131	5	0
34	6	7	6	77	14	8	9	750	140	12	6
35	6	11	3	78	14	12	6	800	150	0	0
36	6	15	0	79	14	16	3	900	168	15	0
37	6	18	9	80	15	0	0	1000	187	10	0
38	7	2	6	81	15	3	9	1250	234	7	6
39	7	6	3	82	15	7	6	1500	281	5	0
40	7	10	0	83	15	11	3	1750	328	2	6
41	7	13	9	84	15	15	0	2000	375	0	0
42	7	17	6	85	15	18	9	3000	562	10	0
43	8	1	3	86	16	2	6	5000	937	10	0

3s 10d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	3	10	44	8	8	8	87	16	13	6
2	0	7	8	45	8	12	6	88	16	17	4
3	0	11	6	46	8	16	4	89	17	1	2
4	0	15	4	47	9	0	2	90	17	5	0
5	0	19	2	48	9	4	0	91	17	8	10
6	1	3	0	49	9	7	10	92	17	12	8
7	1	6	10	50	9	11	8	93	17	16	6
8	1	10	8	51	9	15	6	94	18	0	4
9	1	14	6	52	9	19	4	95	18	4	2
10	1	18	4	53	10	3	2	96	18	8	0
11	2	2	2	54	10	7	0	97	18	11	10
12	2	6	0	55	10	10	10	98	18	15	8
13	2	9	10	56	10	14	8	99	18	19	6
14	2	13	8	57	10	18	6	100	19	3	4
15	2	17	6	58	11	2	4	110	21	1	8
16	3	1	4	59	11	6	2	120	23	0	0
17	3	5	2	60	11	10	0	130	24	18	4
18	3	9	0	61	11	13	10	140	26	16	8
19	3	12	10	62	11	17	8	150	28	15	0
20	3	16	8	63	12	1	6	160	30	13	4
21	4	0	6	64	12	5	4	170	32	11	8
22	4	4	4	65	12	9	2	180	34	10	0
23	4	8	2	66	12	13	0	190	36	8	4
24	4	12	0	67	12	16	10	200	38	6	8
25	4	15	10	68	13	0	8	250	47	18	4
26	4	19	8	69	13	4	6	256	49	1	4
27	5	3	6	70	13	8	4	272	52	2	8
28	5	7	4	71	13	12	2	300	57	10	0
29	5	11	2	72	13	16	0	365	69	19	2
30	5	15	0	73	13	19	10	400	76	13	4
31	5	18	10	74	14	3	8	500	95	16	8
32	6	2	8	75	14	7	6	600	115	0	0
33	6	6	6	76	14	11	4	700	134	3	4
34	6	10	4	77	14	15	2	750	143	15	0
35	6	14	2	78	14	19	0	800	153	6	8
36	6	18	0	79	15	2	10	900	172	10	0
37	7	1	10	80	15	6	8	1000	191	13	4
38	7	5	8	81	15	10	6	1250	239	11	8
39	7	9	6	82	15	14	4	1500	287	10	0
40	7	13	4	83	15	18	2	1750	335	8	4
41	7	17	2	84	16	2	0	2000	383	6	8
42	8	1	0	85	16	5	10	3000	575	0	0
43	8	4	10	86	16	9	8	5000	958	6	8

3s 11d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	3	11	44	8	12	4	87	17	0	9
2	0	7	10	45	8	16	3	88	17	4	8
3	0	11	9	46	9	0	2	89	17	8	7
4	0	15	8	47	9	4	1	90	17	12	6
5	0	19	7	48	9	8	0	91	17	16	5
6	1	3	6	49	9	11	11	92	18	0	4
7	1	7	5	50	9	15	10	93	18	4	3
8	1	11	4	51	9	19	9	94	18	8	2
9	1	15	3	52	10	3	8	95	18	12	1
10	1	19	2	53	10	7	7	96	18	16	0
11	2	3	1	54	10	11	6	97	18	19	11
12	2	7	0	55	10	15	5	98	19	3	10
13	2	10	11	56	10	19	4	99	19	7	9
14	2	14	10	57	11	3	3	100	19	11	8
15	2	18	9	58	11	7	2	110	21	10	10
16	3	2	8	59	11	11	1	120	23	10	0
17	3	6	7	60	11	15	0	130	25	9	2
18	3	10	6	61	11	18	11	140	27	8	4
19	3	14	5	62	12	2	10	150	29	7	6
20	3	18	4	63	12	6	9	160	31	6	8
21	4	2	3	64	12	10	8	170	33	5	10
22	4	6	2	65	12	14	7	180	35	5	0
23	4	10	1	66	12	18	6	190	37	4	2
24	4	14	0	67	13	2	5	200	39	3	4
25	4	17	11	68	13	6	4	250	48	19	2
26	5	1	10	69	13	10	3	256	50	2	8
27	5	5	9	70	13	14	2	272	53	5	4
28	5	9	8	71	13	18	1	300	58	15	0
29	5	13	7	72	14	2	0	365	71	9	7
30	5	17	6	73	14	5	11	400	78	6	8
31	6	1	5	74	14	9	10	500	97	18	4
32	6	5	4	75	14	13	9	600	117	10	0
33	6	9	3	76	14	17	8	700	137	1	8
34	6	13	2	77	15	1	7	750	146	17	6
35	6	17	1	78	15	5	6	800	156	13	4
36	7	1	0	79	15	9	5	900	176	5	0
37	7	4	11	80	15	13	4	1000	195	16	8
38	7	8	10	81	15	17	3	1250	244	15	10
39	7	12	9	82	16	1	2	1500	293	15	0
40	7	16	8	83	16	5	1	1750	342	14	2
41	8	0	7	84	16	9	0	2000	391	13	4
42	8	4	6	85	16	12	11	3000	587	10	0
43	8	8	5	86	16	16	10	5000	979	3	4

4s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	0	44	8	16	0	87	17	8	0
2	0	8	0	45	9	0	0	88	17	12	0
3	0	12	0	46	9	4	0	89	17	16	0
4	0	16	0	47	9	8	0	90	18	0	0
5	1	0	0	48	9	12	0	91	18	4	0
6	1	4	0	49	9	16	0	92	18	8	0
7	1	8	0	50	10	0	0	93	18	12	0
8	1	12	0	51	10	4	0	94	18	16	0
9	1	16	0	52	10	8	0	95	19	0	0
10	2	0	0	53	10	12	0	96	19	4	0
11	2	4	0	54	10	16	0	97	19	8	0
12	2	8	0	55	11	0	0	98	19	12	0
13	2	12	0	56	11	4	0	99	19	16	0
14	2	16	0	57	11	8	0	100	20	0	0
15	3	0	0	58	11	12	0	110	22	0	0
16	3	4	0	59	11	16	0	120	24	0	0
17	3	8	0	60	12	0	0	130	26	0	0
18	3	12	0	61	12	4	0	140	28	0	0
19	3	16	0	62	12	8	0	150	30	0	0
20	4	0	0	63	12	12	0	160	32	0	0
21	4	4	0	64	12	16	0	170	34	0	0
22	4	8	0	65	13	0	0	180	36	0	0
23	4	12	0	66	13	4	0	190	38	0	0
24	4	16	0	67	13	8	0	200	40	0	0
25	5	0	0	68	13	12	0	250	50	0	0
26	5	4	0	69	13	16	0	256	51	4	0
27	5	8	0	70	14	0	0	272	54	8	0
28	5	12	0	71	14	4	0	300	60	0	0
29	5	16	0	72	14	8	0	365	73	0	0
30	6	0	0	73	14	12	0	400	80	0	0
31	6	4	0	74	14	16	0	500	100	0	0
32	6	8	0	75	15	0	0	600	120	0	0
33	6	12	0	76	15	4	0	700	140	0	0
34	6	16	0	77	15	8	0	750	150	0	0
35	7	0	0	78	15	12	0	800	160	0	0
36	7	4	0	79	15	16	0	900	180	0	0
37	7	8	0	80	16	0	0	1000	200	0	0
38	7	12	0	81	16	4	0	1250	250	0	0
39	7	16	0	82	16	8	0	1500	300	0	0
40	8	0	0	83	16	12	0	1750	350	0	0
41	8	4	0	84	16	16	0	2000	400	0	0
42	8	8	0	85	17	0	0	3000	600	0	0
43	8	12	0	86	17	4	0	5000	1000	0	0

4s 1d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	1	44	8	19	8	87	17	15	3
2	0	8	2	45	9	3	9	88	17	19	4
3	0	12	3	46	9	7	10	89	18	3	5
4	0	16	4	47	9	11	11	90	18	7	6
5	1	0	5	48	9	16	0	91	18	11	7
6	1	4	6	49	10	0	1	92	18	15	8
7	1	8	7	50	10	4	2	93	18	19	9
8	1	12	8	51	10	8	3	94	19	3	10
9	1	16	9	52	10	12	4	95	19	7	11
10	2	0	10	53	10	16	5	96	19	12	0
11	2	4	11	54	11	0	6	97	19	16	1
12	2	9	0	55	11	4	7	98	20	0	2
13	2	13	1	56	11	8	8	99	20	4	3
14	2	17	2	57	11	12	9	100	20	8	4
15	3	1	3	58	11	16	10	110	22	9	2
16	3	5	4	59	12	0	11	120	24	10	0
17	3	9	5	60	12	5	0	130	26	10	10
18	3	13	6	61	12	9	1	140	28	11	8
19	3	17	7	62	12	13	2	150	30	12	6
20	4	1	8	63	12	17	3	160	32	13	4
21	4	5	9	64	13	1	4	170	34	14	2
22	4	9	10	65	13	5	5	180	36	15	0
23	4	13	11	66	13	9	6	190	38	15	10
24	4	18	0	67	13	13	7	200	40	16	8
25	5	2	1	68	13	17	8	250	51	0	10
26	5	6	2	69	14	1	9	256	52	5	4
27	5	10	3	70	14	5	10	272	55	10	8
28	5	14	4	71	14	9	11	300	61	5	0
29	5	18	5	72	14	14	0	365	74	10	5
30	6	2	6	73	14	18	1	400	81	13	4
31	6	6	7	74	15	2	2	500	102	1	8
32	6	10	8	75	15	6	3	600	122	10	0
33	6	14	9	76	15	10	4	700	142	18	4
34	6	18	10	77	15	14	5	750	153	2	6
35	7	2	11	78	15	18	6	800	163	6	8
36	7	7	0	79	16	2	7	900	183	15	0
37	7	11	1	80	16	6	8	1000	204	3	4
38	7	15	2	81	16	10	9	1250	255	4	2
39	7	19	3	82	16	14	10	1500	306	5	0
40	8	3	4	83	16	18	11	1750	357	5	10
41	8	7	5	84	17	3	0	2000	408	6	8
42	8	11	6	85	17	7	1	3000	612	10	0
43	8	15	7	86	17	11	2	5000	1020	16	8

4s 2d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	2	44	9	3	4	87	18	2	6
2	0	8	4	45	9	7	6	88	18	6	8
3	0	12	6	46	9	11	8	89	18	10	10
4	0	16	8	47	9	15	10	90	18	15	0
5	1	0	10	48	10	0	0	91	18	19	2
6	1	5	0	49	10	4	2	92	19	3	4
7	1	9	2	50	10	8	4	93	19	7	6
8	1	13	4	51	10	12	6	94	19	11	8
9	1	17	6	52	10	16	8	95	19	15	10
10	2	1	8	53	11	0	10	96	20	0	0
11	2	5	10	54	11	5	0	97	20	4	2
12	2	10	0	55	11	9	2	98	20	8	4
13	2	14	2	56	11	13	4	99	20	12	6
14	2	18	4	57	11	17	6	100	20	16	8
15	3	2	6	58	12	1	8	110	22	18	4
16	3	6	8	59	12	5	10	120	25	0	0
17	3	10	10	60	12	10	0	130	27	1	8
18	3	15	0	61	12	14	2	140	29	3	4
19	3	19	2	62	12	18	4	150	31	5	0
20	4	3	4	63	13	2	6	160	33	6	8
21	4	7	6	64	13	6	8	170	35	8	4
22	4	11	8	65	13	10	10	180	37	10	0
23	4	15	10	66	13	15	0	190	39	11	8
24	5	0	0	67	13	19	2	200	41	13	4
25	5	4	2	68	14	3	4	250	52	1	8
26	5	8	4	69	14	7	6	256	53	6	8
27	5	12	6	70	14	11	8	272	56	13	4
28	5	16	8	71	14	15	10	300	62	10	0
29	6	0	10	72	15	0	0	365	76	0	10
30	6	5	0	73	15	4	2	400	83	6	8
31	6	9	2	74	15	8	4	500	104	3	4
32	6	13	4	75	15	12	6	600	125	0	0
33	6	17	6	76	15	16	8	700	145	16	8
34	7	1	8	77	16	0	10	750	156	5	0
35	7	5	10	78	16	5	0	800	166	13	4
36	7	10	0	79	16	9	2	900	187	10	0
37	7	14	2	80	16	13	4	1000	208	6	8
38	7	18	4	81	16	17	6	1250	260	8	4
39	8	2	6	82	17	1	8	1500	312	10	0
40	8	6	8	83	17	5	10	1750	364	11	8
41	8	10	10	84	17	10	0	2000	416	13	4
42	8	15	0	85	17	14	2	3000	625	0	0
43	8	19	2	86	17	18	4	5000	1041	13	4

4s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	3	44	9	7	0	87	18	9	9
2	0	8	6	45	9	11	3	88	18	14	0
3	0	12	9	46	9	15	6	89	18	18	3
4	0	17	0	47	9	19	9	90	19	2	6
5	1	1	3	48	10	4	0	91	19	6	9
6	1	5	6	49	10	8	3	92	19	11	0
7	1	9	9	50	10	12	6	93	19	15	3
8	1	14	0	51	10	16	9	94	19	19	6
9	1	18	3	52	11	1	0	95	20	3	9
10	2	2	6	53	11	5	3	96	20	8	0
11	2	6	9	54	11	9	6	97	20	12	3
12	2	11	0	55	11	13	9	98	20	16	6
13	2	15	3	56	11	18	0	99	21	0	9
14	2	19	6	57	12	2	3	100	21	5	0
15	3	3	9	58	12	6	6	110	23	7	6
16	3	8	0	59	12	10	9	120	25	10	0
17	3	12	3	60	12	15	0	130	27	12	6
18	3	16	6	61	12	19	3	140	29	15	0
19	4	0	9	62	13	3	6	150	31	17	6
20	4	5	0	63	13	7	9	160	34	0	0
21	4	9	3	64	13	12	0	170	36	2	6
22	4	13	6	65	13	16	3	180	38	5	0
23	4	17	9	66	14	0	6	190	40	7	6
24	5	2	0	67	14	4	9	200	42	10	0
25	5	6	3	68	14	9	0	250	53	2	6
26	5	10	6	69	14	13	3	256	54	8	0
27	5	14	9	70	14	17	6	272	57	16	0
28	5	19	0	71	15	1	9	300	63	15	0
29	6	3	3	72	15	6	0	365	77	11	3
30	6	7	6	73	15	10	3	400	85	0	0
31	6	11	9	74	15	14	6	500	106	5	0
32	6	16	0	75	15	18	9	600	127	10	0
33	7	0	3	76	16	3	0	700	148	15	0
34	7	4	6	77	16	7	3	750	159	7	6
35	7	8	9	78	16	11	6	800	170	0	0
36	7	13	0	79	16	15	9	900	191	5	0
37	7	17	3	80	17	0	0	1000	212	10	0
38	8	1	6	81	17	4	3	1250	265	12	6
39	8	5	9	82	17	8	6	1500	318	15	0
40	8	10	0	83	17	12	9	1750	371	17	6
41	8	14	3	84	17	17	0	2000	425	0	0
42	8	18	6	85	18	1	3	3000	637	10	0
43	9	2	9	86	18	5	6	5000	1062	10	0

4s 4d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	4	44	9	10	8	87	18	17	0
2	0	8	8	45	9	15	0	88	19	1	4
3	0	13	0	46	9	19	4	89	19	5	8
4	0	17	4	47	10	3	8	90	19	10	0
5	1	1	8	48	10	8	0	91	19	14	4
6	1	6	0	49	10	12	4	92	19	18	8
7	1	10	4	50	10	16	8	93	20	3	0
8	1	14	8	51	11	1	0	94	20	7	4
9	1	19	0	52	11	5	4	95	20	11	8
10	2	3	4	53	11	9	8	96	20	16	0
11	2	7	8	54	11	14	0	97	21	0	4
12	2	12	0	55	11	18	4	98	21	4	8
13	2	16	4	56	12	2	8	99	21	9	0
14	3	0	8	57	12	7	0	100	21	13	4
15	3	5	0	58	12	11	4	110	23	16	8
16	3	9	4	59	12	15	8	120	26	0	0
17	3	13	8	60	13	0	0	130	28	3	4
18	3	18	0	61	13	4	4	140	30	6	8
19	4	2	4	62	13	8	8	150	32	10	0
20	4	6	8	63	13	13	0	160	34	13	4
21	4	11	0	64	13	17	4	170	36	16	8
22	4	15	4	65	14	1	8	180	39	0	0
23	4	19	8	66	14	6	0	190	41	3	4
24	5	4	0	67	14	10	4	200	43	6	8
25	5	8	4	68	14	14	8	250	54	3	4
26	5	12	8	69	14	19	0	256	55	9	4
27	5	17	0	70	15	3	4	272	58	18	8
28	6	1	4	71	15	7	8	300	65	0	0
29	6	5	8	72	15	12	0	365	79	1	8
30	6	10	0	73	15	16	4	400	86	13	4
31	6	14	4	74	16	0	8	500	108	6	8
32	6	18	8	75	16	5	0	600	130	0	0
33	7	3	0	76	16	9	4	700	151	13	4
34	7	7	4	77	16	13	8	750	162	10	0
35	7	11	8	78	16	18	0	800	173	6	8
36	7	16	0	79	17	2	4	900	195	0	0
37	8	0	4	80	17	6	8	1000	216	13	4
38	8	4	8	81	17	11	0	1250	270	16	8
39	8	9	0	82	17	15	4	1500	325	0	0
40	8	13	4	83	17	19	8	1750	379	3	4
41	8	17	8	84	18	4	0	2000	433	6	8
42	9	2	0	85	18	8	4	3000	650	0	0
43	9	6	4	86	18	12	8	5000	1083	6	8

4s 5d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	5	44	9	14	4	87	19	4	3
2	0	8	10	45	9	18	9	88	19	8	8
3	0	13	3	46	10	3	2	89	19	13	1
4	0	17	8	47	10	7	7	90	19	17	6
5	1	2	1	48	10	12	0	91	20	1	11
6	1	6	6	49	10	16	5	92	20	6	4
7	1	10	11	50	11	0	10	93	20	10	9
8	1	15	4	51	11	5	3	94	20	15	2
9	1	19	9	52	11	9	8	95	20	19	7
10	2	4	2	53	11	14	1	96	21	4	0
11	2	8	7	54	11	18	6	97	21	8	5
12	2	13	0	55	12	2	11	98	21	12	10
13	2	17	5	56	12	7	4	99	21	17	3
14	3	1	10	57	12	11	9	100	22	1	8
15	3	6	3	58	12	16	2	110	24	5	10
16	3	10	8	59	13	0	7	120	26	10	0
17	3	15	1	60	13	5	0	130	28	14	2
18	3	19	6	61	13	9	5	140	30	18	4
19	4	3	11	62	13	13	10	150	33	2	6
20	4	8	4	63	13	18	3	160	35	6	8
21	4	12	9	64	14	2	8	170	37	10	10
22	4	17	2	65	14	7	1	180	39	15	0
23	5	1	7	66	14	11	6	190	41	19	2
24	5	6	0	67	14	15	11	200	44	3	4
25	5	10	5	68	15	0	4	250	55	4	2
26	5	14	10	69	15	4	9	256	56	10	8
27	5	19	3	70	15	9	2	272	60	1	4
28	6	3	8	71	15	13	7	300	66	5	0
29	6	8	1	72	15	18	0	365	80	12	1
30	6	12	6	73	16	2	5	400	88	6	8
31	6	16	11	74	16	6	10	500	110	8	4
32	7	1	4	75	16	11	3	600	132	10	0
33	7	5	9	76	16	15	8	700	154	11	8
34	7	10	2	77	17	0	1	750	165	12	6
35	7	14	7	78	17	4	6	800	176	13	4
36	7	19	0	79	17	8	11	900	198	15	0
37	8	3	5	80	17	13	4	1000	220	16	8
38	8	7	10	81	17	17	9	1250	276	0	10
39	8	12	3	82	18	2	2	1500	331	5	0
40	8	16	8	83	18	6	7	1750	386	9	2
41	9	1	1	84	18	11	0	2000	441	13	4
42	9	5	6	85	18	15	5	3000	662	10	0
43	9	9	11	86	18	19	10	5000	1104	3	4

4s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	6	44	9	18	0	87	19	11	6
2	0	9	0	45	10	2	6	88	19	16	0
3	0	13	6	46	10	7	0	89	20	0	6
4	0	18	0	47	10	11	6	90	20	5	0
5	1	2	6	48	10	16	0	91	20	9	6
6	1	7	0	49	11	0	6	92	20	14	0
7	1	11	6	50	11	5	0	93	20	18	6
8	1	16	0	51	11	9	6	94	21	3	0
9	2	0	6	52	11	14	0	95	21	7	6
10	2	5	0	53	11	18	6	96	21	12	0
11	2	9	6	54	12	3	0	97	21	16	6
12	2	14	0	55	12	7	6	98	22	1	0
13	2	18	6	56	12	12	0	99	22	5	6
14	3	3	0	57	12	16	6	100	22	10	0
15	3	7	6	58	13	1	0	110	24	15	0
16	3	12	0	59	13	5	6	120	27	0	0
17	3	16	6	60	13	10	0	130	29	5	0
18	4	1	0	61	13	14	6	140	31	10	0
19	4	5	6	62	13	19	0	150	33	15	0
20	4	10	0	63	14	3	6	160	36	0	0
21	4	14	6	64	14	8	0	170	38	5	0
22	4	19	0	65	14	12	6	180	40	10	0
23	5	3	6	66	14	17	0	190	42	15	0
24	5	8	0	67	15	1	6	200	45	0	0
25	5	12	6	68	15	6	0	250	56	5	0
26	5	17	0	69	15	10	6	256	57	12	0
27	6	1	6	70	15	15	0	272	61	4	0
28	6	6	0	71	15	19	6	300	67	10	0
29	6	10	6	72	16	4	0	365	82	2	6
30	6	15	0	73	16	8	6	400	90	0	0
31	6	19	6	74	16	13	0	500	112	10	0
32	7	4	0	75	16	17	6	600	135	0	0
33	7	8	6	76	17	2	0	700	157	10	0
34	7	13	0	77	17	6	6	750	168	15	0
35	7	17	6	78	17	11	0	800	180	0	0
36	8	2	0	79	17	15	6	900	202	10	0
37	8	6	6	80	18	0	0	1000	225	0	0
38	8	11	0	81	18	4	6	1250	281	5	0
39	8	15	6	82	18	9	0	1500	337	10	0
40	9	0	0	83	18	13	6	1750	393	15	0
41	9	4	6	84	18	18	0	2000	450	0	0
42	9	9	0	85	19	2	6	3000	675	0	0
43	9	13	6	86	19	7	0	5000	1125	0	0

4s 7d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	7	44	10	1	8	87	19	18	9
2	0	9	2	45	10	6	3	88	20	3	4
3	0	13	9	46	10	10	10	89	20	7	11
4	0	18	4	47	10	15	5	90	20	12	6
5	1	2	11	48	11	0	0	91	20	17	1
6	1	7	6	49	11	4	7	92	21	1	8
7	1	12	1	50	11	9	2	93	21	6	3
8	1	16	8	51	11	13	9	94	21	10	10
9	2	1	3	52	11	18	4	95	21	15	5
10	2	5	10	53	12	2	11	96	22	0	0
11	2	10	5	54	12	7	6	97	22	4	7
12	2	15	0	55	12	12	1	98	22	9	2
13	2	19	7	56	12	16	8	99	22	13	9
14	3	4	2	57	13	1	3	100	22	18	4
15	3	8	9	58	13	5	10	110	25	4	2
16	3	13	4	59	13	10	5	120	27	10	0
17	3	17	11	60	13	15	0	130	29	15	10
18	4	2	6	61	13	19	7	140	32	1	8
19	4	7	1	62	14	4	2	150	34	7	6
20	4	11	8	63	14	8	9	160	36	13	4
21	4	16	3	64	14	13	4	170	38	19	2
22	5	0	10	65	14	17	11	180	41	5	0
23	5	5	5	66	15	2	6	190	43	10	10
24	5	10	0	67	15	7	1	200	45	16	8
25	5	14	7	68	15	11	8	250	57	5	10
26	5	19	2	69	15	16	3	256	58	13	4
27	6	3	9	70	16	0	10	272	62	6	8
28	6	8	4	71	16	5	5	300	68	15	0
29	6	12	11	72	16	10	0	365	83	12	11
30	6	17	6	73	16	14	7	400	91	13	4
31	7	2	1	74	16	19	2	500	114	11	8
32	7	6	8	75	17	3	9	600	137	10	0
33	7	11	3	76	17	8	4	700	160	8	4
34	7	15	10	77	17	12	11	750	171	17	6
35	8	0	5	78	17	17	6	800	183	6	8
36	8	5	0	79	18	2	1	900	206	5	0
37	8	9	7	80	18	6	8	1000	229	3	4
38	8	14	2	81	18	11	3	1250	286	9	2
39	8	18	9	82	18	15	10	1500	343	15	0
40	9	3	4	83	19	0	5	1750	401	0	10
41	9	7	11	84	19	5	0	2000	458	6	8
42	9	12	6	85	19	9	7	3000	687	10	0
43	9	17	1	86	19	14	2	5000	1145	16	8

4s 8d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	8	44	10	5	4	87	20	6	0
2	0	9	4	45	10	10	0	88	20	10	8
3	0	14	0	46	10	14	8	89	20	15	4
4	0	18	8	47	10	19	4	90	21	0	0
5	1	3	4	48	11	4	0	91	21	4	8
6	1	8	0	49	11	8	8	92	21	9	4
7	1	12	8	50	11	13	4	93	21	14	0
8	1	17	4	51	11	18	0	94	21	18	8
9	2	2	0	52	12	2	8	95	22	3	4
10	2	6	8	53	12	7	4	96	22	8	0
11	2	11	4	54	12	12	0	97	22	12	8
12	2	16	0	55	12	16	8	98	22	17	4
13	3	0	8	56	13	1	4	99	23	2	0
14	3	5	4	57	13	6	0	100	23	6	8
15	3	10	0	58	13	10	8	110	25	13	4
16	3	14	8	59	13	15	4	120	28	0	0
17	3	19	4	60	14	0	0	130	30	6	8
18	4	4	0	61	14	4	8	140	32	13	4
19	4	8	8	62	14	9	4	150	35	0	0
20	4	13	4	63	14	14	0	160	37	6	8
21	4	18	0	64	14	18	8	170	39	13	4
22	5	2	8	65	15	3	4	180	42	0	0
23	5	7	4	66	15	8	0	190	44	6	8
24	5	12	0	67	15	12	8	200	46	13	4
25	5	16	8	68	15	17	4	250	58	6	8
26	6	1	4	69	16	2	0	256	59	14	8
27	6	6	0	70	16	6	8	272	63	9	4
28	6	10	8	71	16	11	4	300	70	0	0
29	6	15	4	72	16	16	0	365	85	3	4
30	7	0	0	73	17	0	8	400	93	6	8
31	7	4	8	74	17	5	4	500	116	13	4
32	7	9	4	75	17	10	0	600	140	0	0
33	7	14	0	76	17	14	8	700	163	6	8
34	7	18	8	77	17	19	4	750	175	0	0
35	8	3	4	78	18	4	0	800	186	13	4
36	8	8	0	79	18	8	8	900	210	0	0
37	8	12	8	80	18	13	4	1000	233	6	8
38	8	17	4	81	18	18	0	1250	291	13	4
39	9	2	0	82	19	2	8	1500	350	0	0
40	9	6	8	83	19	7	4	1750	408	6	8
41	9	11	4	84	19	12	0	2000	466	13	4
42	9	16	0	85	19	16	8	3000	700	0	0
43	10	0	8	86	20	1	4	5000	1166	13	4

4s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	9	44	10	9	0	87	20	13	3
2	0	9	6	45	10	13	9	88	20	18	0
3	0	14	3	46	10	18	6	89	21	2	9
4	0	19	0	47	11	3	3	90	21	7	6
5	1	3	9	48	11	8	0	91	21	12	3
6	1	8	6	49	11	12	9	92	21	17	0
7	1	13	3	50	11	17	6	93	22	1	9
8	1	18	0	51	12	2	3	94	22	6	6
9	2	2	9	52	12	7	0	95	22	11	3
10	2	7	6	53	12	11	9	96	22	16	0
11	2	12	3	54	12	16	6	97	23	0	9
12	2	17	0	55	13	1	3	98	23	5	6
13	3	1	9	56	13	6	0	99	23	10	3
14	3	6	6	57	13	10	9	100	23	15	0
15	3	11	3	58	13	15	6	110	26	2	6
16	3	16	0	59	14	0	3	120	28	10	0
17	4	0	9	60	14	5	0	130	30	17	6
18	4	5	6	61	14	9	9	140	33	5	0
19	4	10	3	62	14	14	6	150	35	12	6
20	4	15	0	63	14	19	3	160	38	0	0
21	4	19	9	64	15	4	0	170	40	7	6
22	5	4	6	65	15	8	9	180	42	15	0
23	5	9	3	66	15	13	6	190	45	2	6
24	5	14	0	67	15	18	3	200	47	10	0
25	5	18	9	68	16	3	0	250	59	7	6
26	6	3	6	69	16	7	9	256	60	16	0
27	6	8	3	70	16	12	6	272	64	12	0
28	6	13	0	71	16	17	3	300	71	5	0
29	6	17	9	72	17	2	0	365	86	13	9
30	7	2	6	73	17	6	9	400	95	0	0
31	7	7	3	74	17	11	6	500	118	15	0
32	7	12	0	75	17	16	3	600	142	10	0
33	7	16	9	76	18	1	0	700	166	5	0
34	8	1	6	77	18	5	9	750	178	2	6
35	8	6	3	78	18	10	6	800	190	0	0
36	8	11	0	79	18	15	3	900	213	15	0
37	8	15	9	80	19	0	0	1000	237	10	0
38	9	0	6	81	19	4	9	1250	296	17	6
39	9	5	3	82	19	9	6	1500	356	5	0
40	9	10	0	83	19	14	3	1750	415	12	6
41	9	14	9	84	19	19	0	2000	475	0	0
42	9	19	6	85	20	3	9	3000	712	10	0
43	10	4	3	86	20	8	6	5000	1187	10	0

4s 10d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	10	44	10	12	8	87	21	0	6
2	0	9	8	45	10	17	6	88	21	5	4
3	0	14	6	46	11	2	4	89	21	10	2
4	0	19	4	47	11	7	2	90	21	15	0
5	1	4	2	48	11	12	0	91	21	19	10
6	1	9	0	49	11	16	10	92	22	4	8
7	1	13	10	50	12	1	8	93	22	9	6
8	1	18	8	51	12	6	6	94	22	14	4
9	2	3	6	52	12	11	4	95	22	19	2
10	2	8	4	53	12	16	2	96	23	4	0
11	2	13	2	54	13	1	0	97	23	8	10
12	2	18	0	55	13	5	10	98	23	13	8
13	3	2	10	56	13	10	8	99	23	18	6
14	3	7	8	57	13	15	6	100	24	3	4
15	3	12	6	58	14	0	4	110	26	11	8
16	3	17	4	59	14	5	2	120	29	0	0
17	4	2	2	60	14	10	0	130	31	8	4
18	4	7	0	61	14	14	10	140	33	16	8
19	4	11	10	62	14	19	8	150	36	5	0
20	4	16	8	63	15	4	6	160	38	13	4
21	5	1	6	64	15	9	4	170	41	1	8
22	5	6	4	65	15	14	2	180	43	10	0
23	5	11	2	66	15	19	0	190	45	18	4
24	5	16	0	67	16	3	10	200	48	6	8
25	6	0	10	68	16	8	8	250	60	8	4
26	6	5	8	69	16	13	6	256	61	17	4
27	6	10	6	70	16	18	4	272	65	14	8
28	6	15	4	71	17	3	2	300	72	10	0
29	7	0	2	72	17	8	0	365	88	4	2
30	7	5	0	73	17	12	10	400	96	13	4
31	7	9	10	74	17	17	8	500	120	16	8
32	7	14	8	75	18	2	6	600	145	0	0
33	7	19	6	76	18	7	4	700	169	3	4
34	8	4	4	77	18	12	2	750	181	5	0
35	8	9	2	78	18	17	0	800	193	6	8
36	8	14	0	79	19	1	10	900	217	10	0
37	8	18	10	80	19	6	8	1000	241	13	4
38	9	3	8	81	19	11	6	1250	302	1	8
39	9	8	6	82	19	16	4	1500	362	10	0
40	9	13	4	83	20	1	2	1750	422	18	4
41	9	18	2	84	20	6	0	2000	483	6	8
42	10	3	0	85	20	10	10	3000	725	0	0
43	10	7	10	86	20	15	8	5000	1208	6	8

4s 11d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	11	44	10	16	4	87	21	7	9
2	0	9	10	45	11	1	3	88	21	12	8
3	0	14	9	46	11	6	2	89	21	17	7
4	0	19	8	47	11	11	1	90	22	2	6
5	1	4	7	48	11	16	0	91	22	7	5
6	1	9	6	49	12	0	11	92	22	12	4
7	1	14	5	50	12	5	10	93	22	17	3
8	1	19	4	51	12	10	9	94	23	2	2
9	2	4	3	52	12	15	8	95	23	7	1
10	2	9	2	53	13	0	7	96	23	12	0
11	2	14	1	54	13	5	6	97	23	16	11
12	2	19	0	55	13	10	5	98	24	1	10
13	3	3	11	56	13	15	4	99	24	6	9
14	3	8	10	57	14	0	3	100	24	11	8
15	3	13	9	58	14	5	2	110	27	0	10
16	3	18	8	59	14	10	1	120	29	10	0
17	4	3	7	60	14	15	0	130	31	19	2
18	4	8	6	61	14	19	11	140	34	8	4
19	4	13	5	62	15	4	10	150	36	17	6
20	4	18	4	63	15	9	9	160	39	6	8
21	5	3	3	64	15	14	8	170	41	15	10
22	5	8	2	65	15	19	7	180	44	5	0
23	5	13	1	66	16	4	6	190	46	14	2
24	5	18	0	67	16	9	5	200	49	3	4
25	6	2	11	68	16	14	4	250	61	9	2
26	6	7	10	69	16	19	3	256	62	18	8
27	6	12	9	70	17	4	2	272	66	17	4
28	6	17	8	71	17	9	1	300	73	15	0
29	7	2	7	72	17	14	0	365	89	14	7
30	7	7	6	73	17	18	11	400	98	6	8
31	7	12	5	74	18	3	10	500	122	18	4
32	7	17	4	75	18	8	9	600	147	10	0
33	8	2	3	76	18	13	8	700	172	1	8
34	8	7	2	77	18	18	7	750	184	7	6
35	8	12	1	78	19	3	6	800	196	13	4
36	8	17	0	79	19	8	5	900	221	5	0
37	9	1	11	80	19	13	4	1000	245	16	8
38	9	6	10	81	19	18	3	1250	307	5	10
39	9	11	9	82	20	3	2	1500	368	15	0
40	9	16	8	83	20	8	1	1750	430	4	2
41	10	1	7	84	20	13	0	2000	491	13	4
42	10	6	6	85	20	17	11	3000	737	10	0
43	10	11	5	86	21	2	10	5000	1229	3	4

5s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	5	0	44	11	0	0	87	21	15	0
2	0	10	0	45	11	5	0	88	22	0	0
3	0	15	0	46	11	10	0	89	22	5	0
4	1	0	0	47	11	15	0	90	22	10	0
5	1	5	0	48	12	0	0	91	22	15	0
6	1	10	0	49	12	5	0	92	23	0	0
7	1	15	0	50	12	10	0	93	23	5	0
8	2	0	0	51	12	15	0	94	23	10	0
9	2	5	0	52	13	0	0	95	23	15	0
10	2	10	0	53	13	5	0	96	24	0	0
11	2	15	0	54	13	10	0	97	24	5	0
12	3	0	0	55	13	15	0	98	24	10	0
13	3	5	0	56	14	0	0	99	24	15	0
14	3	10	0	57	14	5	0	100	25	0	0
15	3	15	0	58	14	10	0	110	27	10	0
16	4	0	0	59	14	15	0	120	30	0	0
17	4	5	0	60	15	0	0	130	32	10	0
18	4	10	0	61	15	5	0	140	35	0	0
19	4	15	0	62	15	10	0	150	37	10	0
20	5	0	0	63	15	15	0	160	40	0	0
21	5	5	0	64	16	0	0	170	42	10	0
22	5	10	0	65	16	5	0	180	45	0	0
23	5	15	0	66	16	10	0	190	47	10	0
24	6	0	0	67	16	15	0	200	50	0	0
25	6	5	0	68	17	0	0	250	62	10	0
26	6	10	0	69	17	5	0	256	64	0	0
27	6	15	0	70	17	10	0	272	68	0	0
28	7	0	0	71	17	15	0	300	75	0	0
29	7	5	0	72	18	0	0	365	91	5	0
30	7	10	0	73	18	5	0	400	100	0	0
31	7	15	0	74	18	10	0	500	125	0	0
32	8	0	0	75	18	15	0	600	150	0	0
33	8	5	0	76	19	0	0	700	175	0	0
34	8	10	0	77	19	5	0	750	187	10	0
35	8	15	0	78	19	10	0	800	200	0	0
36	9	0	0	79	19	15	0	900	225	0	0
37	9	5	0	80	20	0	0	1000	250	0	0
38	9	10	0	81	20	5	0	1250	312	10	0
39	9	15	0	82	20	10	0	1500	375	0	0
40	10	0	0	83	20	15	0	1750	437	10	0
41	10	5	0	84	21	0	0	2000	500	0	0
42	10	10	0	85	21	5	0	3000	750	0	0
43	10	15	0	86	21	10	0	5000	1250	0	0

5s 1d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	5	1	44	11	3	8	87	22	2	3
2	0	10	2	45	11	8	9	88	22	7	4
3	0	15	3	46	11	13	10	89	22	12	5
4	1	0	4	47	11	18	11	90	22	17	6
5	1	5	5	48	12	4	0	91	23	2	7
6	1	10	6	49	12	9	1	92	23	7	8
7	1	15	7	50	12	14	2	93	23	12	9
8	2	0	8	51	12	19	3	94	23	17	10
9	2	5	9	52	13	4	4	95	24	2	11
10	2	10	10	53	13	9	5	96	24	8	0
11	2	15	11	54	13	14	6	97	24	13	1
12	3	1	0	55	13	19	7	98	24	18	2
13	3	6	1	56	14	4	8	99	25	3	3
14	3	11	2	57	14	9	9	100	25	8	4
15	3	16	3	58	14	14	10	110	27	19	2
16	4	1	4	59	14	19	11	120	30	10	0
17	4	6	5	60	15	5	0	130	33	0	10
18	4	11	6	61	15	10	1	140	35	11	8
19	4	16	7	62	15	15	2	150	38	2	6
20	5	1	8	63	16	0	3	160	40	13	4
21	5	6	9	64	16	5	4	170	43	4	2
22	5	11	10	65	16	10	5	180	45	15	0
23	5	16	11	66	16	15	6	190	48	5	10
24	6	2	0	67	17	0	7	200	50	16	8
25	6	7	1	68	17	5	8	250	63	10	10
26	6	12	2	69	17	10	9	256	65	1	4
27	6	17	3	70	17	15	10	272	69	2	8
28	7	2	4	71	18	0	11	300	76	5	0
29	7	7	5	72	18	6	0	365	92	15	5
30	7	12	6	73	18	11	1	400	101	13	4
31	7	17	7	74	18	16	2	500	127	1	8
32	8	2	8	75	19	1	3	600	152	10	0
33	8	7	9	76	19	6	4	700	177	18	4
34	8	12	10	77	19	11	5	750	190	12	6
35	8	17	11	78	19	16	6	800	203	6	8
36	9	3	0	79	20	1	7	900	228	15	0
37	9	8	1	80	20	6	8	1000	254	3	4
38	9	13	2	81	20	11	9	1250	317	14	2
39	9	18	3	82	20	16	10	1500	381	5	0
40	10	3	4	83	21	1	11	1750	444	15	10
41	10	8	5	84	21	7	0	2000	508	6	8
42	10	13	6	85	21	12	1	3000	762	10	0
43	10	18	7	86	21	17	2	5000	1270	16	8

5s 2d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	5	2	44	11	7	4	87	22	9	6
2	0	10	4	45	11	12	6	88	22	14	8
3	0	15	6	46	11	17	8	89	22	19	10
4	1	0	8	47	12	2	10	90	23	5	0
5	1	5	10	48	12	8	0	91	23	10	2
6	1	11	0	49	12	13	2	92	23	15	4
7	1	16	2	50	12	18	4	93	24	0	6
8	2	1	4	51	13	3	6	94	24	5	8
9	2	6	6	52	13	8	8	95	24	10	10
10	2	11	8	53	13	13	10	96	24	16	0
11	2	16	10	54	13	19	0	97	25	1	2
12	3	2	0	55	14	4	2	98	25	6	4
13	3	7	2	56	14	9	4	99	25	11	6
14	3	12	4	57	14	14	6	100	25	16	8
15	3	17	6	58	14	19	8	110	28	8	4
16	4	2	8	59	15	4	10	120	31	0	0
17	4	7	10	60	15	10	0	130	33	11	8
18	4	13	0	61	15	15	2	140	36	3	4
19	4	18	2	62	16	0	4	150	38	15	0
20	5	3	4	63	16	5	6	160	41	6	8
21	5	8	6	64	16	10	8	170	43	18	4
22	5	13	8	65	16	15	10	180	46	10	0
23	5	18	10	66	17	1	0	190	49	1	8
24	6	4	0	67	17	6	2	200	51	13	4
25	6	9	2	68	17	11	4	250	64	11	8
26	6	14	4	69	17	16	6	256	66	2	8
27	6	19	6	70	18	1	8	272	70	5	4
28	7	4	8	71	18	6	10	300	77	10	0
29	7	9	10	72	18	12	0	365	94	5	10
30	7	15	0	73	18	17	2	400	103	6	8
31	8	0	2	74	19	2	4	500	129	3	4
32	8	5	4	75	19	7	6	600	155	0	0
33	8	10	6	76	19	12	8	700	180	16	8
34	8	15	8	77	19	17	10	750	193	15	0
35	9	0	10	78	20	3	0	800	206	13	4
36	9	6	0	79	20	8	2	900	232	10	0
37	9	11	2	80	20	13	4	1000	258	6	8
38	9	16	4	81	20	18	6	1250	322	18	4
39	10	1	6	82	21	3	8	1500	387	10	0
40	10	6	8	83	21	8	10	1750	452	1	8
41	10	11	10	84	21	14	0	2000	516	13	4
42	10	17	0	85	21	19	2	3000	775	0	0
43	11	2	2	86	22	4	4	5000	1291	13	4

5s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	5	3	44	11	11	0	87	22	16	9
2	0	10	6	45	11	16	3	88	23	2	0
3	0	15	9	46	12	1	6	89	23	7	3
4	1	1	0	47	12	6	9	90	23	12	6
5	1	6	3	48	12	12	0	91	23	17	9
6	1	11	6	49	12	17	3	92	24	3	0
7	1	16	9	50	13	2	6	93	24	8	3
8	2	2	0	51	13	7	9	94	24	13	6
9	2	7	3	52	13	13	0	95	24	18	9
10	2	12	6	53	13	18	3	96	25	4	0
11	2	17	9	54	14	3	6	97	25	9	3
12	3	3	0	55	14	8	9	98	25	14	6
13	3	8	3	56	14	14	0	99	25	19	9
14	3	13	6	57	14	19	3	100	26	5	0
15	3	18	9	58	15	4	6	110	28	17	6
16	4	4	0	59	15	9	9	120	31	10	0
17	4	9	3	60	15	15	0	130	34	2	6
18	4	14	6	61	16	0	3	140	36	15	0
19	4	19	9	62	16	5	6	150	39	7	6
20	5	5	0	63	16	10	9	160	42	0	0
21	5	10	3	64	16	16	0	170	44	12	6
22	5	15	6	65	17	1	3	180	47	5	0
23	6	0	9	66	17	6	6	190	49	17	6
24	6	6	0	67	17	11	9	200	52	10	0
25	6	11	3	68	17	17	0	250	65	12	6
26	6	16	6	69	18	2	3	256	67	4	0
27	7	1	9	70	18	7	6	272	71	8	0
28	7	7	0	71	18	12	9	300	78	15	0
29	7	12	3	72	18	18	0	365	95	16	3
30	7	17	6	73	19	3	3	400	105	0	0
31	8	2	9	74	19	8	6	500	131	5	0
32	8	8	0	75	19	13	9	600	157	10	0
33	8	13	3	76	19	19	0	700	183	15	0
34	8	18	6	77	20	4	3	750	196	17	6
35	9	3	9	78	20	9	6	800	210	0	0
36	9	9	0	79	20	14	9	900	236	5	0
37	9	14	3	80	21	0	0	1000	262	10	0
38	9	19	6	81	21	5	3	1250	328	2	6
39	10	4	9	82	21	10	6	1500	393	15	0
40	10	10	0	83	21	15	9	1750	459	7	6
41	10	15	3	84	22	1	0	2000	525	0	0
42	11	0	6	85	22	6	3	3000	787	10	0
43	11	5	9	86	22	11	6	5000	1312	10	0

5s 4d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	5	4	44	11	14	8	87	23	4	0
2	0	10	8	45	12	0	0	88	23	9	4
3	0	16	0	46	12	5	4	89	23	14	8
4	1	1	4	47	12	10	8	90	24	0	0
5	1	6	8	48	12	16	0	91	24	5	4
6	1	12	0	49	13	1	4	92	24	10	8
7	1	17	4	50	13	6	8	93	24	16	0
8	2	2	8	51	13	12	0	94	25	1	4
9	2	8	0	52	13	17	4	95	25	6	8
10	2	13	4	53	14	2	8	96	25	12	0
11	2	18	8	54	14	8	0	97	25	17	4
12	3	4	0	55	14	13	4	98	26	2	8
13	3	9	4	56	14	18	8	99	26	8	0
14	3	14	8	57	15	4	0	100	26	13	4
15	4	0	0	58	15	9	4	110	29	6	8
16	4	5	4	59	15	14	8	120	32	0	0
17	4	10	8	60	16	0	0	130	34	13	4
18	4	16	0	61	16	5	4	140	37	6	8
19	5	1	4	62	16	10	8	150	40	0	0
20	5	6	8	63	16	16	0	160	42	13	4
21	5	12	0	64	17	1	4	170	45	6	8
22	5	17	4	65	17	6	8	180	48	0	0
23	6	2	8	66	17	12	0	190	50	13	4
24	6	8	0	67	17	17	4	200	53	6	8
25	6	13	4	68	18	2	8	250	66	13	4
26	6	18	8	69	18	8	0	256	68	5	4
27	7	4	0	70	18	13	4	272	72	10	8
28	7	9	4	71	18	18	8	300	80	0	0
29	7	14	8	72	19	4	0	365	97	6	8
30	8	0	0	73	19	9	4	400	106	13	4
31	8	5	4	74	19	14	8	500	133	6	8
32	8	10	8	75	20	0	0	600	160	0	0
33	8	16	0	76	20	5	4	700	186	13	4
34	9	1	4	77	20	10	8	750	200	0	0
35	9	6	8	78	20	16	0	800	213	6	8
36	9	12	0	79	21	1	4	900	240	0	0
37	9	17	4	80	21	6	8	1000	266	13	4
38	10	2	8	81	21	12	0	1250	333	6	8
39	10	8	0	82	21	17	4	1500	400	0	0
40	10	13	4	83	22	2	8	1750	466	13	4
41	10	18	8	84	22	8	0	2000	533	6	8
42	11	4	0	85	22	13	4	3000	800	0	0
43	11	9	4	86	22	18	8	5000	1333	6	8

5s 5d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	5	5	44	11	18	4	87	23	11	3
2	0	10	10	45	12	3	9	88	23	16	8
3	0	16	3	46	12	9	2	89	24	2	1
4	1	1	8	47	12	14	7	90	24	7	6
5	1	7	1	48	13	0	0	91	24	12	11
6	1	12	6	49	13	5	5	92	24	18	4
7	1	17	11	50	13	10	10	93	25	3	9
8	2	3	4	51	13	16	3	94	25	9	2
9	2	8	9	52	14	1	8	95	25	14	7
10	2	14	2	53	14	7	1	96	26	0	0
11	2	19	7	54	14	12	6	97	26	5	5
12	3	5	0	55	14	17	11	98	26	10	10
13	3	10	5	56	15	3	4	99	26	16	3
14	3	15	10	57	15	8	9	100	27	1	8
15	4	1	3	58	15	14	2	110	29	15	10
16	4	6	8	59	15	19	7	120	32	10	0
17	4	12	1	60	16	5	0	130	35	4	2
18	4	17	6	61	16	10	5	140	37	18	4
19	5	2	11	62	16	15	10	150	40	12	6
20	5	8	4	63	17	1	3	160	43	6	8
21	5	13	9	64	17	6	8	170	46	0	10
22	5	19	2	65	17	12	1	180	48	15	0
23	6	4	7	66	17	17	6	190	51	9	2
24	6	10	0	67	18	2	11	200	54	3	4
25	6	15	5	68	18	8	4	250	67	14	2
26	7	0	10	69	18	13	9	256	69	6	8
27	7	6	3	70	18	19	2	272	73	13	4
28	7	11	8	71	19	4	7	300	81	5	0
29	7	17	1	72	19	10	0	365	98	17	1
30	8	2	6	73	19	15	5	400	108	6	8
31	8	7	11	74	20	0	10	500	135	8	4
32	8	13	4	75	20	6	3	600	162	10	0
33	8	18	9	76	20	11	8	700	189	11	8
34	9	4	2	77	20	17	1	750	203	2	6
35	9	9	7	78	21	2	6	800	216	13	4
36	9	15	0	79	21	7	11	900	243	15	0
37	10	0	5	80	21	13	4	1000	270	16	8
38	10	5	10	81	21	18	9	1250	338	10	10
39	10	11	3	82	22	4	2	1500	406	5	0
40	10	16	8	83	22	9	7	1750	473	19	2
41	11	2	1	84	22	15	0	2000	541	13	4
42	11	7	6	85	23	0	5	3000	812	10	0
43	11	12	11	86	23	5	10	5000	1354	3	4

5s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	5	6	44	12	2	0	87	23	18	6
2	0	11	0	45	12	7	6	88	24	4	0
3	0	16	6	46	12	13	0	89	24	9	6
4	1	2	0	47	12	18	6	90	24	15	0
5	1	7	6	48	13	4	0	91	25	0	6
6	1	13	0	49	13	9	6	92	25	6	0
7	1	18	6	50	13	15	0	93	25	11	6
8	2	4	0	51	14	0	6	94	25	17	0
9	2	9	6	52	14	6	0	95	26	2	6
10	2	15	0	53	14	11	6	96	26	8	0
11	3	0	6	54	14	17	0	97	26	13	6
12	3	6	0	55	15	2	6	98	26	19	0
13	3	11	6	56	15	8	0	99	27	4	6
14	3	17	0	57	15	13	6	100	27	10	0
15	4	2	6	58	15	19	0	110	30	5	0
16	4	8	0	59	16	4	6	120	33	0	0
17	4	13	6	60	16	10	0	130	35	15	0
18	4	19	0	61	16	15	6	140	38	10	0
19	5	4	6	62	17	1	0	150	41	5	0
20	5	10	0	63	17	6	6	160	44	0	0
21	5	15	6	64	17	12	0	170	46	15	0
22	6	1	0	65	17	17	6	180	49	10	0
23	6	6	6	66	18	3	0	190	52	5	0
24	6	12	0	67	18	8	6	200	55	0	0
25	6	17	6	68	18	14	0	250	68	15	0
26	7	3	0	69	18	19	6	256	70	8	0
27	7	8	6	70	19	5	0	272	74	16	0
28	7	14	0	71	19	10	6	300	82	10	0
29	7	19	6	72	19	16	0	365	100	7	6
30	8	5	0	73	20	1	6	400	110	0	0
31	8	10	6	74	20	7	0	500	137	10	0
32	8	16	0	75	20	12	6	600	165	0	0
33	9	1	6	76	20	18	0	700	192	10	0
34	9	7	0	77	21	3	6	750	206	5	0
35	9	12	6	78	21	9	0	800	220	0	0
36	9	18	0	79	21	14	6	900	247	10	0
37	10	3	6	80	22	0	0	1000	275	0	0
38	10	9	0	81	22	5	6	1250	343	15	0
39	10	14	6	82	22	11	0	1500	412	10	0
40	11	0	0	83	22	16	6	1750	481	5	0
41	11	5	6	84	23	2	0	2000	550	0	0
42	11	11	0	85	23	7	6	3000	825	0	0
43	11	16	6	86	23	13	0	5000	1375	0	0

5s 7d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	5	7	44	12	5	8	87	24	5	9
2	0	11	2	45	12	11	3	88	24	11	4
3	0	16	9	46	12	16	10	89	24	16	11
4	1	2	4	47	13	2	5	90	25	2	6
5	1	7	11	48	13	8	0	91	25	8	1
6	1	13	6	49	13	13	7	92	25	13	8
7	1	19	1	50	13	19	2	93	25	19	3
8	2	4	8	51	14	4	9	94	26	4	10
9	2	10	3	52	14	10	4	95	26	10	5
10	2	15	10	53	14	15	11	96	26	16	0
11	3	1	5	54	15	1	6	97	27	1	7
12	3	7	0	55	15	7	1	98	27	7	2
13	3	12	7	56	15	12	8	99	27	12	9
14	3	18	2	57	15	18	3	100	27	18	4
15	4	3	9	58	16	3	10	110	30	14	2
16	4	9	4	59	16	9	5	120	33	10	0
17	4	14	11	60	16	15	0	130	36	5	10
18	5	0	6	61	17	0	7	140	39	1	8
19	5	6	1	62	17	6	2	150	41	17	6
20	5	11	8	63	17	11	9	160	44	13	4
21	5	17	3	64	17	17	4	170	47	9	2
22	6	2	10	65	18	2	11	180	50	5	0
23	6	8	5	66	18	8	6	190	53	0	10
24	6	14	0	67	18	14	1	200	55	16	8
25	6	19	7	68	18	19	8	250	69	15	10
26	7	5	2	69	19	5	3	256	71	9	4
27	7	10	9	70	19	10	10	272	75	18	8
28	7	16	4	71	19	16	5	300	83	15	0
29	8	1	11	72	20	2	0	365	101	17	11
30	8	7	6	73	20	7	7	400	111	13	4
31	8	13	1	74	20	13	2	500	139	11	8
32	8	18	8	75	20	18	9	600	167	10	0
33	9	4	3	76	21	4	4	700	195	8	4
34	9	9	10	77	21	9	11	750	209	7	6
35	9	15	5	78	21	15	6	800	223	6	8
36	10	1	0	79	22	1	1	900	251	5	0
37	10	6	7	80	22	6	8	1000	279	3	4
38	10	12	2	81	22	12	3	1250	348	19	2
39	10	17	9	82	22	17	10	1500	418	15	0
40	11	3	4	83	23	3	5	1750	488	10	10
41	11	8	11	84	23	9	0	2000	558	6	8
42	11	14	6	85	23	14	7	3000	837	10	0
43	12	0	1	86	24	0	2	5000	1395	16	8

5s 8d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	5	8	44	12	9	4	87	24	13	0
2	0	11	4	45	12	15	0	88	24	18	8
3	0	17	0	46	13	0	8	89	25	4	4
4	1	2	8	47	13	6	4	90	25	10	0
5	1	8	4	48	13	12	0	91	25	15	8
6	1	14	0	49	13	17	8	92	26	1	4
7	1	19	8	50	14	3	4	93	26	7	0
8	2	5	4	51	14	9	0	94	26	12	8
9	2	11	0	52	14	14	8	95	26	18	4
10	2	16	8	53	15	0	4	96	27	4	0
11	3	2	4	54	15	6	0	97	27	9	8
12	3	8	0	55	15	11	8	98	27	15	4
13	3	13	8	56	15	17	4	99	28	1	0
14	3	19	4	57	16	3	0	100	28	6	8
15	4	5	0	58	16	8	8	110	31	3	4
16	4	10	8	59	16	14	4	120	34	0	0
17	4	16	4	60	17	0	0	130	36	16	8
18	5	2	0	61	17	5	8	140	39	13	4
19	5	7	8	62	17	11	4	150	42	10	0
20	5	13	4	63	17	17	0	160	45	6	8
21	5	19	0	64	18	2	8	170	48	3	4
22	6	4	8	65	18	8	4	180	51	0	0
23	6	10	4	66	18	14	0	190	53	16	8
24	6	16	0	67	18	19	8	200	56	13	4
25	7	1	8	68	19	5	4	250	70	16	8
26	7	7	4	69	19	11	0	256	72	10	8
27	7	13	0	70	19	16	8	272	77	1	4
28	7	18	8	71	20	2	4	300	85	0	0
29	8	4	4	72	20	8	0	365	103	8	4
30	8	10	0	73	20	13	8	400	113	6	8
31	8	15	8	74	20	19	4	500	141	13	4
32	9	1	4	75	21	5	0	600	170	0	0
33	9	7	0	76	21	10	8	700	198	6	8
34	9	12	8	77	21	16	4	750	212	10	0
35	9	18	4	78	22	2	0	800	226	13	4
36	10	4	0	79	22	7	8	900	255	0	0
37	10	9	8	80	22	13	4	1000	283	6	8
38	10	15	4	81	22	19	0	1250	354	3	4
39	11	1	0	82	23	4	8	1500	425	0	0
40	11	6	8	83	23	10	4	1750	495	16	8
41	11	12	4	84	23	16	0	2000	566	13	4
42	11	18	0	85	24	1	8	3000	850	0	0
43	12	3	8	86	24	7	4	5000	1416	13	4

5s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	5	9	44	12	13	0	87	25	0	3
2	0	11	6	45	12	18	9	88	25	6	0
3	0	17	3	46	13	4	6	89	25	11	9
4	1	3	0	47	13	10	3	90	25	17	6
5	1	8	9	48	13	16	0	91	26	3	3
6	1	14	6	49	14	1	9	92	26	9	0
7	2	0	3	50	14	7	6	93	26	14	9
8	2	6	0	51	14	13	3	94	27	0	6
9	2	11	9	52	14	19	0	95	27	6	3
10	2	17	6	53	15	4	9	96	27	12	0
11	3	3	3	54	15	10	6	97	27	17	9
12	3	9	0	55	15	16	3	98	28	3	6
13	3	14	9	56	16	2	0	99	28	9	3
14	4	0	6	57	16	7	9	100	28	15	0
15	4	6	3	58	16	13	6	110	31	12	6
16	4	12	0	59	16	19	3	120	34	10	0
17	4	17	9	60	17	5	0	130	37	7	6
18	5	3	6	61	17	10	9	140	40	5	0
19	5	9	3	62	17	16	6	150	43	2	6
20	5	15	0	63	18	2	3	160	46	0	0
21	6	0	9	64	18	8	0	170	48	17	6
22	6	6	6	65	18	13	9	180	51	15	0
23	6	12	3	66	18	19	6	190	54	12	6
24	6	18	0	67	19	5	3	200	57	10	0
25	7	3	9	68	19	11	0	250	71	17	6
26	7	9	6	69	19	16	9	256	73	12	0
27	7	15	3	70	20	2	6	272	78	4	0
28	8	1	0	71	20	8	3	300	86	5	0
29	8	6	9	72	20	14	0	365	104	18	9
30	8	12	6	73	20	19	9	400	115	0	0
31	8	18	3	74	21	5	6	500	143	15	0
32	9	4	0	75	21	11	3	600	172	10	0
33	9	9	9	76	21	17	0	700	201	5	0
34	9	15	6	77	22	2	9	750	215	12	6
35	10	1	3	78	22	8	6	800	230	0	0
36	10	7	0	79	22	14	3	900	258	15	0
37	10	12	9	80	23	0	0	1000	287	10	0
38	10	18	6	81	23	5	9	1250	359	7	6
39	11	4	3	82	23	11	6	1500	431	5	0
40	11	10	0	83	23	17	3	1750	503	2	6
41	11	15	9	84	24	3	0	2000	575	0	0
42	12	1	6	85	24	8	9	3000	862	10	0
43	12	7	3	86	24	14	6	5000	1437	10	0

5s 10d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	5	10	44	12	16	8	87	25	7	6
2	0	11	8	45	13	2	6	88	25	13	4
3	0	17	6	46	13	8	4	89	25	19	2
4	1	3	4	47	13	14	2	90	26	5	0
5	1	9	2	48	14	0	0	91	26	10	10
6	1	15	0	49	14	5	10	92	26	16	8
7	2	0	10	50	14	11	8	93	27	2	6
8	2	6	8	51	14	17	6	94	27	8	4
9	2	12	6	52	15	3	4	95	27	14	2
10	2	18	4	53	15	9	2	96	28	0	0
11	3	4	2	54	15	15	0	97	28	5	10
12	3	10	0	55	16	0	10	98	28	11	8
13	3	15	10	56	16	6	8	99	28	17	6
14	4	1	8	57	16	12	6	100	29	3	4
15	4	7	6	58	16	18	4	110	32	1	8
16	4	13	4	59	17	4	2	120	35	0	0
17	4	19	2	60	17	10	0	130	37	18	4
18	5	5	0	61	17	15	10	140	40	16	8
19	5	10	10	62	18	1	8	150	43	15	0
20	5	16	8	63	18	7	6	160	46	13	4
21	6	2	6	64	18	13	4	170	49	11	8
22	6	8	4	65	18	19	2	180	52	10	0
23	6	14	2	66	19	5	0	190	55	8	4
24	7	0	0	67	19	10	10	200	58	6	8
25	7	5	10	68	19	16	8	250	72	18	4
26	7	11	8	69	20	2	6	256	74	13	4
27	7	17	6	70	20	8	4	272	79	6	8
28	8	3	4	71	20	14	2	300	87	10	0
29	8	9	2	72	21	0	0	365	106	9	2
30	8	15	0	73	21	5	10	400	116	13	4
31	9	0	10	74	21	11	8	500	145	16	8
32	9	6	8	75	21	17	6	600	175	0	0
33	9	12	6	76	22	3	4	700	204	3	4
34	9	18	4	77	22	9	2	750	218	15	0
35	10	4	2	78	22	15	0	800	233	6	8
36	10	10	0	79	23	0	10	900	262	10	0
37	10	15	10	80	23	6	8	1000	291	13	4
38	11	1	8	81	23	12	6	1250	364	11	8
39	11	7	6	82	23	18	4	1500	437	10	0
40	11	13	4	83	24	4	2	1750	510	8	4
41	11	19	2	84	24	10	0	2000	583	6	8
42	12	5	0	85	24	15	10	3000	875	0	0
43	12	10	10	86	25	1	8	5000	1458	6	8

5s 11d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	5	11	44	13	0	4	87	25	14	9
2	0	11	10	45	13	6	3	88	26	0	8
3	0	17	9	46	13	12	2	89	26	6	7
4	1	3	8	47	13	18	1	90	26	12	6
5	1	9	7	48	14	4	0	91	26	18	5
6	1	15	6	49	14	9	11	92	27	4	4
7	2	1	5	50	14	15	10	93	27	10	3
8	2	7	4	51	15	1	9	94	27	16	2
9	2	13	3	52	15	7	8	95	28	2	1
10	2	19	2	53	15	13	7	96	28	8	0
11	3	5	1	54	15	19	6	97	28	13	11
12	3	11	0	55	16	5	5	98	28	19	10
13	3	16	11	56	16	11	4	99	29	5	9
14	4	2	10	57	16	17	3	100	29	11	8
15	4	8	9	58	17	3	2	110	32	10	10
16	4	14	8	59	17	9	1	120	35	10	0
17	5	0	7	60	17	15	0	130	38	9	2
18	5	6	6	61	18	0	11	140	41	8	4
19	5	12	5	62	18	6	10	150	44	7	6
20	5	18	4	63	18	12	9	160	47	6	8
21	6	4	3	64	18	18	8	170	50	5	10
22	6	10	2	65	19	4	7	180	53	5	0
23	6	16	1	66	19	10	6	190	56	4	2
24	7	2	0	67	19	16	5	200	59	3	4
25	7	7	11	68	20	2	4	250	73	19	2
26	7	13	10	69	20	8	3	256	75	14	8
27	7	19	9	70	20	14	2	272	80	9	4
28	8	5	8	71	21	0	1	300	88	15	0
29	8	11	7	72	21	6	0	365	107	19	7
30	8	17	6	73	21	11	11	400	118	6	8
31	9	3	5	74	21	17	10	500	147	18	4
32	9	9	4	75	22	3	9	600	177	10	0
33	9	15	3	76	22	9	8	700	207	1	8
34	10	1	2	77	22	15	7	750	221	17	6
35	10	7	1	78	23	1	6	800	236	13	4
36	10	13	0	79	23	7	5	900	266	5	0
37	10	18	11	80	23	13	4	1000	295	16	8
38	11	4	10	81	23	19	3	1250	369	15	10
39	11	10	9	82	24	5	2	1500	443	15	0
40	11	16	8	83	24	11	1	1750	517	14	2
41	12	2	7	84	24	17	0	2000	591	13	4
42	12	8	6	85	25	2	11	3000	887	10	0
43	12	14	5	86	25	8	10	5000	1479	3	4

6s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	6	0	44	13	4	0	87	26	2	0
2	0	12	0	45	13	10	0	88	26	8	0
3	0	18	0	46	13	16	0	89	26	14	0
4	1	4	0	47	14	2	0	90	27	0	0
5	1	10	0	48	14	8	0	91	27	6	0
6	1	16	0	49	14	14	0	92	27	12	0
7	2	2	0	50	15	0	0	93	27	18	0
8	2	8	0	51	15	6	0	94	28	4	0
9	2	14	0	52	15	12	0	95	28	10	0
10	3	0	0	53	15	18	0	96	28	16	0
11	3	6	0	54	16	4	0	97	29	2	0
12	3	12	0	55	16	10	0	98	29	8	0
13	3	18	0	56	16	16	0	99	29	14	0
14	4	4	0	57	17	2	0	100	30	0	0
15	4	10	0	58	17	8	0	110	33	0	0
16	4	16	0	59	17	14	0	120	36	0	0
17	5	2	0	60	18	0	0	130	39	0	0
18	5	8	0	61	18	6	0	140	42	0	0
19	5	14	0	62	18	12	0	150	45	0	0
20	6	0	0	63	18	18	0	160	48	0	0
21	6	6	0	64	19	4	0	170	51	0	0
22	6	12	0	65	19	10	0	180	54	0	0
23	6	18	0	66	19	16	0	190	57	0	0
24	7	4	0	67	20	2	0	200	60	0	0
25	7	10	0	68	20	8	0	250	75	0	0
26	7	16	0	69	20	14	0	256	76	16	0
27	8	2	0	70	21	0	0	272	81	12	0
28	8	8	0	71	21	6	0	300	90	0	0
29	8	14	0	72	21	12	0	365	109	10	0
30	9	0	0	73	21	18	0	400	120	0	0
31	9	6	0	74	22	4	0	500	150	0	0
32	9	12	0	75	22	10	0	600	180	0	0
33	9	18	0	76	22	16	0	700	210	0	0
34	10	4	0	77	23	2	0	750	225	0	0
35	10	10	0	78	23	8	0	800	240	0	0
36	10	16	0	79	23	14	0	900	270	0	0
37	11	2	0	80	24	0	0	1000	300	0	0
38	11	8	0	81	24	6	0	1250	375	0	0
39	11	14	0	82	24	12	0	1500	450	0	0
40	12	0	0	83	24	18	0	1750	525	0	0
41	12	6	0	84	25	4	0	2000	600	0	0
42	12	12	0	85	25	10	0	3000	900	0	0
43	12	18	0	86	25	6	0	5000	1500	0	0

6s 1d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	6	1	44	13	7	8	87	26	9	3
2	0	12	2	45	13	13	9	88	26	15	4
3	0	18	3	46	13	19	10	89	27	1	5
4	1	4	4	47	14	5	11	90	27	7	6
5	1	10	5	48	14	12	0	91	27	13	7
6	1	16	6	49	14	18	1	92	27	19	8
7	2	2	7	50	15	4	2	93	28	5	9
8	2	8	8	51	15	10	3	94	28	11	10
9	2	14	9	52	15	16	4	95	28	17	11
10	3	0	10	53	16	2	5	96	29	4	0
11	3	6	11	54	16	8	6	97	29	10	1
12	3	13	0	55	16	14	7	98	29	16	2
13	3	19	1	56	17	0	8	99	30	2	3
14	4	5	2	57	17	6	9	100	30	8	4
15	4	11	3	58	17	12	10	110	33	9	2
16	4	17	4	59	17	18	11	120	36	10	0
17	5	3	5	60	18	5	0	130	39	10	10
18	5	9	6	61	18	11	1	140	42	11	8
19	5	15	7	62	18	17	2	150	45	12	6
20	6	1	8	63	19	3	3	160	48	13	4
21	6	7	9	64	19	9	4	170	51	14	2
22	6	13	10	65	19	15	5	180	54	15	0
23	6	19	11	66	20	1	6	190	57	15	10
24	7	6	0	67	20	7	7	200	60	16	8
25	7	12	1	68	20	13	8	250	76	0	10
26	7	18	2	69	20	19	9	256	77	17	4
27	8	4	3	70	21	5	10	272	82	14	8
28	8	10	4	71	21	11	11	300	91	5	0
29	8	16	5	72	21	18	0	365	111	0	5
30	9	2	6	73	22	4	1	400	121	13	4
31	9	8	7	74	22	10	2	500	152	1	8
32	9	14	8	75	22	16	3	600	182	10	0
33	10	0	9	76	23	2	4	700	212	18	4
34	10	6	10	77	23	8	5	750	228	2	6
35	10	12	11	78	23	14	6	800	243	6	8
36	10	19	0	79	24	0	7	900	273	15	0
37	11	5	1	80	24	6	8	1000	304	3	4
38	11	11	2	81	24	12	9	1250	380	4	2
39	11	17	3	82	24	18	10	1500	456	5	0
40	12	3	4	83	25	4	11	1750	532	5	10
41	12	9	5	84	25	11	0	2000	608	6	8
42	12	15	6	85	25	17	1	3000	912	10	0
43	13	1	7	86	26	3	2	5000	1520	16	8

6s 2d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	6	2	44	13	11	4	87	26	16	6
2	0	12	4	45	13	17	6	88	27	2	8
3	0	18	6	46	14	3	8	89	27	8	10
4	1	4	8	47	14	9	10	90	27	15	0
5	1	10	10	48	14	16	0	91	28	1	2
6	1	17	0	49	15	2	2	92	28	7	4
7	2	3	2	50	15	8	4	93	28	13	6
8	2	9	4	51	15	14	6	94	28	19	8
9	2	15	6	52	16	0	8	95	29	5	10
10	3	1	8	53	16	6	10	96	29	12	0
11	3	7	10	54	16	13	0	97	29	18	2
12	3	14	0	55	16	19	2	98	30	4	4
13	4	0	2	56	17	5	4	99	30	10	6
14	4	6	4	57	17	11	6	100	30	16	8
15	4	12	6	58	17	17	8	110	33	18	4
16	4	18	8	59	18	3	10	120	37	0	0
17	5	4	10	60	18	10	0	130	40	1	8
18	5	11	0	61	18	16	2	140	43	3	4
19	5	17	2	62	19	2	4	150	46	5	0
20	6	3	4	63	19	8	6	160	49	6	8
21	6	9	6	64	19	14	8	170	52	8	4
22	6	15	8	65	20	0	10	180	55	10	0
23	7	1	10	66	20	7	0	190	58	11	8
24	7	8	0	67	20	13	2	200	61	13	4
25	7	14	2	68	20	19	4	250	77	1	8
26	8	0	4	69	21	5	6	256	78	18	8
27	8	6	6	70	21	11	8	272	83	17	4
28	8	12	8	71	21	17	10	300	92	10	0
29	8	18	10	72	22	4	0	365	112	10	10
30	9	5	0	73	22	10	2	400	123	6	8
31	9	11	2	74	22	16	4	500	154	3	4
32	9	17	4	75	23	2	6	600	185	0	0
33	10	3	6	76	23	8	8	700	215	16	8
34	10	9	8	77	23	14	10	750	231	5	0
35	10	15	10	78	24	1	0	800	246	13	4
36	11	2	0	79	24	7	2	900	277	10	0
37	11	8	2	80	24	13	4	1000	308	6	8
38	11	14	4	81	24	19	6	1250	385	8	4
39	12	0	6	82	25	5	8	1500	462	10	0
40	12	6	8	83	25	11	10	1750	539	11	8
41	12	12	10	84	25	18	0	2000	616	13	4
42	12	19	0	85	26	4	2	3000	925	0	0
43	13	5	2	86	26	10	4	5000	1541	13	4

6s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	6	3	44	13	15	0	87	27	3	9
2	0	12	6	45	14	1	3	88	27	10	0
3	0	18	9	46	14	7	6	89	27	16	3
4	1	5	0	47	14	13	9	90	28	2	6
5	1	11	3	48	15	0	0	91	28	8	9
6	1	17	6	49	15	6	3	92	28	15	0
7	2	3	9	50	15	12	6	93	29	1	3
8	2	10	0	51	15	18	9	94	29	7	6
9	2	16	3	52	16	5	0	95	29	13	9
10	3	2	6	53	16	11	3	96	30	0	0
11	3	8	9	54	16	17	6	97	30	6	3
12	3	15	0	55	17	3	9	98	30	12	6
13	4	1	3	56	17	10	0	99	30	18	9
14	4	7	6	57	17	16	3	100	31	5	0
15	4	13	9	58	18	2	6	110	34	7	6
16	5	0	0	59	18	8	9	120	37	10	0
17	5	6	3	60	18	15	0	130	40	12	6
18	5	12	6	61	19	1	3	140	43	15	0
19	5	18	9	62	19	7	6	150	46	17	6
20	6	5	0	63	19	13	9	160	50	0	0
21	6	11	3	64	20	0	0	170	53	2	6
22	6	17	6	65	20	6	3	180	56	5	0
23	7	3	9	66	20	12	6	190	59	7	6
24	7	10	0	67	20	18	9	200	62	10	0
25	7	16	3	68	21	5	0	250	78	2	6
26	8	2	6	69	21	11	3	256	80	0	0
27	8	8	9	70	21	17	6	272	85	0	0
28	8	15	0	71	22	3	9	300	93	15	0
29	9	1	3	72	22	10	0	365	114	1	3
30	9	7	6	73	22	16	3	400	125	0	0
31	9	13	9	74	23	2	6	500	156	5	0
32	10	0	0	75	23	8	9	600	187	10	0
33	10	6	3	76	23	15	0	700	218	15	0
34	10	12	6	77	24	1	3	750	234	7	6
35	10	18	9	78	24	7	6	800	250	0	0
36	11	5	0	79	24	13	9	900	281	5	0
37	11	11	3	80	25	0	0	1000	312	10	0
38	11	17	6	81	25	6	3	1250	390	12	6
39	12	3	9	82	25	12	6	1500	468	15	0
40	12	10	0	83	25	18	9	1750	546	17	6
41	12	16	3	84	26	5	0	2000	625	0	0
42	13	2	6	85	26	11	3	3000	937	10	0
43	13	8	9	86	26	17	6	5000	1562	10	0

6s 4d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	6	4	44	13	18	8	87	27	11	0
2	0	12	8	45	14	5	0	88	27	17	4
3	0	19	0	46	14	11	4	89	28	3	8
4	1	5	4	47	14	17	8	90	28	10	0
5	1	11	8	48	15	4	0	91	28	16	4
6	1	18	0	49	15	10	4	92	29	2	8
7	2	4	4	50	15	16	8	93	29	9	0
8	2	10	8	51	16	3	0	94	29	15	4
9	2	17	0	52	16	9	4	95	30	1	8
10	3	3	4	53	16	15	8	96	30	8	0
11	3	9	8	54	17	2	0	97	30	14	4
12	3	16	0	55	17	8	4	98	31	0	8
13	4	2	4	56	17	14	8	99	31	7	0
14	4	8	8	57	18	1	0	100	31	13	4
15	4	15	0	58	18	7	4	110	34	16	8
16	5	1	4	59	18	13	8	120	38	0	0
17	5	7	8	60	19	0	0	130	41	3	4
18	5	14	0	61	19	6	4	140	44	6	8
19	6	0	4	62	19	12	8	150	47	10	0
20	6	6	8	63	19	19	0	160	50	13	4
21	6	13	0	64	20	5	4	170	53	16	8
22	6	19	4	65	20	11	8	180	57	0	0
23	7	5	8	66	20	18	0	190	60	3	4
24	7	12	0	67	21	4	4	200	63	6	8
25	7	18	4	68	21	10	8	250	79	3	4
26	8	4	8	69	21	17	0	256	81	1	4
27	8	11	0	70	22	3	4	272	86	2	8
28	8	17	4	71	22	9	8	300	95	0	0
29	9	3	8	72	22	16	0	365	115	11	8
30	9	10	0	73	23	2	4	400	126	13	4
31	9	16	4	74	23	8	8	500	158	6	8
32	10	2	8	75	23	15	0	600	190	0	0
33	10	9	0	76	24	1	4	700	221	13	4
34	10	15	4	77	24	7	8	750	237	10	0
35	11	1	8	78	24	14	0	800	253	6	8
36	11	8	0	79	25	0	4	900	285	0	0
37	11	14	4	80	25	6	8	1000	316	13	4
38	12	0	8	81	25	13	0	1250	395	16	8
39	12	7	0	82	25	19	4	1500	475	0	0
40	12	13	4	83	26	5	8	1750	554	3	4
41	12	19	8	84	26	12	0	2000	633	6	8
42	13	6	0	85	26	18	4	3000	950	0	0
43	13	12	4	86	27	4	8	5000	1583	6	8

6s 5d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	6	5	44	14	2	4	87	27	18	3
2	0	12	10	45	14	8	9	88	28	4	8
3	0	19	3	46	14	15	2	89	28	11	1
4	1	5	8	47	15	1	7	90	28	17	6
5	1	12	1	48	15	8	0	91	29	3	11
6	1	18	6	49	15	14	5	92	29	10	4
7	2	4	11	50	16	0	10	93	29	16	9
8	2	11	4	51	16	7	3	94	30	3	2
9	2	17	9	52	16	13	8	95	30	9	7
10	3	4	2	53	17	0	1	96	30	16	0
11	3	10	7	54	17	6	6	97	31	2	5
12	3	17	0	55	17	12	11	98	31	8	10
13	4	3	5	56	17	19	4	99	31	15	3
14	4	9	10	57	18	5	9	100	32	1	8
15	4	16	3	58	18	12	2	110	35	5	10
16	5	2	8	59	18	18	7	120	38	10	0
17	5	9	1	60	19	5	0	130	41	14	2
18	5	15	6	61	19	11	5	140	44	18	4
19	6	1	11	62	19	17	10	150	48	2	6
20	6	8	4	63	20	4	3	160	51	6	8
21	6	14	9	64	20	10	8	170	54	10	10
22	7	1	2	65	20	17	1	180	57	15	0
23	7	7	7	66	21	3	6	190	60	19	2
24	7	14	0	67	21	9	11	200	64	3	4
25	8	0	5	68	21	16	4	250	80	4	2
26	8	6	10	69	22	2	9	256	82	2	8
27	8	13	3	70	22	9	2	272	87	5	4
28	8	19	8	71	22	15	7	300	96	5	0
29	9	6	1	72	23	2	0	365	117	2	1
30	9	12	6	73	23	8	5	400	128	6	8
31	9	18	11	74	23	14	10	500	160	8	4
32	10	5	4	75	24	1	3	600	192	10	0
33	10	11	9	76	24	7	8	700	224	11	8
34	10	18	2	77	24	14	1	750	240	12	6
35	11	4	7	78	25	0	6	800	256	13	4
36	11	11	0	79	25	6	11	900	288	15	0
37	11	17	5	80	25	13	4	1000	320	16	8
38	12	3	10	81	25	19	9	1250	401	0	10
39	12	10	3	82	26	6	2	1500	481	5	0
40	12	16	8	83	26	12	7	1750	561	9	2
41	13	3	1	84	26	19	0	2000	641	13	4
42	13	9	6	85	27	5	5	3000	962	10	0
43	13	15	11	86	27	11	10	5000	1604	3	4

6s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	6	6	44	14	6	0	87	28	5	6
2	0	13	0	45	14	12	6	88	28	12	0
3	0	19	6	46	14	19	0	89	28	18	6
4	1	6	0	47	15	5	6	90	29	5	0
5	1	12	6	48	15	12	0	91	29	11	6
6	1	19	0	49	15	18	6	92	29	18	0
7	2	5	6	50	16	5	0	93	30	4	6
8	2	12	0	51	16	11	6	94	30	11	0
9	2	18	6	52	16	18	0	95	30	17	6
10	3	5	0	53	17	4	6	96	31	4	0
11	3	11	6	54	17	11	0	97	31	10	6
12	3	18	0	55	17	17	6	98	31	17	0
13	4	4	6	56	18	4	0	99	32	3	6
14	4	11	0	57	18	10	6	100	32	10	0
15	4	17	6	58	18	17	0	110	35	15	0
16	5	4	0	59	19	3	6	120	39	0	0
17	5	10	6	60	19	10	0	130	42	5	0
18	5	17	0	61	19	16	6	140	45	10	0
19	6	3	6	62	20	3	0	150	48	15	0
20	6	10	0	63	20	9	6	160	52	0	0
21	6	16	6	64	20	16	0	170	55	5	0
22	7	3	0	65	21	2	6	180	58	10	0
23	7	9	6	66	21	9	0	190	61	15	0
24	7	16	0	67	21	15	6	200	65	0	0
25	8	2	6	68	22	2	0	250	81	5	0
26	8	9	0	69	22	8	6	256	83	4	0
27	8	15	6	70	22	15	0	272	88	8	0
28	9	2	0	71	23	1	6	300	97	10	0
29	9	8	6	72	23	8	0	365	118	12	6
30	9	15	0	73	23	14	6	400	130	0	0
31	10	1	6	74	24	1	0	500	162	10	0
32	10	8	0	75	24	7	6	600	195	0	0
33	10	14	6	76	24	14	0	700	227	10	0
34	11	1	0	77	25	0	6	750	243	15	0
35	11	7	6	78	25	7	0	800	260	0	0
36	11	14	0	79	25	13	6	900	292	10	0
37	12	0	6	80	26	0	0	1000	325	0	0
38	12	7	0	81	26	6	6	1250	406	5	0
39	12	13	6	82	26	13	0	1500	487	10	0
40	13	0	0	83	26	19	6	1750	568	15	0
41	13	6	6	84	27	6	0	2000	650	0	0
42	13	13	0	85	27	12	6	3000	975	0	0
43	13	19	6	86	27	19	0	5000	1625	0	0

6s 7d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	6	7	44	14	9	8	87	28	12	9
2	0	13	2	45	14	16	3	88	28	19	4
3	0	19	9	46	15	2	10	89	29	5	11
4	1	6	4	47	15	9	5	90	29	12	6
5	1	12	11	48	15	16	0	91	29	19	1
6	1	19	6	49	16	2	7	92	30	5	8
7	2	6	1	50	16	9	2	93	30	12	3
8	2	12	8	51	16	15	9	94	30	18	10
9	2	19	3	52	17	2	4	95	31	5	5
10	3	5	10	53	17	8	11	96	31	12	0
11	3	12	5	54	17	15	6	97	31	18	7
12	3	19	0	55	18	2	1	98	32	5	2
13	4	5	7	56	18	8	8	99	32	11	9
14	4	12	2	57	18	15	3	100	32	18	4
15	4	18	9	58	19	1	10	110	36	4	2
16	5	5	4	59	19	8	5	120	39	10	0
17	5	11	11	60	19	15	0	130	42	15	10
18	5	18	6	61	20	1	7	140	46	1	8
19	6	5	1	62	20	8	2	150	49	7	6
20	6	11	8	63	20	14	9	160	52	13	4
21	6	18	3	64	21	1	4	170	55	19	2
22	7	4	10	65	21	7	11	180	59	5	0
23	7	11	5	66	21	14	6	190	62	10	10
24	7	18	0	67	22	1	1	200	65	16	8
25	8	4	7	68	22	7	8	250	82	5	10
26	8	11	2	69	22	14	3	256	84	5	4
27	8	17	9	70	23	0	10	272	89	10	8
28	9	4	4	71	23	7	5	300	98	15	0
29	9	10	11	72	23	14	0	365	120	2	11
30	9	17	6	73	24	0	7	400	131	13	4
31	10	4	1	74	24	7	2	500	164	11	8
32	10	10	8	75	24	13	9	600	197	10	0
33	10	17	3	76	25	0	4	700	230	8	4
34	11	3	10	77	25	6	11	750	246	17	6
35	11	10	5	78	25	13	6	800	263	6	8
36	11	17	0	79	26	0	1	900	296	5	0
37	12	3	7	80	26	6	8	1000	329	3	4
38	12	10	2	81	26	13	3	1250	411	9	2
39	12	16	9	82	26	19	10	1500	493	15	0
40	13	3	4	83	27	6	5	1750	576	0	10
41	13	9	11	84	27	13	0	2000	658	6	8
42	13	16	6	85	27	19	7	3000	987	10	0
43	14	3	1	86	28	6	2	5000	1645	16	8

6s 8d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	6	8	44	14	13	4	87	29	0	0
2	0	13	4	45	15	0	0	88	29	6	8
3	1	0	0	46	15	6	8	89	29	13	4
4	1	6	8	47	15	13	4	90	30	0	0
5	1	13	4	48	16	0	0	91	30	6	8
6	2	0	0	49	16	6	8	92	30	13	4
7	2	6	8	50	16	13	4	93	31	0	0
8	2	13	4	51	17	0	0	94	31	6	8
9	3	0	0	52	17	6	8	95	31	13	4
10	3	6	8	53	17	13	4	96	32	0	0
11	3	13	4	54	18	0	0	97	32	6	8
12	4	0	0	55	18	6	8	98	32	13	4
13	4	6	8	56	18	13	4	99	33	0	0
14	4	13	4	57	19	0	0	100	33	6	8
15	5	0	0	58	19	6	8	110	36	13	4
16	5	6	8	59	19	13	4	120	40	0	0
17	5	13	4	60	20	0	0	130	43	6	8
18	6	0	0	61	20	6	8	140	46	13	4
19	6	6	8	62	20	13	4	150	50	0	0
20	6	13	4	63	21	0	0	160	53	6	8
21	7	0	0	64	21	6	8	170	56	13	4
22	7	6	8	65	21	13	4	180	60	0	0
23	7	13	4	66	22	0	0	190	63	6	8
24	8	0	0	67	22	6	8	200	66	13	4
25	8	6	8	68	22	13	4	250	83	6	8
26	8	13	4	69	23	0	0	256	85	6	8
27	9	0	0	70	23	6	8	272	90	13	4
28	9	6	8	71	23	13	4	300	100	0	0
29	9	13	4	72	24	0	0	365	121	13	4
30	10	0	0	73	24	6	8	400	133	6	8
31	10	6	8	74	24	13	4	500	166	13	4
32	10	13	4	75	25	0	0	600	200	0	0
33	11	0	0	76	25	6	8	700	233	6	8
34	11	6	8	77	25	13	4	750	250	0	0
35	11	13	4	78	26	0	0	800	266	13	4
36	12	0	0	79	26	6	8	900	300	0	0
37	12	6	8	80	26	13	4	1000	333	6	8
38	12	13	4	81	27	0	0	1250	416	13	4
39	13	0	0	82	27	6	8	1500	500	0	0
40	13	6	8	83	27	13	4	1750	583	6	8
41	13	13	4	84	28	0	0	2000	666	13	4
42	14	0	0	85	28	6	8	3000	1000	0	0
43	14	6	8	86	28	13	4	5000	1666	13	4

6s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	Zo	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	6	9	44	14	17	0	87	29	7	3
2	0	13	6	45	15	3	9	88	29	14	0
3	1	0	3	46	15	10	6	89	30	0	9
4	1	7	0	47	15	17	3	90	30	7	6
5	1	13	9	48	16	4	0	91	30	14	3
6	2	0	6	49	16	10	9	92	31	1	0
7	2	7	3	50	16	17	6	93	31	7	9
8	2	14	0	51	17	4	3	94	31	14	6
9	3	0	9	52	17	11	0	95	32	1	3
10	3	7	6	53	17	17	9	96	32	8	0
11	3	14	3	54	18	4	6	97	32	14	9
12	4	1	0	55	18	11	3	98	33	1	6
13	4	7	9	56	18	18	0	99	33	8	3
14	4	14	6	57	19	4	9	100	33	15	0
15	5	1	3	58	19	11	6	110	37	2	6
16	5	8	0	59	19	18	3	120	40	10	0
17	5	14	9	60	20	5	0	130	43	17	6
18	6	1	6	61	20	11	9	140	47	5	0
19	6	8	3	62	20	18	6	150	50	12	6
20	6	15	0	63	21	5	3	160	54	0	0
21	7	1	9	64	21	12	0	170	57	7	6
22	7	8	6	65	21	18	9	180	60	15	0
23	7	15	3	66	22	5	6	190	64	2	6
24	8	2	0	67	22	12	3	200	67	10	0
25	8	8	9	68	22	19	0	250	84	7	6
26	8	15	6	69	23	5	9	256	86	8	0
27	9	2	3	70	23	12	6	272	91	16	0
28	9	9	0	71	23	19	3	300	101	5	0
29	9	15	9	72	24	6	0	365	123	3	9
30	10	2	6	73	24	12	9	400	135	0	0
31	10	9	3	74	24	19	6	500	168	15	0
32	10	16	0	75	25	6	3	600	202	10	0
33	11	2	9	76	25	13	0	700	236	5	0
34	11	9	6	77	25	19	9	750	253	2	6
35	11	16	3	78	26	6	6	800	270	0	0
36	12	3	0	79	26	13	3	900	303	15	0
37	12	9	9	80	27	0	0	1000	337	10	0
38	12	16	6	81	27	6	9	1250	421	17	6
39	13	3	3	82	27	13	6	1500	506	5	0
40	13	10	0	83	28	0	3	1750	590	12	6
41	13	16	9	84	28	7	0	2000	675	0	0
42	14	3	6	85	28	13	9	3000	1012	10	0
43	14	10	3	86	29	0	6	5000	1687	10	0

6s 10d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	6	10	44	15	0	8	87	29	14	6
2	0	13	8	45	15	7	6	88	30	1	4
3	1	0	6	46	15	14	4	89	30	8	2
4	1	7	4	47	16	1	2	90	30	15	0
5	1	14	2	48	16	8	0	91	31	1	10
6	2	1	0	49	16	14	10	92	31	8	8
7	2	7	10	50	17	1	8	93	31	15	6
8	2	14	8	51	17	8	6	94	32	2	4
9	3	1	6	52	17	15	4	95	32	9	2
10	3	8	4	53	18	2	2	96	32	16	0
11	3	15	2	54	18	9	0	97	33	2	10
12	4	2	0	55	18	15	10	98	33	9	8
13	4	8	10	56	19	2	8	99	33	16	6
14	4	15	8	57	19	9	6	100	34	3	4
15	5	2	6	58	19	16	4	110	37	11	8
16	5	9	4	59	20	3	2	120	41	0	0
17	5	16	2	60	20	10	0	130	44	8	4
18	6	3	0	61	20	16	10	140	47	16	8
19	6	9	10	62	21	3	8	150	51	5	0
20	6	16	8	63	21	10	6	160	54	13	4
21	7	3	6	64	21	17	4	170	58	1	8
22	7	10	4	65	22	4	2	180	61	10	0
23	7	17	2	66	22	11	0	190	64	18	4
24	8	4	0	67	22	17	10	200	68	6	8
25	8	10	10	68	23	4	8	250	85	8	4
26	8	17	8	69	23	11	6	256	87	9	4
27	9	4	6	70	23	18	4	272	92	18	8
28	9	11	4	71	24	5	2	300	102	10	0
29	9	18	2	72	24	12	0	365	124	14	2
30	10	5	0	73	24	18	10	400	136	13	4
31	10	11	10	74	25	5	8	500	170	16	8
32	10	18	8	75	25	12	6	600	205	0	0
33	11	5	6	76	25	19	4	700	239	3	4
34	11	12	4	77	26	6	2	750	256	5	0
35	11	19	2	78	26	13	0	800	273	6	8
36	12	6	0	79	26	19	10	900	307	10	0
37	12	12	10	80	27	6	8	1000	341	13	4
38	12	19	8	81	27	13	6	1250	427	1	8
39	13	6	6	82	28	0	4	1500	512	10	0
40	13	13	4	83	28	7	2	1750	597	18	4
41	14	0	2	84	28	14	0	2000	683	6	8
42	14	7	0	85	29	0	10	3000	1025	0	0
43	14	13	10	86	29	7	8	5000	1708	6	8

6s 11d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	6	11	44	15	4	4	87	30	1	9
2	0	13	10	45	15	11	3	88	30	8	8
3	1	0	9	46	15	18	2	89	30	15	7
4	1	7	8	47	16	5	1	90	31	2	6
5	1	14	7	48	16	12	0	91	31	9	5
6	2	1	6	49	16	18	11	92	31	16	4
7	2	8	5	50	17	5	10	93	32	3	3
8	2	15	4	51	17	12	9	94	32	10	2
9	3	2	3	52	17	19	8	95	32	17	1
10	3	9	2	53	18	6	7	96	33	4	0
11	3	16	1	54	18	13	6	97	33	10	11
12	4	3	0	55	19	0	5	98	33	17	10
13	4	9	11	56	19	7	4	99	34	4	9
14	4	16	10	57	19	14	3	100	34	11	8
15	5	3	9	58	20	1	2	110	38	0	10
16	5	10	8	59	20	8	1	120	41	10	0
17	5	17	7	60	20	15	0	130	44	19	2
18	6	4	6	61	21	1	11	140	48	8	4
19	6	11	5	62	21	8	10	150	51	17	6
20	6	18	4	63	21	15	9	160	55	6	8
21	7	5	3	64	22	2	8	170	58	15	10
22	7	12	2	65	22	9	7	180	62	5	0
23	7	19	1	66	22	16	6	190	65	14	2
24	8	6	0	67	23	3	5	200	69	3	4
25	8	12	11	68	23	10	4	250	86	9	2
26	8	19	10	69	23	17	3	256	88	10	8
27	9	6	9	70	24	4	2	272	94	1	4
28	9	13	8	71	24	11	1	300	103	15	0
29	10	0	7	72	24	18	0	365	126	4	7
30	10	7	6	73	25	4	11	400	138	6	8
31	10	14	5	74	25	11	10	500	172	18	4
32	11	1	4	75	25	18	9	600	207	10	0
33	11	8	3	76	26	5	8	700	242	1	8
34	11	15	2	77	26	12	7	750	259	7	6
35	12	2	1	78	26	19	6	800	276	13	4
36	12	9	0	79	27	6	5	900	311	5	0
37	12	15	11	80	27	13	4	1000	345	16	8
38	13	2	10	81	28	0	3	1250	432	5	10
39	13	9	9	82	28	7	2	1500	518	15	0
40	13	16	8	83	28	14	1	1750	605	4	2
41	14	3	7	84	29	1	0	2000	691	13	4
42	14	10	6	85	29	7	11	3000	1037	10	0
43	14	17	5	86	29	14	10	5000	1729	3	4

7s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	7	0	44	15	8	0	87	30	9	0
2	0	14	0	45	15	15	0	88	30	16	0
3	1	1	0	46	16	2	0	89	31	3	0
4	1	8	0	47	16	9	0	90	31	10	0
5	1	15	0	48	16	16	0	91	31	17	0
6	2	2	0	49	17	3	0	92	32	4	0
7	2	9	0	50	17	10	0	93	32	11	0
8	2	16	0	51	17	17	0	94	32	18	0
9	3	3	0	52	18	4	0	95	33	5	0
10	3	10	0	53	18	11	0	96	33	12	0
11	3	17	0	54	18	18	0	97	33	19	0
12	4	4	0	55	19	5	0	98	34	6	0
13	4	11	0	56	19	12	0	99	34	13	0
14	4	18	0	57	19	19	0	100	35	0	0
15	5	5	0	58	20	6	0	110	38	10	0
16	5	12	0	59	20	13	0	120	42	0	0
17	5	19	0	60	21	0	0	130	45	10	0
18	6	6	0	61	21	7	0	140	49	0	0
19	6	13	0	62	21	14	0	150	52	10	0
20	7	0	0	63	22	1	0	160	56	0	0
21	7	7	0	64	22	8	0	170	59	10	0
22	7	14	0	65	22	15	0	180	63	0	0
23	8	1	0	66	23	2	0	190	66	10	0
24	8	8	0	67	23	9	0	200	70	0	0
25	8	15	0	68	23	16	0	250	87	10	0
26	9	2	0	69	24	3	0	256	89	12	0
27	9	9	0	70	24	10	0	272	95	4	0
28	9	16	0	71	24	17	0	300	105	0	0
29	10	3	0	72	25	4	0	365	127	15	0
30	10	10	0	73	25	11	0	400	140	0	0
31	10	17	0	74	25	18	0	500	175	0	0
32	11	4	0	75	26	5	0	600	210	0	0
33	11	11	0	76	26	12	0	700	245	0	0
34	11	18	0	77	26	19	0	750	262	10	0
35	12	5	0	78	27	6	0	800	280	0	0
36	12	12	0	79	27	13	0	900	315	0	0
37	12	19	0	80	28	0	0	1000	350	0	0
38	13	6	0	81	28	7	0	1250	437	10	0
39	13	13	0	82	28	14	0	1500	525	0	0
40	14	0	0	83	29	1	0	1750	612	10	0
41	14	7	0	84	29	8	0	2000	700	0	0
42	14	14	0	85	29	15	0	3000	1050	0	0
43	15	1	0	86	30	2	0	5000	1750	0	0

7s 1d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	7	1	44	15	11	8	87	30	16	3
2	0	14	2	45	15	18	9	88	31	3	4
3	1	1	3	46	16	5	10	89	31	10	5
4	1	8	4	47	16	12	11	90	31	17	6
5	1	15	5	48	17	0	0	91	32	4	7
6	2	2	6	49	17	7	1	92	32	11	8
7	2	9	7	50	17	14	2	93	32	18	9
8	2	16	8	51	18	1	3	94	33	5	10
9	3	3	9	52	18	8	4	95	33	12	11
10	3	10	10	53	18	15	5	96	34	0	0
11	3	17	11	54	19	2	6	97	34	7	1
12	4	5	0	55	19	9	7	98	34	14	2
13	4	12	1	56	19	16	8	99	35	1	3
14	4	19	2	57	20	3	9	100	35	8	4
15	5	6	3	58	20	10	10	110	38	19	2
16	5	13	4	59	20	17	11	120	42	10	0
17	6	0	5	60	21	5	0	130	46	0	10
18	6	7	6	61	21	12	1	140	49	11	8
19	6	14	7	62	21	19	2	150	53	2	6
20	7	1	8	63	22	6	3	160	56	13	4
21	7	8	9	64	22	13	4	170	60	4	2
22	7	15	10	65	23	0	5	180	63	15	0
23	8	2	11	66	23	7	6	190	67	5	10
24	8	10	0	67	23	14	7	200	70	16	8
25	8	17	1	68	24	1	8	250	88	10	10
26	9	4	2	69	24	8	9	256	90	13	4
27	9	11	3	70	24	15	10	272	96	6	8
28	9	18	4	71	25	2	11	300	106	5	0
29	10	5	5	72	25	10	0	365	129	5	5
30	10	12	6	73	25	17	1	400	141	13	4
31	10	19	7	74	26	4	2	500	177	1	8
32	11	6	8	75	26	11	3	600	212	10	0
33	11	13	9	76	26	18	4	700	247	18	4
34	12	0	10	77	27	5	5	750	265	12	6
35	12	7	11	78	27	12	6	800	283	6	8
36	12	15	0	79	27	19	7	900	318	15	0
37	13	2	1	80	28	6	8	1000	354	3	4
38	13	9	2	81	28	13	9	1250	442	14	2
39	13	16	3	82	29	0	10	1500	531	5	0
40	14	3	4	83	29	7	11	1750	619	15	10
41	14	10	5	84	29	15	0	2000	708	6	8
42	14	17	6	85	30	2	1	3000	1062	10	0
43	15	4	7	86	30	9	2	5000	1770	16	8

7s 2d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	7	2	44	15	15	4	87	31	3	6
2	0	14	4	45	16	2	6	88	31	10	8
3	1	1	6	46	16	9	8	89	31	17	10
4	1	8	8	47	16	16	10	90	32	5	0
5	1	15	10	48	17	4	0	91	32	12	2
6	2	3	0	49	17	11	2	92	32	19	4
7	2	10	2	50	17	18	4	93	33	6	6
8	2	17	4	51	18	5	6	94	33	13	8
9	3	4	6	52	18	12	8	95	34	0	10
10	3	11	8	53	18	19	10	96	34	8	0
11	3	18	10	54	19	7	0	97	34	15	2
12	4	6	0	55	19	14	2	98	35	2	4
13	4	13	2	56	20	1	4	99	35	9	6
14	5	0	4	57	20	8	6	100	35	16	8
15	5	7	6	58	20	15	8	110	39	8	4
16	5	14	8	59	21	2	10	120	43	0	0
17	6	1	10	60	21	10	0	130	46	11	8
18	6	9	0	61	21	17	2	140	50	3	4
19	6	16	2	62	22	4	4	150	53	15	0
20	7	3	4	63	22	11	6	160	57	6	8
21	7	10	6	64	22	18	8	170	60	18	4
22	7	17	8	65	23	5	10	180	64	10	0
23	8	4	10	66	23	13	0	190	68	1	8
24	8	12	0	67	24	0	2	200	71	13	4
25	8	19	2	68	24	7	4	250	89	11	8
26	9	6	4	69	24	14	6	256	91	14	8
27	9	13	6	70	25	1	8	272	97	9	4
28	10	0	8	71	25	8	10	300	107	10	0
29	10	7	10	72	25	16	0	365	130	15	10
30	10	15	0	73	26	3	2	400	143	6	8
31	11	2	2	74	26	10	4	500	179	3	4
32	11	9	4	75	26	17	6	600	215	0	0
33	11	16	6	76	27	4	8	700	250	16	8
34	12	3	8	77	27	11	10	750	268	15	0
35	12	10	10	78	27	19	0	800	286	13	4
36	12	18	0	79	28	6	2	900	322	10	0
37	13	5	2	80	28	13	4	1000	358	6	8
38	13	12	4	81	29	0	6	1250	447	18	4
39	13	19	6	82	29	7	8	1500	537	10	0
40	14	6	8	83	29	14	10	1750	627	1	8
41	14	13	10	84	30	2	0	2000	716	13	4
42	15	1	0	85	30	9	2	3000	1075	0	0
43	15	8	2	86	30	16	4	5000	1791	13	4

7s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	7	3	44	15	19	0	87	31	10	9
2	0	14	6	45	16	6	3	88	31	18	0
3	1	1	9	46	16	13	6	89	32	5	3
4	1	9	0	47	17	0	9	90	32	12	6
5	1	16	3	48	17	8	0	91	32	19	9
6	2	3	6	49	17	15	3	92	33	7	0
7	2	10	9	50	18	2	6	93	33	14	3
8	2	18	0	51	18	9	9	94	34	1	6
9	3	5	3	52	18	17	0	95	34	8	9
10	3	12	6	53	19	4	3	96	34	16	0
11	3	19	9	54	19	11	6	97	35	3	3
12	4	7	0	55	19	18	9	98	35	10	6
13	4	14	3	56	20	6	0	99	35	17	9
14	5	1	6	57	20	13	3	100	36	5	0
15	5	8	9	58	21	0	6	110	39	17	6
16	5	16	0	59	21	7	9	120	43	10	0
17	6	3	3	60	21	15	0	130	47	2	6
18	6	10	6	61	22	2	3	140	50	15	0
19	6	17	9	62	22	9	6	150	54	7	6
20	7	5	0	63	22	16	9	160	58	0	0
21	7	12	3	64	23	4	0	170	61	12	6
22	7	19	6	65	23	11	3	180	65	5	0
23	8	6	9	66	23	18	6	190	68	17	6
24	8	14	0	67	24	5	9	200	72	10	0
25	9	1	3	68	24	13	0	250	90	12	6
26	9	8	6	69	25	0	3	256	92	16	0
27	9	15	9	70	25	7	6	272	98	12	0
28	10	3	0	71	25	14	9	300	108	15	0
29	10	10	3	72	26	2	0	365	132	6	3
30	10	17	6	73	26	9	3	400	145	0	0
31	11	4	9	74	26	16	6	500	181	5	0
32	11	12	0	75	27	3	9	600	217	10	0
33	11	19	3	76	27	11	0	700	253	15	0
34	12	6	6	77	27	18	3	750	271	17	6
35	12	13	9	78	28	5	6	800	290	0	0
36	13	1	0	79	28	12	9	900	326	5	0
37	13	8	3	80	29	0	0	1000	362	10	0
38	13	15	6	81	29	7	3	1250	453	2	6
39	14	2	9	82	29	14	6	1500	543	15	0
40	14	10	0	83	30	1	9	1750	634	7	6
41	14	17	3	84	30	9	0	2000	725	0	0
42	15	4	6	85	30	16	3	3000	1087	10	0
43	15	11	9	86	31	3	6	5000	1812	10	0

7s 4d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	7	4	44	16	2	8	87	31	18	0
2	0	14	8	45	16	10	0	88	32	5	4
3	1	2	0	46	16	17	4	89	32	12	8
4	1	9	4	47	17	4	8	90	33	0	0
5	1	16	8	48	17	12	0	91	33	7	4
6	2	4	0	49	17	19	4	92	33	14	8
7	2	11	4	50	18	6	8	93	34	2	0
8	2	18	8	51	18	14	0	94	34	9	4
9	3	6	0	52	19	1	4	95	34	16	8
10	3	13	4	53	19	8	8	96	35	4	0
11	4	0	8	54	19	16	0	97	35	11	4
12	4	8	0	55	20	3	4	98	35	18	8
13	4	15	4	56	20	10	8	99	36	6	0
14	5	2	8	57	20	18	0	100	36	13	4
15	5	10	0	58	21	5	4	110	40	6	8
16	5	17	4	59	21	12	8	120	44	0	0
17	6	4	8	60	22	0	0	130	47	13	4
18	6	12	0	61	22	7	4	140	51	6	8
19	6	19	4	62	22	14	8	150	55	0	0
20	7	6	8	63	23	2	0	160	58	13	4
21	7	14	0	64	23	9	4	170	62	6	8
22	8	1	4	65	23	16	8	180	66	0	0
23	8	8	8	66	24	4	0	190	69	13	4
24	8	16	0	67	24	11	4	200	73	6	8
25	9	3	4	68	24	18	8	250	91	13	4
26	9	10	8	69	25	6	0	256	93	17	4
27	9	18	0	70	25	13	4	272	99	14	8
28	10	5	4	71	26	0	8	300	110	0	0
29	10	12	8	72	26	8	0	365	133	16	8
30	11	0	0	73	26	15	4	400	146	13	4
31	11	7	4	74	27	2	8	500	183	6	8
32	11	14	8	75	27	10	0	600	220	0	0
33	12	2	0	76	27	17	4	700	256	13	4
34	12	9	4	77	28	4	8	750	275	0	0
35	12	16	8	78	28	12	0	800	293	6	8
36	13	4	0	79	28	19	4	900	330	0	0
37	13	11	4	80	29	6	8	1000	366	13	4
38	13	18	8	81	29	14	0	1250	458	6	8
39	14	6	0	82	30	1	4	1500	550	0	0
40	14	13	4	83	30	8	8	1750	641	13	4
41	15	0	8	84	30	16	0	2000	733	6	8
42	15	8	0	85	31	3	4	3000	1100	0	0
43	15	15	4	86	31	10	8	5000	1833	6	8

7s 5d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	7	5	44	16	6	4	87	32	5	3
2	0	14	10	45	16	13	9	88	32	12	8
3	1	2	3	46	17	1	2	89	33	0	1
4	1	9	8	47	17	8	7	90	33	7	6
5	1	17	1	48	17	16	0	91	33	14	11
6	2	4	6	49	18	3	5	92	34	2	4
7	2	11	11	50	18	10	10	93	34	9	9
8	2	19	4	51	18	18	3	94	34	17	2
9	3	6	9	52	19	5	8	95	35	4	7
10	3	14	2	53	19	13	1	96	35	12	0
11	4	1	7	54	20	0	6	97	35	19	5
12	4	9	0	55	20	7	11	98	36	6	10
13	4	16	5	56	20	15	4	99	36	14	3
14	5	3	10	57	21	2	9	100	37	1	8
15	5	11	3	58	21	10	2	110	40	15	10
16	5	18	8	59	21	17	7	120	44	10	0
17	6	6	1	60	22	5	0	130	48	4	2
18	6	13	6	61	22	12	5	140	51	18	4
19	7	0	11	62	22	19	10	150	55	12	6
20	7	8	4	63	23	7	3	160	59	6	8
21	7	15	9	64	23	14	8	170	63	0	10
22	8	3	2	65	24	2	1	180	66	15	0
23	8	10	7	66	24	9	6	190	70	9	2
24	8	18	0	67	24	16	11	200	74	3	4
25	9	5	5	68	25	4	4	250	92	14	2
26	9	12	10	69	25	11	9	256	94	18	8
27	10	0	3	70	25	19	2	272	100	17	4
28	10	7	8	71	26	6	7	300	111	5	0
29	10	15	1	72	26	14	0	365	135	7	1
30	11	2	6	73	27	1	5	400	148	6	8
31	11	9	11	74	27	8	10	500	185	8	4
32	11	17	4	75	27	16	3	600	222	10	0
33	12	4	9	76	28	3	8	700	259	11	8
34	12	12	2	77	28	11	1	750	278	2	6
35	12	19	7	78	28	18	6	800	296	13	4
36	13	7	0	79	29	5	11	900	333	15	0
37	13	14	5	80	29	13	4	1000	370	16	8
38	14	1	10	81	30	0	9	1250	463	10	10
39	14	9	3	82	30	8	2	1500	556	5	0
40	14	16	8	83	30	15	7	1750	648	19	2
41	15	4	1	84	31	3	0	2000	741	13	4
42	15	11	6	85	31	10	5	3000	1112	10	0
43	15	18	11	86	31	17	10	5000	1854	3	4

7s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	7	6	44	15	10	0	87	32	12	6
2	0	15	0	45	16	17	6	88	33	0	0
3	1	2	6	46	17	5	0	89	33	7	6
4	1	10	0	47	17	12	6	90	33	15	0
5	1	17	6	48	18	0	0	91	34	2	6
6	2	5	0	49	18	7	6	92	34	10	0
7	2	12	6	50	18	15	0	93	34	17	6
8	3	0	0	51	19	2	6	94	35	5	0
9	3	7	6	52	19	10	0	95	35	12	6
10	3	15	0	53	19	17	6	96	36	0	0
11	4	2	6	54	20	5	0	97	36	7	6
12	4	10	0	55	20	12	6	98	36	15	0
13	4	17	6	56	21	0	0	99	37	2	6
14	5	5	0	57	21	7	6	100	37	10	0
15	5	12	6	58	21	15	0	110	41	5	0
16	6	0	0	59	22	2	6	120	45	0	0
17	6	7	6	60	22	10	0	130	48	15	0
18	6	15	0	61	22	17	6	140	52	10	0
19	7	2	6	62	23	5	0	150	56	5	0
20	7	10	0	63	23	12	6	160	60	0	0
21	7	17	6	64	24	0	0	170	63	15	0
22	8	5	0	65	24	7	6	180	67	10	0
23	8	12	6	66	24	15	0	190	71	5	0
24	9	0	0	67	25	2	6	200	75	0	0
25	9	7	6	68	25	10	0	250	93	15	0
26	9	15	0	69	25	17	6	256	96	0	0
27	10	2	6	70	26	5	0	272	102	0	0
28	10	10	0	71	26	12	6	300	112	10	0
29	10	17	6	72	27	0	0	365	136	17	6
30	11	5	0	73	27	7	6	400	150	0	0
31	11	12	6	74	27	15	0	500	187	10	0
32	12	0	0	75	28	2	6	600	225	0	0
33	12	7	6	76	28	10	0	700	262	10	0
34	12	15	0	77	28	17	6	750	281	5	0
35	13	2	6	78	29	5	0	800	300	0	0
36	13	10	0	79	29	12	6	900	337	10	0
37	13	17	6	80	30	0	0	1000	375	0	0
38	14	5	0	81	30	7	6	1250	468	15	0
39	14	12	6	82	30	15	0	1500	562	10	0
40	15	0	0	83	31	2	6	1750	656	5	0
41	15	7	6	84	31	10	0	2000	750	0	0
42	15	15	0	85	31	17	6	3000	1125	0	0
43	16	2	6	86	32	5	0	5000	1875	0	0

7s 7d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	7	7	44	16	13	8	87	32	19	9
2	0	15	2	45	17	1	3	88	33	7	4
3	1	2	9	46	17	8	10	89	33	14	11
4	1	10	4	47	17	16	5	90	34	2	6
5	1	17	11	48	18	4	0	91	34	10	1
6	2	5	6	49	18	11	7	92	34	17	8
7	2	13	1	50	18	19	2	93	35	5	3
8	3	0	8	51	19	6	9	94	35	12	10
9	3	8	3	52	19	14	4	95	36	0	5
10	3	15	10	53	20	1	11	96	36	8	0
11	4	3	5	54	20	9	6	97	36	15	7
12	4	11	0	55	20	17	1	98	37	3	2
13	4	18	7	56	21	4	8	99	37	10	9
14	5	6	2	57	21	12	3	100	37	18	4
15	5	13	9	58	21	19	10	110	41	14	2
16	6	1	4	59	22	7	5	120	45	10	0
17	6	8	11	60	22	15	0	130	49	5	10
18	6	16	6	61	23	2	7	140	53	1	8
19	7	4	1	62	23	10	2	150	56	17	6
20	7	11	8	63	23	17	9	160	60	13	4
21	7	19	3	64	24	5	4	170	64	9	2
22	8	6	10	65	24	12	11	180	68	5	0
23	8	14	5	66	25	0	6	190	72	0	10
24	9	2	0	67	25	8	1	200	75	16	8
25	9	9	7	68	25	15	8	250	94	15	10
26	9	17	2	69	26	3	3	256	97	1	4
27	10	4	9	70	26	10	10	272	103	2	8
28	10	12	4	71	26	18	5	300	113	15	0
29	10	19	11	72	27	6	0	365	138	7	11
30	11	7	6	73	27	13	7	400	151	13	4
31	11	15	1	74	28	1	2	500	189	11	8
32	12	2	8	75	28	8	9	600	227	10	0
33	12	10	3	76	28	16	4	700	265	8	4
34	12	17	10	77	29	3	11	750	284	7	6
35	13	5	5	78	29	11	6	800	303	6	8
36	13	13	0	79	29	19	1	900	341	5	0
37	14	0	7	80	30	6	8	1000	379	3	4
38	14	8	2	81	30	14	3	1250	473	19	2
39	14	15	9	82	31	1	10	1500	568	15	0
40	15	3	4	83	31	9	5	1750	663	10	10
41	15	10	11	84	31	17	0	2000	758	6	8
42	15	18	6	85	32	4	7	3000	1137	10	0
43	16	6	1	86	32	12	2	5000	1895	16	8

7s 8d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	7	8	44	16	17	4	87	33	7	0
2	0	15	4	45	17	5	0	88	33	14	8
3	1	3	0	46	17	12	8	89	34	2	4
4	1	10	8	47	18	0	4	90	34	10	0
5	1	18	4	48	18	8	0	91	34	17	8
6	2	6	0	49	18	15	8	92	35	5	4
7	2	13	8	50	19	3	4	93	35	13	0
8	3	1	4	51	19	11	0	94	36	0	8
9	3	9	0	52	19	18	8	95	36	8	4
10	3	16	8	53	20	6	4	96	36	16	0
11	4	4	4	54	20	14	0	97	37	3	8
12	4	12	0	55	21	1	8	98	37	11	4
13	4	19	8	56	21	9	4	99	37	19	0
14	5	7	4	57	21	17	0	100	38	6	8
15	5	15	0	58	22	4	8	110	42	3	4
16	6	2	8	59	22	12	4	120	46	0	0
17	6	10	4	60	23	0	0	130	49	16	8
18	6	18	0	61	23	7	8	140	53	13	4
19	7	5	8	62	23	15	4	150	57	10	0
20	7	13	4	63	24	3	0	160	61	6	8
21	8	1	0	64	24	10	8	170	65	3	4
22	8	8	8	65	24	18	4	180	69	0	0
23	8	16	4	66	25	6	0	190	72	16	8
24	9	4	0	67	25	13	8	200	76	13	4
25	9	11	8	68	26	1	4	250	95	16	8
26	9	19	4	69	26	9	0	256	98	2	8
27	10	7	0	70	26	16	8	272	104	5	4
28	10	14	8	71	27	4	4	300	115	0	0
29	11	2	4	72	27	12	0	365	139	18	4
30	11	10	0	73	27	19	8	400	153	6	8
31	11	17	8	74	28	7	4	500	191	13	4
32	12	5	4	75	28	15	0	600	230	0	0
33	12	13	0	76	29	2	8	700	268	6	8
34	13	0	8	77	29	10	4	750	287	10	0
35	13	8	4	78	29	18	0	800	306	13	4
36	13	16	0	79	30	5	8	900	345	0	0
37	14	3	8	80	30	13	4	1000	383	6	8
38	14	11	4	81	31	1	0	1250	479	3	4
39	14	19	0	82	31	8	8	1500	575	0	0
40	15	6	8	83	31	16	4	1750	670	16	8
41	15	14	4	84	32	4	0	2000	766	13	4
42	16	2	0	85	32	11	8	3000	1150	0	0
43	16	9	8	86	32	19	4	5000	1916	13	4

7s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	7	9	44	17	1	0	87	33	14	3
2	0	15	6	45	17	8	9	88	34	2	0
3	1	3	3	46	17	16	6	89	34	9	9
4	1	11	0	47	18	4	3	90	34	17	6
5	1	18	9	48	18	12	0	91	35	5	3
6	2	6	6	49	18	19	9	92	35	13	0
7	2	14	3	50	19	7	6	93	36	0	9
8	3	2	0	51	19	15	3	94	36	8	6
9	3	9	9	52	20	3	0	95	36	16	3
10	3	17	6	53	20	10	9	96	37	4	0
11	4	5	3	54	20	18	6	97	37	11	9
12	4	13	0	55	21	6	3	98	37	19	6
13	5	0	9	56	21	14	0	99	38	7	3
14	5	8	6	57	22	1	9	100	38	15	0
15	5	16	3	58	22	9	6	110	42	12	6
16	6	4	0	59	22	17	3	120	46	10	0
17	6	11	9	60	23	5	0	130	50	7	6
18	6	19	6	61	23	12	9	140	54	5	0
19	7	7	3	62	24	0	6	150	58	2	6
20	7	15	0	63	24	8	3	160	62	0	0
21	8	2	9	64	24	16	0	170	65	17	6
22	8	10	6	65	25	3	9	180	69	15	0
23	8	18	3	66	25	11	6	190	73	12	6
24	9	6	0	67	25	19	3	200	77	10	0
25	9	13	9	68	26	7	0	250	96	17	6
26	10	1	6	69	26	14	9	256	99	4	0
27	10	9	3	70	27	2	6	272	105	8	0
28	10	17	0	71	27	10	3	300	116	5	0
29	11	4	9	72	27	18	0	365	141	8	9
30	11	12	6	73	28	5	9	400	155	0	0
31	12	0	3	74	28	13	6	500	193	15	0
32	12	8	0	75	29	1	3	600	232	10	0
33	12	15	9	76	29	9	0	700	271	5	0
34	13	3	6	77	29	16	9	750	290	12	6
35	13	11	3	78	30	4	6	800	310	0	0
36	13	19	0	79	30	12	3	900	348	15	0
37	14	6	9	80	31	0	0	1000	387	10	0
38	14	14	6	81	31	7	9	1250	484	7	6
39	15	2	3	82	31	15	6	1500	581	5	0
40	15	10	0	83	32	3	3	1750	678	2	6
41	15	17	9	84	32	11	0	2000	775	0	0
42	16	5	6	85	32	18	9	3000	1162	10	0
43	16	13	3	86	33	6	6	5000	1937	10	0

7s 10d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	7	10	44	17	4	8	87	34	1	6
2	0	15	8	45	17	12	6	88	34	9	4
3	1	3	6	46	18	0	4	89	34	17	2
4	1	11	4	47	18	8	2	90	35	5	0
5	1	19	2	48	18	16	0	91	35	12	10
6	2	7	0	49	19	3	10	92	36	0	8
7	2	14	10	50	19	11	8	93	36	8	6
8	3	2	8	51	19	19	6	94	36	16	4
9	3	10	6	52	20	7	4	95	37	4	2
10	3	18	4	53	20	15	2	96	37	12	0
11	4	6	2	54	21	3	0	97	37	19	10
12	4	14	0	55	21	10	10	98	38	7	8
13	5	1	10	56	21	18	8	99	38	15	6
14	5	9	8	57	22	6	6	100	39	3	4
15	5	17	6	58	22	14	4	110	43	1	8
16	6	5	4	59	23	2	2	120	47	0	0
17	6	13	2	60	23	10	0	130	50	18	4
18	7	1	0	61	23	17	10	140	54	16	8
19	7	8	10	62	24	5	8	150	58	15	0
20	7	16	8	63	24	13	6	160	62	13	4
21	8	4	6	64	25	1	4	170	66	11	8
22	8	12	4	65	25	9	2	180	70	10	0
23	9	0	2	66	25	17	0	190	74	8	4
24	9	8	0	67	26	4	10	200	78	6	8
25	9	15	10	68	26	12	8	250	97	18	4
26	10	3	8	69	27	0	6	256	100	5	4
27	10	11	6	70	27	8	4	272	106	10	8
28	10	19	4	71	27	16	2	300	117	10	0
29	11	7	2	72	28	4	0	365	142	19	2
30	11	15	0	73	28	11	10	400	156	13	4
31	12	2	10	74	28	19	8	500	195	16	8
32	12	10	8	75	29	7	6	600	235	0	0
33	12	18	6	76	29	15	4	700	274	3	4
34	13	6	4	77	30	3	2	750	293	15	0
35	13	14	2	78	30	11	0	800	313	6	8
36	14	2	0	79	30	18	10	900	352	10	0
37	14	9	10	80	31	6	8	1000	391	13	4
38	14	17	8	81	31	14	6	1250	489	11	8
39	15	5	6	82	32	2	4	1500	587	10	0
40	15	13	4	83	32	10	2	1750	685	8	4
41	16	1	2	84	32	18	0	2000	783	6	8
42	16	9	0	85	33	5	10	3000	1175	0	0
43	16	16	10	86	33	13	8	5000	1958	6	8

7s 11d

No	£	s.	d	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	7	11	44	17	8	4	87	34	8	9
2	0	15	10	45	17	16	3	88	34	16	8
3	1	3	9	46	18	4	2	89	35	4	7
4	1	11	8	47	18	12	1	90	35	12	6
5	1	19	7	48	19	0	0	91	36	0	5
6	2	7	6	49	19	7	11	92	36	8	4
7	2	15	5	50	19	15	10	93	36	16	3
8	3	3	4	51	20	3	9	94	37	4	2
9	3	11	3	52	20	11	8	95	37	12	1
10	3	19	2	53	20	19	7	96	38	0	0
11	4	7	1	54	21	7	6	97	38	7	11
12	4	15	0	55	21	15	5	98	38	15	10
13	5	2	11	56	22	3	4	99	39	3	9
14	5	10	10	57	22	11	3	100	39	11	8
15	5	18	9	58	22	19	2	110	43	10	10
16	6	6	8	59	23	7	1	120	47	10	0
17	6	14	7	60	23	15	0	130	51	9	2
18	7	2	6	61	24	2	11	140	55	8	4
19	7	10	5	62	24	10	10	150	59	7	6
20	7	18	4	63	24	18	9	160	63	6	8
21	8	6	3	64	25	6	8	170	67	5	10
22	8	14	2	65	25	14	7	180	71	5	0
23	9	2	1	66	26	2	6	190	75	4	2
24	9	10	0	67	26	10	5	200	79	3	4
25	9	17	11	68	26	18	4	250	98	19	2
26	10	5	10	69	27	6	3	256	101	6	8
27	10	13	9	70	27	14	2	272	107	13	4
28	11	1	8	71	28	2	1	300	118	15	0
29	11	9	7	72	28	10	0	365	144	9	7
30	11	17	6	73	28	17	11	400	158	6	8
31	12	5	5	74	29	5	10	500	197	18	4
32	12	13	4	75	29	13	9	600	237	10	0
33	13	1	3	76	30	1	8	700	277	1	8
34	13	9	2	77	30	9	7	750	296	17	6
35	13	17	1	78	30	17	6	800	316	13	4
36	14	5	0	79	31	5	5	900	356	5	0
37	14	12	11	80	31	13	4	1000	395	16	8
38	15	0	10	81	32	1	3	1250	494	15	10
39	15	8	9	82	32	9	2	1500	593	15	0
40	15	16	8	83	32	17	1	1750	692	14	2
41	16	4	7	84	33	5	0	2000	791	13	4
42	16	12	6	85	33	12	11	3000	1187	10	0
43	17	0	5	86	34	0	10	5000	1979	3	4

8s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	8	0	44	17	12	0	87	34	16	0
2	0	16	0	45	18	0	0	88	35	4	0
3	1	4	0	46	18	8	0	89	35	12	0
4	1	12	0	47	18	16	0	90	36	0	0
5	2	0	0	48	19	4	0	91	36	8	0
6	2	8	0	49	19	12	0	92	36	16	0
7	2	16	0	50	20	0	0	93	37	4	0
8	3	4	0	51	20	8	0	94	37	12	0
9	3	12	0	52	20	16	0	95	38	0	0
10	4	0	0	53	21	4	0	96	38	8	0
11	4	8	0	54	21	12	0	97	38	16	0
12	4	16	0	55	22	0	0	98	39	4	0
13	5	4	0	56	22	8	0	99	39	12	0
14	5	12	0	57	22	16	0	100	40	0	0
15	6	0	0	58	23	4	0	110	44	0	0
16	6	8	0	59	23	12	0	120	48	0	0
17	6	16	0	60	24	0	0	130	52	0	0
18	7	4	0	61	24	8	0	140	56	0	0
19	7	12	0	62	24	16	0	150	60	0	0
20	8	0	0	63	25	4	0	160	64	0	0
21	8	8	0	64	25	12	0	170	68	0	0
22	8	16	0	65	26	0	0	180	72	0	0
23	9	4	0	66	26	8	0	190	76	0	0
24	9	12	0	67	26	16	0	200	80	0	0
25	10	0	0	68	27	4	0	250	100	0	0
26	10	8	0	69	27	12	0	256	102	8	0
27	10	16	0	70	28	0	0	272	108	16	0
28	11	4	0	71	28	8	0	300	120	0	0
29	11	12	0	72	28	16	0	365	146	0	0
30	12	0	0	73	29	4	0	400	160	0	0
31	12	8	0	74	29	12	0	500	200	0	0
32	12	16	0	75	30	0	0	600	240	0	0
33	13	4	0	76	30	8	0	700	280	0	0
34	13	12	0	77	30	16	0	750	300	0	0
35	14	0	0	78	31	4	0	800	320	0	0
36	14	8	0	79	31	12	0	900	360	0	0
37	14	16	0	80	32	0	0	1000	400	0	0
38	15	4	0	81	32	8	0	1250	500	0	0
39	15	12	0	82	32	16	0	1500	600	0	0
40	16	0	0	83	33	4	0	1750	700	0	0
41	16	8	0	84	33	12	0	2000	800	0	0
42	16	16	0	85	34	0	0	3000	1200	0	0
43	17	4	0	86	34	8	0	5000	2000	0	0

8s 1d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	8	1	44	17	15	8	87	35	3	3
2	0	16	2	45	18	3	9	88	35	11	4
3	1	4	3	46	18	11	10	89	35	19	5
4	1	12	4	47	18	19	11	90	36	7	6
5	2	0	5	48	19	8	0	91	36	15	7
6	2	8	6	49	19	16	1	92	37	3	8
7	2	16	7	50	20	4	2	93	37	11	9
8	3	4	8	51	20	12	3	94	37	19	10
9	3	12	9	52	21	0	4	95	38	7	11
10	4	0	10	53	21	8	5	96	38	16	0
11	4	8	11	54	21	16	6	97	39	4	1
12	4	17	0	55	22	4	7	98	39	12	2
13	5	5	1	56	22	12	8	99	40	0	3
14	5	13	2	57	23	0	9	100	40	8	4
15	6	1	3	58	23	8	10	110	44	9	2
16	6	9	4	59	23	16	11	120	48	10	0
17	6	17	5	60	24	5	0	130	52	10	10
18	7	5	6	61	24	13	1	140	56	11	8
19	7	13	7	62	25	1	2	150	60	12	6
20	8	1	8	63	25	9	3	160	64	13	4
21	8	9	9	64	25	17	4	170	68	14	2
22	8	17	10	65	26	5	5	180	72	15	0
23	9	5	11	66	26	13	6	190	76	15	10
24	9	14	0	67	27	1	7	200	80	16	8
25	10	2	1	68	27	9	8	250	101	0	10
26	10	10	2	69	27	17	9	256	103	9	4
27	10	18	3	70	28	5	10	272	109	18	8
28	11	6	4	71	28	13	11	300	121	5	0
29	11	14	5	72	29	2	0	365	147	10	5
30	12	2	6	73	29	10	1	400	161	13	4
31	12	10	7	74	29	18	2	500	202	1	8
32	12	18	8	75	30	6	3	600	242	10	0
33	13	6	9	76	30	14	4	700	282	18	4
34	13	14	10	77	31	2	5	750	303	2	6
35	14	2	11	78	31	10	6	800	323	6	8
36	14	11	0	79	31	18	7	900	363	15	0
37	14	19	1	80	32	6	8	1000	404	3	4
38	15	7	2	81	32	14	9	1250	505	4	2
39	15	15	3	82	33	2	10	1500	606	5	0
40	16	3	4	83	33	10	11	1750	707	5	10
41	16	11	5	84	33	19	0	2000	808	6	8
42	16	19	6	85	34	7	1	3000	1212	10	0
43	17	7	7	86	34	15	2	5000	2020	16	8

8s 2d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	8	2	44	17	19	4	87	35	10	6
2	0	16	4	45	18	7	6	88	35	18	8
3	1	4	6	46	18	15	8	89	36	6	10
4	1	12	8	47	19	3	10	90	36	15	0
5	2	0	10	48	19	12	0	91	37	3	2
6	2	9	0	49	20	0	2	92	37	11	4
7	2	17	2	50	20	8	4	93	37	19	6
8	3	5	4	51	20	16	6	94	38	7	8
9	3	13	6	52	21	4	8	95	38	15	10
10	4	1	8	53	21	12	10	96	39	4	0
11	4	9	10	54	22	1	0	97	39	12	2
12	4	18	0	55	22	9	2	98	40	0	4
13	5	6	2	56	22	17	4	99	40	8	6
14	5	14	4	57	23	5	6	100	40	16	8
15	6	2	6	58	23	13	8	110	44	18	4
16	6	10	8	59	24	1	10	120	49	0	0
17	6	18	10	60	24	10	0	130	53	1	8
18	7	7	0	61	24	18	2	140	57	3	4
19	7	15	2	62	25	6	4	150	61	5	0
20	8	3	4	63	25	14	6	160	65	6	8
21	8	11	6	64	26	2	8	170	69	8	4
22	8	19	8	65	26	10	10	180	73	10	0
23	9	7	10	66	26	19	0	190	77	11	8
24	9	16	0	67	27	7	2	200	81	13	4
25	10	4	2	68	27	15	4	250	102	1	8
26	10	12	4	69	28	3	6	256	104	10	8
27	11	0	6	70	28	11	8	272	111	1	4
28	11	8	8	71	28	19	10	300	122	10	0
29	11	16	10	72	29	8	0	365	149	0	10
30	12	5	0	73	29	16	2	400	163	6	8
31	12	13	2	74	30	4	4	500	204	3	4
32	13	1	4	75	30	12	6	600	245	0	0
33	13	9	6	76	31	0	8	700	285	16	8
34	13	17	8	77	31	8	10	750	306	5	0
35	14	5	10	78	31	17	0	800	326	13	4
36	14	14	0	79	32	5	2	900	367	10	0
37	15	2	2	80	32	13	4	1000	408	6	8
38	15	10	4	81	33	1	6	1250	510	8	4
39	15	18	6	82	33	9	8	1500	612	10	0
40	16	6	8	83	33	17	10	1750	714	11	8
41	16	14	10	84	34	6	0	2000	816	13	4
42	17	3	0	85	34	14	2	3000	1225	0	0
43	17	11	2	86	35	2	4	5000	2041	13	4

8s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	8	3	44	18	3	0	87	35	17	9
2	0	16	6	45	18	11	3	88	36	6	0
3	1	4	9	46	18	19	6	89	36	14	3
4	1	13	0	47	19	7	9	90	37	2	6
5	2	1	3	48	19	16	0	91	37	10	9
6	2	9	6	49	20	4	3	92	37	19	0
7	2	17	9	50	20	12	6	93	38	7	3
8	3	6	0	51	21	0	9	94	38	15	6
9	3	14	3	52	21	9	0	95	39	3	9
10	4	2	6	53	21	17	3	96	39	12	0
11	4	10	9	54	22	5	6	97	40	0	3
12	4	19	0	55	22	13	9	98	40	8	6
13	5	7	3	56	23	2	0	99	40	16	9
14	5	15	6	57	23	10	3	100	41	5	0
15	6	3	9	58	23	18	6	110	45	7	6
16	6	12	0	59	24	6	9	120	49	10	0
17	7	0	3	60	24	15	0	130	53	12	6
18	7	8	6	61	25	3	3	140	57	15	0
19	7	16	9	62	25	11	6	150	61	17	6
20	8	5	0	63	25	19	9	160	66	0	0
21	8	13	3	64	26	8	0	170	70	2	6
22	9	1	6	65	26	16	3	180	74	5	0
23	9	9	9	66	27	4	6	190	78	7	6
24	9	18	0	67	27	12	9	200	82	10	0
25	10	6	3	68	28	1	0	250	103	2	6
26	10	14	6	69	28	9	3	256	105	12	0
27	11	2	9	70	28	17	6	272	112	4	0
28	11	11	0	71	29	5	9	300	123	15	0
29	11	19	3	72	29	14	0	365	150	11	3
30	12	7	6	73	30	2	3	400	165	0	0
31	12	15	9	74	30	10	6	500	206	5	0
32	13	4	0	75	30	18	9	600	247	10	0
33	13	12	3	76	31	7	0	700	288	15	0
34	14	0	6	77	31	15	3	750	309	7	6
35	14	8	9	78	32	3	6	800	330	0	0
36	14	17	0	79	32	11	9	900	371	5	0
37	15	5	3	80	33	0	0	1000	412	10	0
38	15	13	6	81	33	8	3	1250	515	12	6
39	16	1	9	82	33	16	6	1500	618	15	0
40	16	10	0	83	34	4	9	1750	721	17	6
41	16	18	3	84	34	13	0	2000	825	0	0
42	17	6	6	85	35	1	3	3000	1237	10	0
43	17	14	9	86	35	9	6	5000	2062	10	0

8s 4d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	8	4	44	18	6	8	87	36	5	0
2	0	16	8	45	18	15	0	88	36	13	4
3	1	5	0	46	19	3	4	89	37	1	8
4	1	13	4	47	19	11	8	90	37	10	0
5	2	1	8	48	20	0	0	91	37	18	4
6	2	10	0	49	20	8	4	92	38	6	8
7	2	18	4	50	20	16	8	93	38	15	0
8	3	6	8	51	21	5	0	94	39	3	4
9	3	15	0	52	21	13	4	95	39	11	8
10	4	3	4	53	22	1	8	96	40	0	0
11	4	11	8	54	22	10	0	97	40	8	4
12	5	0	0	55	22	18	4	98	40	16	8
13	5	8	4	56	23	6	8	99	41	5	0
14	5	16	8	57	23	15	0	100	41	13	4
15	6	5	0	58	24	3	4	110	45	16	8
16	6	13	4	59	24	11	8	120	50	0	0
17	7	1	8	60	25	0	0	130	54	3	4
18	7	10	0	61	25	8	4	140	58	6	8
19	7	18	4	62	25	16	8	150	62	10	0
20	8	6	8	63	26	5	0	160	66	13	4
21	8	15	0	64	26	13	4	170	70	16	8
22	9	3	4	65	27	1	8	180	75	0	0
23	9	11	8	66	27	10	0	190	79	3	4
24	10	0	0	67	27	18	4	200	83	6	8
25	10	8	4	68	28	6	8	250	104	3	4
26	10	16	8	69	28	15	0	256	106	13	4
27	11	5	0	70	29	3	4	272	113	6	8
28	11	13	4	71	29	11	8	300	125	0	0
29	12	1	8	72	30	0	0	365	152	1	8
30	12	10	0	73	30	8	4	400	166	13	4
31	12	18	4	74	30	16	8	500	208	6	8
32	13	6	8	75	31	5	0	600	250	0	0
33	13	15	0	76	31	13	4	700	291	13	4
34	14	3	4	77	32	1	8	750	312	10	0
35	14	11	8	78	32	10	0	800	333	6	8
36	15	0	0	79	32	18	4	900	375	0	0
37	15	8	4	80	33	6	8	1000	416	13	4
38	15	16	8	81	33	15	0	1250	520	16	8
39	16	5	0	82	34	3	4	1500	625	0	0
40	16	13	4	83	34	11	8	1750	729	3	4
41	17	1	8	84	35	0	0	2000	833	6	8
42	17	10	0	85	35	8	4	3000	1250	0	0
43	17	18	4	86	35	16	8	5000	2083	6	8

8s 5d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	8	5	44	18	10	4	87	36	12	3
2	0	16	10	45	18	18	9	88	37	0	8
3	1	5	3	46	19	7	2	89	37	9	1
4	1	13	8	47	19	15	7	90	37	17	6
5	2	2	1	48	20	4	0	91	38	5	11
6	2	10	6	49	20	12	5	92	38	14	4
7	2	18	11	50	21	0	10	93	39	2	9
8	3	7	4	51	21	9	3	94	39	11	2
9	3	15	9	52	21	17	8	95	39	19	7
10	4	4	2	53	22	6	1	96	40	8	0
11	4	12	7	54	22	14	6	97	40	16	5
12	5	1	0	55	23	2	11	98	41	4	10
13	5	9	5	56	23	11	4	99	41	13	3
14	5	17	10	57	23	19	9	100	42	1	8
15	6	6	3	58	24	8	2	110	46	5	10
16	6	14	8	59	24	16	7	120	50	10	0
17	7	3	1	60	25	5	0	130	54	14	2
18	7	11	6	61	25	13	5	140	58	18	4
19	7	19	11	62	26	1	10	150	63	2	6
20	8	8	4	63	26	10	3	160	67	6	8
21	8	16	9	64	26	18	8	170	71	10	10
22	9	5	2	65	27	7	1	180	75	15	0
23	9	13	7	66	27	15	6	190	79	19	2
24	10	2	0	67	28	3	11	200	84	3	4
25	10	10	5	68	28	12	4	250	105	4	2
26	10	18	10	69	29	0	9	256	107	14	8
27	11	7	3	70	29	9	2	272	114	9	4
28	11	15	8	71	29	17	7	300	126	5	0
29	12	4	1	72	30	6	0	365	153	12	1
30	12	12	6	73	30	14	5	400	168	6	8
31	13	0	11	74	31	2	10	500	210	8	4
32	13	9	4	75	31	11	3	600	252	10	0
33	13	17	9	76	31	19	8	700	294	11	8
34	14	6	2	77	32	8	1	750	315	12	6
35	14	14	7	78	32	16	6	800	336	13	4
36	15	3	0	79	33	4	11	900	378	15	0
37	15	11	5	80	33	13	4	1000	420	16	8
38	15	19	10	81	34	1	9	1250	526	0	10
39	16	8	3	82	34	10	2	1500	631	5	0
40	16	16	8	83	34	18	7	1750	736	9	2
41	17	5	1	84	35	7	0	2000	841	13	4
42	17	13	6	85	35	15	5	3000	1262	10	0
43	18	1	11	86	36	3	10	5000	2104	3	4

8s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	8	6	44	18	14	0	87	36	19	6
2	0	17	0	45	19	2	6	88	37	8	0
3	1	5	6	46	19	11	0	89	37	16	6
4	1	14	0	47	19	19	6	90	38	5	0
5	2	2	6	48	20	8	0	91	38	13	6
6	2	11	0	49	20	16	6	92	39	2	0
7	2	19	6	50	21	5	0	93	39	10	6
8	3	8	0	51	21	13	6	94	39	19	0
9	3	16	6	52	22	2	0	95	40	7	6
10	4	5	0	53	22	10	6	96	40	16	0
11	4	13	6	54	22	19	0	97	41	4	6
12	5	2	0	55	23	7	6	98	41	13	0
13	5	10	6	56	23	16	0	99	42	1	6
14	5	19	0	57	24	4	6	100	42	10	0
15	6	7	6	58	24	13	0	110	46	15	0
16	6	16	0	59	25	1	6	120	51	0	0
17	7	4	6	60	25	10	0	130	55	5	0
18	7	13	0	61	25	18	6	140	59	10	0
19	8	1	6	62	26	7	0	150	63	15	0
20	8	10	0	63	26	15	6	160	68	0	0
21	8	18	6	64	27	4	0	170	72	5	0
22	9	7	0	65	27	12	6	180	76	10	0
23	9	15	6	66	28	1	0	190	80	15	0
24	10	4	0	67	28	9	6	200	85	0	0
25	10	12	6	68	28	18	0	250	106	5	0
26	11	1	0	69	29	6	6	256	108	16	0
27	11	9	6	70	29	15	0	272	115	12	0
28	11	18	0	71	30	3	6	300	127	10	0
29	12	6	6	72	30	12	0	365	155	2	6
30	12	15	0	73	31	0	6	400	170	0	0
31	13	3	6	74	31	9	0	500	212	10	0
32	13	12	0	75	31	17	6	600	255	0	0
33	14	0	6	76	32	6	0	700	297	10	0
34	14	9	0	77	32	14	6	750	318	15	0
35	14	17	6	78	33	3	0	800	340	0	0
36	15	6	0	79	33	11	6	900	382	10	0
37	15	14	6	80	34	0	0	1000	425	0	0
38	16	3	0	81	34	8	6	1250	531	5	0
39	16	11	6	82	34	17	0	1500	637	10	0
40	17	0	0	83	35	5	6	1750	743	15	0
41	17	8	6	84	35	14	0	2000	850	0	0
42	17	17	0	85	36	2	6	3000	1275	0	0
43	18	5	6	86	36	11	0	5000	2125	0	0

8s 7d

No	£	s.	d	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	8	7	44	18	17	8	87	37	6	9
2	0	17	2	45	19	6	3	88	37	15	4
3	1	5	9	46	19	14	10	89	38	3	11
4	1	14	4	47	20	3	5	90	38	12	6
5	2	2	11	48	20	12	0	91	39	1	1
6	2	11	6	49	21	0	7	92	39	9	8
7	3	0	1	50	21	9	2	93	39	18	3
8	3	8	8	51	21	17	9	94	40	6	10
9	3	17	3	52	22	6	4	95	40	15	5
10	4	5	10	53	22	14	11	96	41	4	0
11	4	14	5	54	23	3	6	97	41	12	7
12	5	3	0	55	23	12	1	98	42	1	2
13	5	11	7	56	24	0	8	99	42	9	9
14	6	0	2	57	24	9	3	100	42	18	4
15	6	8	9	58	24	17	10	110	47	4	2
16	6	17	4	59	25	6	5	120	51	10	0
17	7	5	11	60	25	15	0	130	55	15	10
18	7	14	6	61	26	3	7	140	60	1	8
19	8	3	1	62	26	12	2	150	64	7	6
20	8	11	8	63	27	0	9	160	68	13	4
21	9	0	3	64	27	9	4	170	72	19	2
22	9	8	10	65	27	17	11	180	77	5	0
23	9	17	5	66	28	6	6	190	81	10	10
24	10	6	0	67	28	15	1	200	85	16	8
25	10	14	7	68	29	3	8	250	107	5	10
26	11	3	2	69	29	12	3	256	109	17	4
27	11	11	9	70	30	0	10	272	116	14	8
28	12	0	4	71	30	9	5	300	128	15	0
29	12	8	11	72	30	18	0	365	156	12	11
30	12	17	6	73	31	6	7	400	171	13	4
31	13	6	1	74	31	15	2	500	214	11	8
32	13	14	8	75	32	3	9	600	257	10	0
33	14	3	3	76	32	12	4	700	300	8	4
34	14	11	10	77	33	0	11	750	321	17	6
35	15	0	5	78	33	9	6	800	343	6	8
36	15	9	0	79	33	18	1	900	386	5	0
37	15	17	7	80	34	6	8	1000	429	3	4
38	16	6	2	81	34	15	3	1250	536	9	2
39	16	14	9	82	35	3	10	1500	643	15	0
40	17	3	4	83	35	12	5	1750	751	0	10
41	17	11	11	84	36	1	0	2000	858	6	8
42	18	0	6	85	36	9	7	3000	1287	10	0
43	18	9	1	86	36	18	2	5000	2145	16	8

8s 8d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	8	8	44	19	1	4	87	37	14	0
2	0	17	4	45	19	10	0	88	38	2	8
3	1	6	0	46	19	18	8	89	38	11	4
4	1	14	8	47	20	7	4	90	39	0	0
5	2	3	4	48	20	16	0	91	39	8	8
6	2	12	0	49	21	4	8	92	39	17	4
7	3	0	8	50	21	13	4	93	40	6	0
8	3	9	4	51	22	2	0	94	40	14	8
9	3	18	0	52	22	10	8	95	41	3	4
10	4	6	8	53	22	19	4	96	41	12	0
11	4	15	4	54	23	8	0	97	42	0	8
12	5	4	0	55	23	16	8	98	42	9	4
13	5	12	8	56	24	5	4	99	42	18	0
14	6	1	4	57	24	14	0	100	43	6	8
15	6	10	0	58	25	2	8	110	47	13	4
16	6	18	8	59	25	11	4	120	52	0	0
17	7	7	4	60	26	0	0	130	56	6	8
18	7	16	0	61	26	8	8	140	60	13	4
19	8	4	8	62	26	17	4	150	65	0	0
20	8	13	4	63	27	6	0	160	69	6	8
21	9	2	0	64	27	14	8	170	73	13	4
22	9	10	8	65	28	3	4	180	78	0	0
23	9	19	4	66	28	12	0	190	82	6	8
24	10	8	0	67	29	0	8	200	86	13	4
25	10	16	8	68	29	9	4	250	108	6	8
26	11	5	4	69	29	18	0	256	110	18	8
27	11	14	0	70	30	6	8	272	117	17	4
28	12	2	8	71	30	15	4	300	130	0	0
29	12	11	4	72	31	4	0	365	158	3	4
30	13	0	0	73	31	12	8	400	173	6	8
31	13	8	8	74	32	1	4	500	216	13	4
32	13	17	4	75	32	10	0	600	260	0	0
33	14	6	0	76	32	18	8	700	303	6	8
34	14	14	8	77	33	7	4	750	325	0	0
35	15	3	4	78	33	16	0	800	346	13	4
36	15	12	0	79	34	4	8	900	390	0	0
37	16	0	8	80	34	13	4	1000	433	6	8
38	16	9	4	81	35	2	0	1250	541	13	4
39	16	18	0	82	35	10	8	1500	650	0	0
40	17	6	8	83	35	19	4	1750	758	6	8
41	17	15	4	84	36	8	0	2000	866	13	4
42	18	4	0	85	36	16	8	3000	1300	0	0
43	18	12	8	86	37	5	4	5000	2166	13	4

8s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	8	9	44	19	5	0	87	38	1	3
2	0	17	6	45	19	13	9	88	38	10	0
3	1	6	3	46	20	2	6	89	38	18	9
4	1	15	0	47	20	11	3	90	39	7	6
5	2	3	9	48	21	0	0	91	39	16	3
6	2	12	6	49	21	8	9	92	40	5	0
7	3	1	3	50	21	17	6	93	40	13	9
8	3	10	0	51	22	6	3	94	41	2	6
9	3	18	9	52	22	15	0	95	41	11	3
10	4	7	6	53	23	3	9	96	42	0	0
11	4	16	3	54	23	12	6	97	42	8	9
12	5	5	0	55	24	1	3	98	42	17	6
13	5	13	9	56	24	10	0	99	43	6	3
14	6	2	6	57	24	18	9	100	43	15	0
15	6	11	3	58	25	7	6	110	48	2	6
16	7	0	0	59	25	16	3	120	52	10	0
17	7	8	9	60	26	5	0	130	56	17	6
18	7	17	6	61	26	13	9	140	61	5	0
19	8	6	3	62	27	2	6	150	65	12	6
20	8	15	0	63	27	11	3	160	70	0	0
21	9	3	9	64	28	0	0	170	74	7	6
22	9	12	6	65	28	8	9	180	78	15	0
23	10	1	3	66	28	17	6	190	83	2	6
24	10	10	0	67	29	6	3	200	87	10	0
25	10	18	9	68	29	15	0	250	109	7	6
26	11	7	6	69	30	3	9	256	112	0	0
27	11	16	3	70	30	12	6	272	119	0	0
28	12	5	0	71	31	1	3	300	131	5	0
29	12	13	9	72	31	10	0	365	159	13	9
30	13	2	6	73	31	18	9	400	175	0	0
31	13	11	3	74	32	7	6	500	218	15	0
32	14	0	0	75	32	16	3	600	262	10	0
33	14	8	9	76	33	5	0	700	306	5	0
34	14	17	6	77	33	13	9	750	328	2	6
35	15	6	3	78	34	2	6	800	350	0	0
36	15	15	0	79	34	11	3	900	393	15	0
37	16	3	9	80	35	0	0	1000	437	10	0
38	16	12	6	81	35	8	9	1250	546	17	6
39	17	1	3	82	35	17	6	1500	656	5	0
40	17	10	0	83	36	6	3	1750	765	12	6
41	17	18	9	84	36	15	0	2000	875	0	0
42	18	7	6	85	37	3	9	3000	1312	10	0
43	18	16	3	86	37	12	6	5000	2187	10	0

8s 10d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	8	10	44	19	8	8	87	38	8	6
2	0	17	8	45	19	17	6	88	38	17	4
3	1	6	6	46	20	6	4	89	39	6	2
4	1	15	4	47	20	15	2	90	39	15	0
5	2	4	2	48	21	4	0	91	40	3	10
6	2	13	0	49	21	12	10	92	40	12	8
7	3	1	10	50	22	1	8	93	41	1	6
8	3	10	8	51	22	10	6	94	41	10	4
9	3	19	6	52	22	19	4	95	41	19	2
10	4	8	4	53	23	8	2	96	42	8	0
11	4	17	2	54	23	17	0	97	42	16	10
12	5	6	0	55	24	5	10	98	43	5	8
13	5	14	10	56	24	14	8	99	43	14	6
14	6	3	8	57	25	3	6	100	44	3	4
15	6	12	6	58	25	12	4	110	48	11	8
16	7	1	4	59	26	1	2	120	53	0	0
17	7	10	2	60	26	10	0	130	57	8	4
18	7	19	0	61	26	18	10	140	61	16	8
19	8	7	10	62	27	7	8	150	66	5	0
20	8	16	8	63	27	16	6	160	70	13	4
21	9	5	6	64	28	5	4	170	75	1	8
22	9	14	4	65	28	14	2	180	79	10	0
23	10	3	2	66	29	3	0	190	83	18	4
24	10	12	0	67	29	11	10	200	88	6	8
25	11	0	10	68	30	0	8	250	110	8	4
26	11	9	8	69	30	9	6	256	113	1	4
27	11	18	6	70	30	18	4	272	120	2	8
28	12	7	4	71	31	7	2	300	132	10	0
29	12	16	2	72	31	16	0	365	161	4	2
30	13	5	0	73	32	4	10	400	176	13	4
31	13	13	10	74	32	13	8	500	220	16	8
32	14	2	8	75	33	2	6	600	265	0	0
33	14	11	6	76	33	11	4	700	309	3	4
34	15	0	4	77	34	0	2	750	331	5	0
35	15	9	2	78	34	9	0	800	353	6	8
36	15	18	0	79	34	17	10	900	397	10	0
37	16	6	10	80	35	6	8	1000	441	13	4
38	16	15	8	81	35	15	6	1250	552	1	8
39	17	4	6	82	36	4	4	1500	662	10	0
40	17	13	4	83	36	13	2	1750	772	18	4
41	18	2	2	84	37	2	0	2000	883	6	8
42	18	11	0	85	37	10	10	3000	1325	0	0
43	18	19	10	86	37	19	8	5000	2208	6	8

8s 11d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	8	11	44	19	12	4	87	38	15	9
2	0	17	10	45	20	1	3	88	39	4	8
3	1	6	9	46	20	10	2	89	39	13	7
4	1	15	8	47	20	19	1	90	40	2	6
5	2	4	7	48	21	8	0	91	40	11	5
6	2	13	6	49	21	16	11	92	41	0	4
7	3	2	5	50	22	5	10	93	41	9	3
8	3	11	4	51	22	14	9	94	41	18	2
9	4	0	3	52	23	3	8	95	42	7	1
10	4	9	2	53	23	12	7	96	42	16	0
11	4	18	1	54	24	1	6	97	43	4	11
12	5	7	0	55	24	10	5	98	43	13	10
13	5	15	11	56	24	19	4	99	44	2	9
14	6	4	10	57	25	8	3	100	44	11	8
15	6	13	9	58	25	17	2	110	49	0	10
16	7	2	8	59	26	6	1	120	53	10	0
17	7	11	7	60	26	15	0	130	57	19	2
18	8	0	6	61	27	3	11	140	62	8	4
19	8	9	5	62	27	12	10	150	66	17	6
20	8	18	4	63	28	1	9	160	71	6	8
21	9	7	3	64	28	10	8	170	75	15	10
22	9	16	2	65	28	19	7	180	80	5	0
23	10	5	1	66	29	8	6	190	84	14	2
24	10	14	0	67	29	17	5	200	89	3	4
25	11	2	11	68	30	6	4	250	111	9	2
26	11	11	10	69	30	15	3	256	114	2	8
27	12	0	9	70	31	4	2	272	121	5	4
28	12	9	8	71	31	13	1	300	133	15	0
29	12	18	7	72	32	2	0	365	162	14	7
30	13	7	6	73	32	10	11	400	178	6	8
31	13	16	5	74	32	19	10	500	222	18	4
32	14	5	4	75	33	8	9	600	267	10	0
33	14	14	3	76	33	17	8	700	312	1	8
34	15	3	2	77	34	6	7	750	334	7	6
35	15	12	1	78	34	15	6	800	356	13	4
36	16	1	0	79	35	4	5	900	401	5	0
37	16	9	11	80	35	13	4	1000	445	16	8
38	16	18	10	81	36	2	3	1250	557	5	10
39	17	7	9	82	36	11	2	1500	668	15	0
40	17	16	8	83	37	0	1	1750	780	4	2
41	18	5	7	84	37	9	0	2000	891	13	4
42	18	14	6	85	37	17	11	3000	1337	10	0
43	19	3	5	86	38	6	10	5000	2229	3	4

9s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	9	0	44	19	16	0	87	39	3	0
2	0	18	0	45	20	5	0	88	39	12	0
3	1	7	0	46	20	14	0	89	40	1	0
4	1	16	0	47	21	3	0	90	40	10	0
5	2	5	0	48	21	12	0	91	40	19	0
6	2	14	0	49	22	1	0	92	41	8	0
7	3	3	0	50	22	10	0	93	41	17	0
8	3	12	0	51	22	19	0	94	42	6	0
9	4	1	0	52	23	8	0	95	42	15	0
10	4	10	0	53	23	17	0	96	43	4	0
11	4	19	0	54	24	6	0	97	43	13	0
12	5	8	0	55	24	15	0	98	44	2	0
13	5	17	0	56	25	4	0	99	44	11	0
14	6	6	0	57	25	13	0	100	45	0	0
15	6	15	0	58	26	2	0	110	49	10	0
16	7	4	0	59	26	11	0	120	54	0	0
17	7	13	0	60	27	0	0	130	58	10	0
18	8	2	0	61	27	9	0	140	63	0	0
19	8	11	0	62	27	18	0	150	67	10	0
20	9	0	0	63	28	7	0	160	72	0	0
21	9	9	0	64	28	16	0	170	76	10	0
22	9	18	0	65	29	5	0	180	81	0	0
23	10	7	0	66	29	14	0	190	85	10	0
24	10	16	0	67	30	3	0	200	90	0	0
25	11	5	0	68	30	12	0	250	112	10	0
26	11	14	0	69	31	1	0	256	115	4	0
27	12	3	0	70	31	10	0	272	122	8	0
28	12	12	0	71	31	19	0	300	135	0	0
29	13	1	0	72	32	8	0	365	164	5	0
30	13	10	0	73	32	17	0	400	180	0	0
31	13	19	0	74	33	6	0	500	225	0	0
32	14	8	0	75	33	15	0	600	270	0	0
33	14	17	0	76	34	4	0	700	315	0	0
34	15	6	0	77	34	13	0	750	337	10	0
35	15	15	0	78	35	2	0	800	360	0	0
36	16	4	0	79	35	11	0	900	405	0	0
37	16	13	0	80	36	0	0	1000	450	0	0
38	17	2	0	81	36	9	0	1250	562	10	0
39	17	11	0	82	36	18	0	1500	675	0	0
40	18	0	0	83	37	7	0	1750	787	10	0
41	18	9	0	84	37	16	0	2000	900	0	0
42	18	18	0	85	38	5	0	3000	1350	0	0
43	19	7	0	86	38	14	0	5000	2250	0	0

9s 1d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	9	1	44	19	19	8	87	39	10	3
2	0	18	2	45	20	8	9	88	39	19	4
3	1	7	3	46	20	17	10	89	40	8	5
4	1	16	4	47	21	6	11	90	40	17	6
5	2	5	5	48	21	16	0	91	41	6	7
6	2	14	6	49	22	5	1	92	41	15	8
7	3	3	7	50	22	14	2	93	42	4	9
8	3	12	8	51	23	3	3	94	42	13	10
9	4	1	9	52	23	12	4	95	43	2	11
10	4	10	10	53	24	1	5	96	43	12	0
11	4	19	11	54	24	10	6	97	44	1	1
12	5	9	0	55	24	19	7	98	44	10	2
13	5	18	1	56	25	8	8	99	44	19	3
14	6	7	2	57	25	17	9	100	45	8	4
15	6	16	3	58	26	6	10	110	49	19	2
16	7	5	4	59	26	15	11	120	54	10	0
17	7	14	5	60	27	5	0	130	59	0	10
18	8	3	6	61	27	14	1	140	63	11	8
19	8	12	7	62	28	3	2	150	68	2	6
20	9	1	8	63	28	12	3	160	72	13	4
21	9	10	9	64	29	1	4	170	77	4	2
22	9	19	10	65	29	10	5	180	81	15	0
23	10	8	11	66	29	19	6	190	86	5	10
24	10	18	0	67	30	8	7	200	90	16	8
25	11	7	1	68	30	17	8	250	113	10	10
26	11	16	2	69	31	6	9	256	116	5	4
27	12	5	3	70	31	15	10	272	123	10	8
28	12	14	4	71	32	4	11	300	136	5	0
29	13	3	5	72	32	14	0	365	165	15	5
30	13	12	6	73	33	3	1	400	181	13	4
31	14	1	7	74	33	12	2	500	227	1	8
32	14	10	8	75	34	1	3	600	272	10	0
33	14	19	9	76	34	10	4	700	317	18	4
34	15	8	10	77	34	19	5	750	340	12	6
35	15	17	11	78	35	8	6	800	363	6	8
36	16	7	0	79	35	17	7	900	408	15	0
37	16	16	1	80	36	6	8	1000	454	3	4
38	17	5	2	81	36	15	9	1250	567	14	2
39	17	14	3	82	37	4	10	1500	681	5	0
40	18	3	4	83	37	13	11	1750	794	15	10
41	18	12	5	84	38	3	0	2000	908	6	8
42	19	1	6	85	38	12	1	3000	1362	10	0
43	19	10	7	86	39	1	2	5000	2270	16	8

9s 2d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	9	2	44	20	3	4	87	39	17	6
2	0	18	4	45	20	12	6	88	40	6	8
3	1	7	6	46	21	1	8	89	40	15	10
4	1	16	8	47	21	10	10	90	41	5	0
5	2	5	10	48	22	0	0	91	41	14	2
6	2	15	0	49	22	9	2	92	42	3	4
7	3	4	2	50	22	18	4	93	42	12	6
8	3	13	4	51	23	7	6	94	43	1	8
9	4	2	6	52	23	16	8	95	43	10	10
10	4	11	8	53	24	5	10	96	44	0	0
11	5	0	10	54	24	15	0	97	44	9	2
12	5	10	0	55	25	4	2	98	44	18	4
13	5	19	2	56	25	13	4	99	45	7	6
14	6	8	4	57	26	2	6	100	45	16	8
15	6	17	6	58	26	11	8	110	50	8	4
16	7	6	8	59	27	0	10	120	55	0	0
17	7	15	10	60	27	10	0	130	59	11	8
18	8	5	0	61	27	19	2	140	64	3	4
19	8	14	2	62	28	8	4	150	68	15	0
20	9	3	4	63	28	17	6	160	73	6	8
21	9	12	6	64	29	6	8	170	77	18	4
22	10	1	8	65	29	15	10	180	82	10	0
23	10	10	10	66	30	5	0	190	87	1	8
24	11	0	0	67	30	14	2	200	91	13	4
25	11	9	2	68	31	3	4	250	114	11	8
26	11	18	4	69	31	12	6	256	117	6	8
27	12	7	6	70	32	1	8	272	124	13	4
28	12	16	8	71	32	10	10	300	137	10	0
29	13	5	10	72	33	0	0	365	167	5	10
30	13	15	0	73	33	9	2	400	183	6	8
31	14	4	2	74	33	18	4	500	229	3	4
32	14	13	4	75	34	7	6	600	275	0	0
33	15	2	6	76	34	16	8	700	320	16	8
34	15	11	8	77	35	5	10	750	343	15	0
35	16	0	10	78	35	15	0	800	366	13	4
36	16	10	0	79	36	4	2	900	412	10	0
37	16	19	2	80	36	13	4	1000	458	6	8
38	17	8	4	81	37	2	6	1250	572	18	4
39	17	17	6	82	37	11	8	1500	687	10	0
40	18	6	8	83	38	0	10	1750	802	1	8
41	18	15	10	84	38	10	0	2000	916	13	4
42	19	5	0	85	38	19	2	3000	1375	0	0
43	19	14	2	86	39	8	4	5000	2291	13	4

9s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	9	3	44	20	7	0	87	40	4	9
2	0	18	6	45	20	16	3	88	40	14	0
3	1	7	9	46	21	5	6	89	41	3	3
4	1	17	0	47	21	14	9	90	41	12	6
5	2	6	3	48	22	4	0	91	42	1	9
6	2	15	6	49	22	13	3	92	42	11	0
7	3	4	9	50	23	2	6	93	43	0	3
8	3	14	0	51	23	11	9	94	43	9	6
9	4	3	3	52	24	1	0	95	43	18	9
10	4	12	6	53	24	10	3	96	44	8	0
11	5	1	9	54	24	19	6	97	44	17	3
12	5	11	0	55	25	8	9	98	45	6	6
13	6	0	3	56	25	18	0	99	45	15	9
14	6	9	6	57	26	7	3	100	46	5	0
15	6	18	9	58	26	16	6	110	50	17	6
16	7	8	0	59	27	5	9	120	55	10	0
17	7	17	3	60	27	15	0	130	60	2	6
18	8	6	6	61	28	4	3	140	64	15	0
19	8	15	9	62	28	13	6	150	69	7	6
20	9	5	0	63	29	2	9	160	74	0	0
21	9	14	3	64	29	12	0	170	78	12	6
22	10	3	6	65	30	1	3	180	83	5	0
23	10	12	9	66	30	10	6	190	87	17	6
24	11	2	0	67	30	19	9	200	92	10	0
25	11	11	3	68	31	9	0	250	115	12	6
26	12	0	6	69	31	18	3	256	118	8	0
27	12	9	9	70	32	7	6	272	125	16	0
28	12	19	0	71	32	16	9	300	138	15	0
29	13	8	3	72	33	6	0	365	168	16	3
30	13	17	6	73	33	15	3	400	185	0	0
31	14	6	9	74	34	4	6	500	231	5	0
32	14	16	0	75	34	13	9	600	277	10	0
33	15	5	3	76	35	3	0	700	323	15	0
34	15	14	6	77	35	12	3	750	346	17	6
35	16	3	9	78	36	1	6	800	370	0	0
36	16	13	0	79	36	10	9	900	416	5	0
37	17	2	3	80	37	0	0	1000	462	10	0
38	17	11	6	81	37	9	3	1250	578	2	6
39	18	0	9	82	37	18	6	1500	693	15	0
40	18	10	0	83	38	7	9	1750	809	7	6
41	18	19	3	84	38	17	0	2000	925	0	0
42	19	8	6	85	39	6	3	3000	1387	10	0
43	19	17	9	86	39	15	6	5000	2312	10	0

9s 4d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	9	4	44	20	10	8	87	40	12	0
2	0	18	8	45	21	0	0	88	41	1	4
3	1	8	0	46	21	9	4	89	41	10	8
4	1	17	4	47	21	18	8	90	42	0	0
5	2	6	8	48	22	8	0	91	42	9	4
6	2	16	0	49	22	17	4	92	42	18	8
7	3	5	4	50	23	6	8	93	43	8	0
8	3	14	8	51	23	16	0	94	43	17	4
9	4	4	0	52	24	5	4	95	44	6	8
10	4	13	4	53	24	14	8	96	44	16	0
11	5	2	8	54	25	4	0	97	45	5	4
12	5	12	0	55	25	13	4	98	45	14	8
13	6	1	4	56	26	2	8	99	46	4	0
14	6	10	8	57	26	12	0	100	46	13	4
15	7	0	0	58	27	1	4	110	51	6	8
16	7	9	4	59	27	10	8	120	56	0	0
17	7	18	8	60	28	0	0	130	60	13	4
18	8	8	0	61	28	9	4	140	65	6	8
19	8	17	4	62	28	18	8	150	70	0	0
20	9	6	8	63	29	8	0	160	74	13	4
21	9	16	0	64	29	17	4	170	79	6	8
22	10	5	4	65	30	6	8	180	84	0	0
23	10	14	8	66	30	16	0	190	88	13	4
24	11	4	0	67	31	5	4	200	93	6	8
25	11	13	4	68	31	14	8	250	116	13	4
26	12	2	8	69	32	4	0	256	119	9	4
27	12	12	0	70	32	13	4	272	126	18	8
28	13	1	4	71	33	2	8	300	140	0	0
29	13	10	8	72	33	12	0	365	170	6	8
30	14	0	0	73	34	1	4	400	186	13	4
31	14	9	4	74	34	10	8	500	233	6	8
32	14	18	8	75	35	0	0	600	280	0	0
33	15	8	0	76	35	9	4	700	326	13	4
34	15	17	4	77	35	18	8	750	350	0	0
35	16	6	8	78	36	8	0	800	373	6	8
36	16	16	0	79	36	17	4	900	420	0	0
37	17	5	4	80	37	6	8	1000	466	13	4
38	17	14	8	81	37	16	0	1250	583	6	8
39	18	4	0	82	38	5	4	1500	700	0	0
40	18	13	4	83	38	14	8	1750	816	13	4
41	19	2	8	84	39	4	0	2000	933	6	8
42	19	12	0	85	39	13	4	3000	1400	0	0
43	20	1	4	86	40	2	8	5000	2333	6	8

9s 5d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	9	5	44	20	14	4	87	40	19	3
2	0	18	10	45	21	3	9	88	41	8	8
3	1	8	3	46	21	13	2	89	41	18	1
4	1	17	8	47	22	2	7	90	42	7	6
5	2	7	1	48	22	12	0	91	42	16	11
6	2	16	6	49	23	1	5	92	43	6	4
7	3	5	11	50	23	10	10	93	43	15	9
8	3	15	4	51	24	0	3	94	44	5	2
9	4	4	9	52	24	9	8	95	44	14	7
10	4	14	2	53	24	19	1	96	45	4	0
11	5	3	7	54	25	8	6	97	45	13	5
12	5	13	0	55	25	17	11	98	46	2	10
13	6	2	5	56	26	7	4	99	46	12	3
14	6	11	10	57	26	16	9	100	47	1	8
15	7	1	3	58	27	6	2	110	51	15	10
16	7	10	8	59	27	15	7	120	56	10	0
17	8	0	1	60	28	5	0	130	61	4	2
18	8	9	6	61	28	14	5	140	65	18	4
19	8	18	11	62	29	3	10	150	70	12	6
20	9	8	4	63	29	13	3	160	75	6	8
21	9	17	9	64	30	2	8	170	80	0	10
22	10	7	2	65	30	12	1	180	84	15	0
23	10	16	7	66	31	1	6	190	89	9	2
24	11	6	0	67	31	10	11	200	94	3	4
25	11	15	5	68	32	0	4	250	117	14	2
26	12	4	10	69	32	9	9	256	120	10	8
27	12	14	3	70	32	19	2	272	128	1	4
28	13	3	8	71	33	8	7	300	141	5	0
29	13	13	1	72	33	18	0	365	171	17	1
30	14	2	6	73	34	7	5	400	188	6	8
31	14	11	11	74	34	16	10	500	235	8	4
32	15	1	4	75	35	6	3	600	282	10	0
33	15	10	9	76	35	15	8	700	329	11	8
34	16	0	2	77	36	5	1	750	353	2	6
35	16	9	7	78	36	14	6	800	376	13	4
36	16	19	0	79	37	3	11	900	423	15	0
37	17	8	5	80	37	13	4	1000	470	16	8
38	17	17	10	81	38	2	9	1250	588	10	10
39	18	7	3	82	38	12	2	1500	706	5	0
40	18	16	8	83	39	1	7	1750	823	19	2
41	19	6	1	84	39	11	0	2000	941	13	4
42	19	15	6	85	40	0	5	3000	1412	10	0
43	20	4	11	86	40	9	10	5000	2354	3	4

9s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	9	6	44	20	18	0	87	41	6	6
2	0	19	0	45	21	7	6	88	41	16	0
3	1	8	6	46	21	17	0	89	42	5	6
4	1	18	0	47	22	6	6	90	42	15	0
5	2	7	6	48	22	16	0	91	43	4	6
6	2	17	0	49	23	5	6	92	43	14	0
7	3	6	6	50	23	15	0	93	44	3	6
8	3	16	0	51	24	4	6	94	44	13	0
9	4	5	6	52	24	14	0	95	45	2	6
10	4	15	0	53	25	3	6	96	45	12	0
11	5	4	6	54	25	13	0	97	46	1	6
12	5	14	0	55	26	2	6	98	46	11	0
13	6	3	6	56	26	12	0	99	47	0	6
14	6	13	0	57	27	1	6	100	47	10	0
15	7	2	6	58	27	11	0	110	52	5	0
16	7	12	0	59	28	0	6	120	57	0	0
17	8	1	6	60	28	10	0	130	61	15	0
18	8	11	0	61	28	19	6	140	66	10	0
19	9	0	6	62	29	9	0	150	71	5	0
20	9	10	0	63	29	18	6	160	76	0	0
21	9	19	6	64	30	8	0	170	80	15	0
22	10	9	0	65	30	17	6	180	85	10	0
23	10	18	6	66	31	7	0	190	90	5	0
24	11	8	0	67	31	16	6	200	95	0	0
25	11	17	6	68	32	6	0	250	118	15	0
26	12	7	0	69	32	15	6	256	121	12	0
27	12	16	6	70	33	5	0	272	129	4	0
28	13	6	0	71	33	14	6	300	142	10	0
29	13	15	6	72	34	4	0	365	173	7	6
30	14	5	0	73	34	13	6	400	190	0	0
31	14	14	6	74	35	3	0	500	237	10	0
32	15	4	0	75	35	12	6	600	285	0	0
33	15	13	6	76	36	2	0	700	332	10	0
34	16	3	0	77	36	11	6	750	356	5	0
35	16	12	6	78	37	1	0	800	380	0	0
36	17	2	0	79	37	10	6	900	427	10	0
37	17	11	6	80	38	0	0	1000	475	0	0
38	18	1	0	81	38	9	6	1250	593	15	0
39	18	10	6	82	38	19	0	1500	712	10	0
40	19	0	0	83	39	8	6	1750	831	5	0
41	19	9	6	84	39	18	0	2000	950	0	0
42	19	19	0	85	40	7	6	3000	1425	0	0
43	20	8	6	86	40	17	0	5000	2375	0	0

9s 7d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	9	7	44	21	1	8	87	41	13	9
2	0	19	2	45	21	11	3	88	42	3	4
3	1	8	9	46	22	0	10	89	42	12	11
4	1	18	4	47	22	10	5	90	43	2	6
5	2	7	11	48	23	0	0	91	43	12	1
6	2	17	6	49	23	9	7	92	44	1	8
7	3	7	1	50	23	19	2	93	44	11	3
8	3	16	8	51	24	8	9	94	45	0	10
9	4	6	3	52	24	18	4	95	45	10	5
10	4	15	10	53	25	7	11	96	46	0	0
11	5	5	5	54	25	17	6	97	46	9	7
12	5	15	0	55	26	7	1	98	46	19	2
13	6	4	7	56	26	16	8	99	47	8	9
14	6	14	2	57	27	6	3	100	47	18	4
15	7	3	9	58	27	15	10	110	52	14	2
16	7	13	4	59	28	5	5	120	57	10	0
17	8	2	11	60	28	15	0	130	62	5	10
18	8	12	6	61	29	4	7	140	67	1	8
19	9	2	1	62	29	14	2	150	71	17	6
20	9	11	8	63	30	3	9	160	76	13	4
21	10	1	3	64	30	13	4	170	81	9	2
22	10	10	10	65	31	2	11	180	86	5	0
23	11	0	5	66	31	12	6	190	91	0	10
24	11	10	0	67	32	2	1	200	95	16	8
25	11	19	7	68	32	11	8	250	119	15	10
26	12	9	2	69	33	1	3	256	122	13	4
27	12	18	9	70	33	10	10	272	130	6	8
28	13	8	4	71	34	0	5	300	143	15	0
29	13	17	11	72	34	10	0	365	174	17	11
30	14	7	6	73	34	19	7	400	191	13	4
31	14	17	1	74	35	9	2	500	239	11	8
32	15	6	8	75	35	18	9	600	287	10	0
33	15	16	3	76	36	8	4	700	335	8	4
34	16	5	10	77	36	17	11	750	359	7	6
35	16	15	5	78	37	7	6	800	383	6	8
36	17	5	0	79	37	17	1	900	431	5	0
37	17	14	7	80	38	6	8	1000	479	3	4
38	18	4	2	81	38	16	3	1250	598	19	2
39	18	13	9	82	39	5	10	1500	718	15	0
40	19	3	4	83	39	15	5	1750	838	10	10
41	19	12	11	84	40	5	0	2000	958	6	8
42	20	2	6	85	40	14	7	3000	1437	10	0
43	20	12	1	86	41	4	2	5000	2395	16	8

9s 8d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	9	8	44	21	5	4	87	42	1	0
2	0	19	4	45	21	15	0	88	42	10	8
3	1	9	0	46	22	4	8	89	43	0	4
4	1	18	8	47	22	14	4	90	43	10	0
5	2	8	4	48	23	4	0	91	43	19	8
6	2	18	0	49	23	13	8	92	44	9	4
7	3	7	8	50	24	3	4	93	44	19	0
8	3	17	4	51	24	13	0	94	45	8	8
9	4	7	0	52	25	2	8	95	45	18	4
10	4	16	8	53	25	12	4	96	46	8	0
11	5	6	4	54	26	2	0	97	46	17	8
12	5	16	0	55	26	11	8	98	47	7	4
13	6	5	8	56	27	1	4	99	47	17	0
14	6	15	4	57	27	11	0	100	48	6	8
15	7	5	0	58	28	0	8	110	53	3	4
16	7	14	8	59	28	10	4	120	58	0	0
17	8	4	4	60	29	0	0	130	62	16	8
18	8	14	0	61	29	9	8	140	67	13	4
19	9	3	8	62	29	19	4	150	72	10	0
20	9	13	4	63	30	9	0	160	77	6	8
21	10	3	0	64	30	18	8	170	82	3	4
22	10	12	8	65	31	8	4	180	87	0	0
23	11	2	4	66	31	18	0	190	91	16	8
24	11	12	0	67	32	7	8	200	96	13	4
25	12	1	8	68	32	17	4	250	120	16	8
26	12	11	4	69	33	7	0	256	123	14	8
27	13	1	0	70	33	16	8	272	131	9	4
28	13	10	8	71	34	6	4	300	145	0	0
29	14	0	4	72	34	16	0	365	176	8	4
30	14	10	0	73	35	5	8	400	193	6	8
31	14	19	8	74	35	15	4	500	241	13	4
32	15	9	4	75	36	5	0	600	290	0	0
33	15	19	0	76	36	14	8	700	338	6	8
34	16	8	8	77	37	4	4	750	362	10	0
35	16	18	4	78	37	14	0	800	386	13	4
36	17	8	0	79	38	3	8	900	435	0	0
37	17	17	8	80	38	13	4	1000	483	6	8
38	18	7	4	81	39	3	0	1250	604	3	4
39	18	17	0	82	39	12	8	1500	725	0	0
40	19	6	8	83	40	2	4	1750	845	16	8
41	19	16	4	84	40	12	0	2000	966	13	4
42	20	6	0	85	41	1	8	3000	1450	0	0
43	20	15	8	86	41	11	4	5000	2416	13	4

9s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	9	9	44	21	9	0	87	42	8	3
2	0	19	6	45	21	18	9	88	42	18	0
3	1	9	3	46	22	8	6	89	43	7	9
4	1	19	0	47	22	18	3	90	43	17	6
5	2	8	9	48	23	8	0	91	44	7	3
6	2	18	6	49	23	17	9	92	44	17	0
7	3	8	3	50	24	7	6	93	45	6	9
8	3	18	0	51	24	17	3	94	45	16	6
9	4	7	9	52	25	7	0	95	46	6	3
10	4	17	6	53	25	16	9	96	46	16	0
11	5	7	3	54	26	6	6	97	47	5	9
12	5	17	0	55	26	16	3	98	47	15	6
13	6	6	9	56	27	6	0	99	48	5	3
14	6	16	6	57	27	15	9	100	48	15	0
15	7	6	3	58	28	5	6	110	53	12	6
16	7	16	0	59	28	15	3	120	58	10	0
17	8	5	9	60	29	5	0	130	63	7	6
18	8	15	6	61	29	14	9	140	68	5	0
19	9	5	3	62	30	4	6	150	73	2	6
20	9	15	0	63	30	14	3	160	78	0	0
21	10	4	9	64	31	4	0	170	82	17	6
22	10	14	6	65	31	13	9	180	87	15	0
23	11	4	3	66	32	3	6	190	92	12	6
24	11	14	0	67	32	13	3	200	97	10	0
25	12	3	9	68	33	3	0	250	121	17	6
26	12	13	6	69	33	12	9	256	124	16	0
27	13	3	3	70	34	2	6	272	132	12	0
28	13	13	0	71	34	12	3	300	146	5	0
29	14	2	9	72	35	2	0	365	177	18	9
30	14	12	6	73	35	11	9	400	195	0	0
31	15	2	3	74	36	1	6	500	243	15	0
32	15	12	0	75	36	11	3	600	292	10	0
33	16	1	9	76	37	1	0	700	341	5	0
34	16	11	6	77	37	10	9	750	365	12	6
35	17	1	3	78	38	0	6	800	390	0	0
36	17	11	0	79	38	10	3	900	438	15	0
37	18	0	9	80	39	0	0	1000	487	10	0
38	18	10	6	81	39	9	9	1250	609	7	6
39	19	0	3	82	39	19	6	1500	731	5	0
40	19	10	0	83	40	9	3	1750	853	2	6
41	19	19	9	84	40	19	0	2000	975	0	0
42	20	9	6	85	41	8	9	3000	1462	10	0
43	20	19	3	86	41	18	6	5000	2437	10	0

9s 10d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	9	10	44	21	12	8	87	42	15	6
2	0	19	8	45	22	2	6	88	43	5	4
3	1	9	6	46	22	12	4	89	43	15	2
4	1	19	4	47	23	2	2	90	44	5	0
5	2	9	2	48	23	12	0	91	44	14	10
6	2	19	0	49	24	1	10	92	45	4	8
7	3	8	10	50	24	11	8	93	45	14	6
8	3	18	8	51	25	1	6	94	46	4	4
9	4	8	6	52	25	11	4	95	46	14	2
10	4	18	4	53	26	1	2	96	47	4	0
11	5	8	2	54	26	11	0	97	47	13	10
12	5	18	0	55	27	0	10	98	48	3	8
13	6	7	10	56	27	10	8	99	48	13	6
14	6	17	8	57	28	0	6	100	49	3	4
15	7	7	6	58	28	10	4	110	54	1	8
16	7	17	4	59	29	0	2	120	59	0	0
17	8	7	2	60	29	10	0	130	63	18	4
18	8	17	0	61	29	19	10	140	68	16	8
19	9	6	10	62	30	9	8	150	73	15	0
20	9	16	8	63	30	19	6	160	78	13	4
21	10	6	6	64	31	9	4	170	83	11	8
22	10	16	4	65	31	19	2	180	88	10	0
23	11	6	2	66	32	9	0	190	93	8	4
24	11	16	0	67	32	18	10	200	98	6	8
25	12	5	10	68	33	8	8	250	122	18	4
26	12	15	8	69	33	18	6	256	125	17	4
27	13	5	6	70	34	8	4	272	133	14	8
28	13	15	4	71	34	18	2	300	147	10	0
29	14	5	2	72	35	8	0	365	179	9	2
30	14	15	0	73	35	17	10	400	196	13	4
31	15	4	10	74	36	7	8	500	245	16	8
32	15	14	8	75	36	17	6	600	295	0	0
33	16	4	6	76	37	7	4	700	344	3	4
34	16	14	4	77	37	17	2	750	368	15	0
35	17	4	2	78	38	7	0	800	393	6	8
36	17	14	0	79	38	16	10	900	442	10	0
37	18	3	10	80	39	6	8	1000	491	13	4
38	18	13	8	81	39	16	6	1250	614	11	8
39	19	3	6	82	40	6	4	1500	737	10	0
40	19	13	4	83	40	16	2	1750	860	8	4
41	20	3	2	84	41	6	0	2000	983	6	8
42	20	13	0	85	41	15	10	3000	1475	0	0
43	21	2	10	86	42	5	8	5000	2458	6	8

9s 11d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	9	11	44	21	16	4	87	43	2	9
2	0	19	10	45	22	6	3	88	43	12	8
3	1	9	9	46	22	16	2	89	44	2	7
4	1	19	8	47	23	6	1	90	44	12	6
5	2	9	7	48	23	16	0	91	45	2	5
6	2	19	6	49	24	5	11	92	45	12	4
7	3	9	5	50	24	15	10	93	46	2	3
8	3	19	4	51	25	5	9	94	46	12	2
9	4	9	3	52	25	15	8	95	47	2	1
10	4	19	2	53	26	5	7	96	47	12	0
11	5	9	1	54	26	15	6	97	48	1	11
12	5	19	0	55	27	5	5	98	48	11	10
13	6	8	11	56	27	15	4	99	49	1	9
14	6	18	10	57	28	5	3	100	49	11	8
15	7	8	9	58	28	15	2	110	54	10	10
16	7	18	8	59	29	5	1	120	59	10	0
17	8	8	7	60	29	15	0	130	64	9	2
18	8	18	6	61	30	4	11	140	69	8	4
19	9	8	5	62	30	14	10	150	74	7	6
20	9	18	4	63	31	4	9	160	79	6	8
21	10	8	3	64	31	14	8	170	84	5	10
22	10	18	2	65	32	4	7	180	89	5	0
23	11	8	1	66	32	14	6	190	94	4	2
24	11	18	0	67	33	4	5	200	99	3	4
25	12	7	11	68	33	14	4	250	123	19	2
26	12	17	10	69	34	4	3	256	126	18	8
27	13	7	9	70	34	14	2	272	134	17	4
28	13	17	8	71	35	4	1	300	148	15	0
29	14	7	7	72	35	14	0	365	180	19	7
30	14	17	6	73	36	3	11	400	198	6	8
31	15	7	5	74	36	13	10	500	247	18	4
32	15	17	4	75	37	3	9	600	297	10	0
33	16	7	3	76	37	13	8	700	347	1	8
34	16	17	2	77	38	3	7	750	371	17	6
35	17	7	1	78	38	13	6	800	396	13	4
36	17	17	0	79	39	3	5	900	446	5	0
37	18	6	11	80	39	13	4	1000	495	16	8
38	18	16	10	81	40	3	3	1250	619	15	10
39	19	6	9	82	40	13	2	1500	743	15	0
40	19	16	8	83	41	3	1	1750	867	14	2
41	20	6	7	84	41	13	0	2000	991	13	4
42	20	16	6	85	42	2	11	3000	1487	10	0
43	21	6	5	86	42	12	10	5000	2479	3	4

10s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	10	0	44	22	0	0	87	43	10	0
2	1	0	0	45	22	10	0	88	44	0	0
3	1	10	0	46	23	0	0	89	44	10	0
4	2	0	0	47	23	10	0	90	45	0	0
5	2	10	0	48	24	0	0	91	45	10	0
6	3	0	0	49	24	10	0	92	46	0	0
7	3	10	0	50	25	0	0	93	46	10	0
8	4	0	0	51	25	10	0	94	47	0	0
9	4	10	0	52	26	0	0	95	47	10	0
10	5	0	0	53	26	10	0	96	48	0	0
11	5	10	0	54	27	0	0	97	48	10	0
12	6	0	0	55	27	10	0	98	49	0	0
13	6	10	0	56	28	0	0	99	49	10	0
14	7	0	0	57	28	10	0	100	50	0	0
15	7	10	0	58	29	0	0	110	55	0	0
16	8	0	0	59	29	10	0	120	60	0	0
17	8	10	0	60	30	0	0	130	65	0	0
18	9	0	0	61	30	10	0	140	70	0	0
19	9	10	0	62	31	0	0	150	75	0	0
20	10	0	0	63	31	10	0	160	80	0	0
21	10	10	0	64	32	0	0	170	85	0	0
22	11	0	0	65	32	10	0	180	90	0	0
23	11	10	0	66	33	0	0	190	95	0	0
24	12	0	0	67	33	10	0	200	100	0	0
25	12	10	0	68	34	0	0	250	125	0	0
26	13	0	0	69	34	10	0	256	128	0	0
27	13	10	0	70	35	0	0	272	136	0	0
28	14	0	0	71	35	10	0	300	150	0	0
29	14	10	0	72	36	0	0	365	182	10	0
30	15	0	0	73	36	10	0	400	200	0	0
31	15	10	0	74	37	0	0	500	250	0	0
32	16	0	0	75	37	10	0	600	300	0	0
33	16	10	0	76	38	0	0	700	350	0	0
34	17	0	0	77	38	10	0	750	375	0	0
35	17	10	0	78	39	0	0	800	400	0	0
36	18	0	0	79	39	10	0	900	450	0	0
37	18	10	0	80	40	0	0	1000	500	0	0
38	19	0	0	81	40	10	0	1250	625	0	0
39	19	10	0	82	41	0	0	1500	750	0	0
40	20	0	0	83	41	10	0	1750	875	0	0
41	20	10	0	84	42	0	0	2000	1000	0	0
42	21	0	0	85	42	10	0	3000	1500	0	0
43	21	10	0	86	43	0	0	5000	2500	0	0

10s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	10	3	44	22	11	0	87	44	11	9
2	1	0	6	45	23	1	3	88	45	2	0
3	1	10	9	46	23	11	6	89	45	12	3
4	2	1	0	47	24	1	9	90	46	2	6
5	2	11	3	48	24	12	0	91	46	12	9
6	3	1	6	49	25	2	3	92	47	3	0
7	3	11	9	50	25	12	6	93	47	13	3
8	4	2	0	51	26	2	9	94	48	3	6
9	4	12	3	52	26	13	0	95	48	13	9
10	5	2	6	53	27	3	3	96	49	4	0
11	5	12	9	54	27	13	6	97	49	14	3
12	6	3	0	55	28	3	9	98	50	4	6
13	6	13	3	56	28	14	0	99	50	14	9
14	7	3	6	57	29	4	3	100	51	5	0
15	7	13	9	58	29	14	6	110	56	7	6
16	8	4	0	59	30	4	9	120	61	10	0
17	8	14	3	60	30	15	0	130	66	12	6
18	9	4	6	61	31	5	3	140	71	15	0
19	9	14	9	62	31	15	6	150	76	17	6
20	10	5	0	63	32	5	9	160	82	0	0
21	10	15	3	64	32	16	0	170	87	2	6
22	11	5	6	65	33	6	3	180	92	5	0
23	11	15	9	66	33	16	6	190	97	7	6
24	12	6	0	67	34	6	9	200	102	10	0
25	12	16	3	68	34	17	0	250	128	2	6
26	13	6	6	69	35	7	3	256	131	4	0
27	13	16	9	70	35	17	6	272	139	8	0
28	14	7	0	71	36	7	9	300	153	15	0
29	14	17	3	72	36	18	0	365	187	1	3
30	15	7	6	73	37	8	3	400	205	0	0
31	15	17	9	74	37	18	6	500	256	5	0
32	16	8	0	75	38	8	9	600	307	10	0
33	16	18	3	76	38	19	0	700	358	15	0
34	17	8	6	77	39	9	3	750	384	7	6
35	17	18	9	78	39	19	6	800	410	0	0
36	18	9	0	79	40	9	9	900	461	5	0
37	18	19	3	80	41	0	0	1000	512	10	0
38	19	9	6	81	41	10	3	1250	640	12	6
39	19	19	9	82	42	0	6	1500	768	15	0
40	20	10	0	83	42	10	9	1750	896	17	6
41	21	0	3	84	43	1	0	2000	1025	0	0
42	21	10	6	85	43	11	3	3000	1537	10	0
43	22	0	9	86	44	1	6	5000	2562	10	0

10s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	10	6	44	23	2	0	87	45	13	6
2	1	1	0	45	23	12	6	88	46	4	0
3	1	11	6	46	24	3	0	89	46	14	6
4	2	2	0	47	24	13	6	90	47	5	0
5	2	12	6	48	25	4	0	91	47	15	6
6	3	3	0	49	25	14	6	92	48	6	0
7	3	13	6	50	26	5	0	93	48	16	6
8	4	4	0	51	26	15	6	94	49	7	0
9	4	14	6	52	27	6	0	95	49	17	6
10	5	5	0	53	27	16	6	96	50	8	0
11	5	15	6	54	28	7	0	97	50	18	6
12	6	6	0	55	28	17	6	98	51	9	0
13	6	16	6	56	29	8	0	99	51	19	6
14	7	7	0	57	29	18	6	100	52	10	0
15	7	17	6	58	30	9	0	110	57	15	0
16	8	8	0	59	30	19	6	120	63	0	0
17	8	18	6	60	31	10	0	130	68	5	0
18	9	9	0	61	32	0	6	140	73	10	0
19	9	19	6	62	32	11	0	150	78	15	0
20	10	10	0	63	33	1	6	160	84	0	0
21	11	0	6	64	33	12	0	170	89	5	0
22	11	11	0	65	34	2	6	180	94	10	0
23	12	1	6	66	34	13	0	190	99	15	0
24	12	12	0	67	35	3	6	200	105	0	0
25	13	2	6	68	35	14	0	250	131	5	0
26	13	13	0	69	36	4	6	256	134	8	0
27	14	3	6	70	36	15	0	272	142	16	0
28	14	14	0	71	37	5	6	300	157	10	0
29	15	4	6	72	37	16	0	365	191	12	6
30	15	15	0	73	38	6	6	400	210	0	0
31	16	5	6	74	38	17	0	500	262	10	0
32	16	16	0	75	39	7	6	600	315	0	0
33	17	6	6	76	39	18	0	700	367	10	0
34	17	17	0	77	40	8	6	750	393	15	0
35	18	7	6	78	40	19	0	800	420	0	0
36	18	18	0	79	41	9	6	900	472	10	0
37	19	8	6	80	42	0	0	1000	525	0	0
38	19	19	0	81	42	10	6	1250	656	5	0
39	20	9	6	82	43	1	0	1500	787	10	0
40	21	0	0	83	43	11	6	1750	918	15	0
41	21	10	6	84	44	2	0	2000	1050	0	0
42	22	1	0	85	44	12	6	3000	1575	0	0
43	22	11	6	86	45	3	0	5000	2625	0	0

10s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	10	9	44	23	13	0	87	46	15	3
2	1	1	6	45	24	3	9	88	47	6	0
3	1	12	3	46	24	14	6	89	47	16	9
4	2	3	0	47	25	5	3	90	48	7	6
5	2	13	9	48	25	16	0	91	48	18	3
6	3	4	6	49	26	6	9	92	49	9	0
7	3	15	3	50	26	17	6	93	49	19	9
8	4	6	0	51	27	8	3	94	50	10	6
9	4	16	9	52	27	19	0	95	51	1	3
10	5	7	6	53	28	9	9	96	51	12	0
11	5	18	3	54	29	0	6	97	52	2	9
12	6	9	0	55	29	11	3	98	52	13	6
13	6	19	9	56	30	2	0	99	53	4	3
14	7	10	6	57	30	12	9	100	53	15	0
15	8	1	3	58	31	3	6	110	59	2	6
16	8	12	0	59	31	14	3	120	64	10	0
17	9	2	9	60	32	5	0	130	69	17	6
18	9	13	6	61	32	15	9	140	75	5	0
19	10	4	3	62	33	6	6	150	80	12	6
20	10	15	0	63	33	17	3	160	86	0	0
21	11	5	9	64	34	8	0	170	91	7	6
22	11	16	6	65	34	18	9	180	96	15	0
23	12	7	3	66	35	9	6	190	102	2	6
24	12	18	0	67	36	0	3	200	107	10	0
25	13	8	9	68	36	11	0	250	134	7	6
26	13	19	6	69	37	1	9	256	137	12	0
27	14	10	3	70	37	12	6	272	146	4	0
28	15	1	0	71	38	3	3	300	161	5	0
29	15	11	9	72	38	14	0	365	196	3	9
30	16	2	6	73	39	4	9	400	215	0	0
31	16	13	3	74	39	15	6	500	268	15	0
32	17	4	0	75	40	6	3	600	322	10	0
33	17	14	9	76	40	17	0	700	376	5	0
34	18	5	6	77	41	7	9	750	403	2	6
35	18	16	3	78	41	18	6	800	430	0	0
36	19	7	0	79	42	9	3	900	483	15	0
37	19	17	9	80	43	0	0	1000	537	10	0
38	20	8	6	81	43	10	9	1250	671	17	6
39	20	19	3	82	44	1	6	1500	806	5	0
40	21	10	0	83	44	12	3	1750	940	12	6
41	22	0	9	84	45	3	0	2000	1075	0	0
42	22	11	6	85	45	13	9	3000	1612	10	0
43	23	2	3	86	46	4	6	5000	2687	10	0

11s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	11	0	44	24	4	0	87	47	17	0
2	1	2	0	45	24	15	0	88	48	8	0
3	1	13	0	46	25	6	0	89	48	19	0
4	2	4	0	47	25	17	0	90	49	10	0
5	2	15	0	48	26	8	0	91	50	1	0
6	3	6	0	49	26	19	0	92	50	12	0
7	3	17	0	50	27	10	0	93	51	3	0
8	4	8	0	51	28	1	0	94	51	14	0
9	4	19	0	52	28	12	0	95	52	5	0
10	5	10	0	53	29	3	0	96	52	16	0
11	6	1	0	54	29	14	0	97	53	7	0
12	6	12	0	55	30	5	0	98	53	18	0
13	7	3	0	56	30	16	0	99	54	9	0
14	7	14	0	57	31	7	0	100	55	0	0
15	8	5	0	58	31	18	0	110	60	10	0
16	8	16	0	59	32	9	0	120	66	0	0
17	9	7	0	60	33	0	0	130	71	10	0
18	9	18	0	61	33	11	0	140	77	0	0
19	10	9	0	62	34	2	0	150	82	10	0
20	11	0	0	63	34	13	0	160	88	0	0
21	11	11	0	64	35	4	0	170	93	10	0
22	12	2	0	65	35	15	0	180	99	0	0
23	12	13	0	66	36	6	0	190	104	10	0
24	13	4	0	67	36	17	0	200	110	0	0
25	13	15	0	68	37	8	0	250	137	10	0
26	14	6	0	69	37	19	0	256	140	16	0
27	14	17	0	70	38	10	0	272	149	12	0
28	15	8	0	71	39	1	0	300	165	0	0
29	15	19	0	72	39	12	0	365	200	15	0
30	16	10	0	73	40	3	0	400	220	0	0
31	17	1	0	74	40	14	0	500	275	0	0
32	17	12	0	75	41	5	0	600	330	0	0
33	18	3	0	76	41	16	0	700	385	0	0
34	18	14	0	77	42	7	0	750	412	10	0
35	19	5	0	78	42	18	0	800	440	0	0
36	19	16	0	79	43	9	0	900	495	0	0
37	20	7	0	80	44	0	0	1000	550	0	0
38	20	18	0	81	44	11	0	1250	687	10	0
39	21	9	0	82	45	2	0	1500	825	0	0
40	22	0	0	83	45	13	0	1750	962	10	0
41	22	11	0	84	46	4	0	2000	1100	0	0
42	23	2	0	85	46	15	0	3000	1650	0	0
43	23	13	0	86	47	6	0	5000	2750	0	0

11s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	11	3	44	24	15	0	87	48	18	9
2	1	2	6	45	25	6	3	88	49	10	0
3	1	13	9	46	25	17	6	89	50	1	3
4	2	5	0	47	26	8	9	90	50	12	6
5	2	16	3	48	27	0	0	91	51	3	9
6	3	7	6	49	27	11	3	92	51	15	0
7	3	18	9	50	28	2	6	93	52	6	3
8	4	10	0	51	28	13	9	94	52	17	6
9	5	1	3	52	29	5	0	95	53	8	9
10	5	12	6	53	29	16	3	96	54	0	0
11	6	3	9	54	30	7	6	97	54	11	3
12	6	15	0	55	30	18	9	98	55	2	6
13	7	6	3	56	31	10	0	99	55	13	9
14	7	17	6	57	32	1	3	100	56	5	0
15	8	8	9	58	32	12	6	110	61	17	6
16	9	0	0	59	33	3	9	120	67	10	0
17	9	11	3	60	33	15	0	130	73	2	6
18	10	2	6	61	34	6	3	140	78	15	0
19	10	13	9	62	34	17	6	150	84	7	6
20	11	5	0	63	35	8	9	160	90	0	0
21	11	16	3	64	36	0	0	170	95	12	6
22	12	7	6	65	36	11	3	180	101	5	0
23	12	18	9	66	37	2	6	190	106	17	6
24	13	10	0	67	37	13	9	200	112	10	0
25	14	1	3	68	38	5	0	250	140	12	6
26	14	12	6	69	38	16	3	256	144	0	0
27	15	3	9	70	39	7	6	272	153	0	0
28	15	15	0	71	39	18	9	300	168	15	0
29	16	6	3	72	40	10	0	365	205	6	3
30	16	17	6	73	41	1	3	400	225	0	0
31	17	8	9	74	41	12	6	500	281	5	0
32	18	0	0	75	42	3	9	600	337	10	0
33	18	11	3	76	42	15	0	700	393	15	0
34	19	2	6	77	43	6	3	750	421	17	6
35	19	13	9	78	43	17	6	800	450	0	0
36	20	5	0	79	44	8	9	900	506	5	0
37	20	16	3	80	45	0	0	1000	562	10	0
38	21	7	6	81	45	11	3	1250	703	2	6
39	21	18	9	82	46	2	6	1500	843	15	0
40	22	10	0	83	46	13	9	1750	984	7	6
41	23	1	3	84	47	5	0	2000	1125	0	0
42	23	12	6	85	47	16	3	3000	1687	10	0
43	24	3	9	86	48	7	6	5000	2812	10	0

11s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	11	6	44	25	6	0	87	50	0	6
2	1	3	0	45	25	17	6	88	50	12	0
3	1	14	6	46	26	9	0	89	51	3	6
4	2	6	0	47	27	0	6	90	51	15	0
5	2	17	6	48	27	12	0	91	52	6	6
6	3	9	0	49	28	3	6	92	52	18	0
7	4	0	6	50	28	15	0	93	53	9	6
8	4	12	0	51	29	6	6	94	54	1	0
9	5	3	6	52	29	18	0	95	54	12	6
10	5	15	0	53	30	9	6	96	55	4	0
11	6	6	6	54	31	1	0	97	55	15	6
12	6	18	0	55	31	12	6	98	56	7	0
13	7	9	6	56	32	4	0	99	56	18	6
14	8	1	0	57	32	15	6	100	57	10	0
15	8	12	6	58	33	7	0	110	63	5	0
16	9	4	0	59	33	18	6	120	69	0	0
17	9	15	6	60	34	10	0	130	74	15	0
18	10	7	0	61	35	1	6	140	80	10	0
19	10	18	6	62	35	13	0	150	86	5	0
20	11	10	0	63	36	4	6	160	92	0	0
21	12	1	6	64	36	16	0	170	97	15	0
22	12	13	0	65	37	7	6	180	103	10	0
23	13	4	6	66	37	19	0	190	109	5	0
24	13	16	0	67	38	10	6	200	115	0	0
25	14	7	6	68	39	2	0	250	143	15	0
26	14	19	0	69	39	13	6	256	147	4	0
27	15	10	6	70	40	5	0	272	156	8	0
28	16	2	0	71	40	16	6	300	172	10	0
29	16	13	6	72	41	8	0	365	209	17	6
30	17	5	0	73	41	19	6	400	230	0	0
31	17	16	6	74	42	11	0	500	287	10	0
32	18	8	0	75	43	2	6	600	345	0	0
33	18	19	6	76	43	14	0	700	402	10	0
34	19	11	0	77	44	5	6	750	431	5	0
35	20	2	6	78	44	17	0	800	460	0	0
36	20	14	0	79	45	8	6	900	517	10	0
37	21	5	6	80	46	0	0	1000	575	0	0
38	21	17	0	81	46	11	6	1250	718	15	0
39	22	8	6	82	47	3	0	1500	862	10	0
40	23	0	0	83	47	14	6	1750	1006	5	0
41	23	11	6	84	48	6	0	2000	1150	0	0
42	24	3	0	85	48	17	6	3000	1725	0	0
43	24	14	6	86	49	9	0	5000	2875	0	0

11s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	11	9	44	25	17	0	87	51	2	3
2	1	3	6	45	26	8	9	88	51	14	0
3	1	15	3	46	27	0	6	89	52	5	9
4	2	7	0	47	27	12	3	90	52	17	6
5	2	18	9	48	28	4	0	91	53	9	3
6	3	10	6	49	28	15	9	92	54	1	0
7	4	2	3	50	29	7	6	93	54	12	9
8	4	14	0	51	29	19	3	94	55	4	6
9	5	5	9	52	30	11	0	95	55	16	3
10	5	17	6	53	31	2	9	96	56	8	0
11	6	9	3	54	31	14	6	97	56	19	9
12	7	1	0	55	32	6	3	98	57	11	6
13	7	12	9	56	32	18	0	99	58	3	3
14	8	4	6	57	33	9	9	100	58	15	0
15	8	16	3	58	34	1	6	110	64	12	6
16	9	8	0	59	34	13	3	120	70	10	0
17	9	19	9	60	35	5	0	130	76	7	6
18	10	11	6	61	35	16	9	140	82	5	0
19	11	3	3	62	36	8	6	150	88	2	6
20	11	15	0	63	37	0	3	160	94	0	0
21	12	6	9	64	37	12	0	170	99	17	6
22	12	18	6	65	38	3	9	180	105	15	0
23	13	10	3	66	38	15	6	190	111	12	6
24	14	2	0	67	39	7	3	200	117	10	0
25	14	13	9	68	39	19	0	250	146	17	6
26	15	5	6	69	40	10	9	256	150	8	0
27	15	17	3	70	41	2	6	272	159	16	0
28	16	9	0	71	41	14	3	300	176	5	0
29	17	0	9	72	42	6	0	365	214	8	9
30	17	12	6	73	42	17	9	400	235	0	0
31	18	4	3	74	43	9	6	500	293	15	0
32	18	16	0	75	44	1	3	600	352	10	0
33	19	7	9	76	44	13	0	700	411	5	0
34	19	19	6	77	45	4	9	750	440	12	6
35	20	11	3	78	45	16	6	800	470	0	0
36	21	3	0	79	46	8	3	900	528	15	0
37	21	14	9	80	47	0	0	1000	587	10	0
38	22	6	6	81	47	11	9	1250	734	7	6
39	22	18	3	82	48	3	6	1500	881	5	0
40	23	10	0	83	48	15	3	1750	1028	2	6
41	24	1	9	84	49	7	0	2000	1175	0	0
42	24	13	6	85	49	18	9	3000	1762	10	0
43	25	5	3	86	50	10	6	5000	2937	10	0

12s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	12	0	44	26	8	0	87	52	4	0
2	1	4	0	45	27	0	0	88	52	16	0
3	1	16	0	46	27	12	0	89	53	8	0
4	2	8	0	47	28	4	0	90	54	0	0
5	3	0	0	48	28	16	0	91	54	12	0
6	3	12	0	49	29	8	0	92	55	4	0
7	4	4	0	50	30	0	0	93	55	16	0
8	4	16	0	51	30	12	0	94	56	8	0
9	5	8	0	52	31	4	0	95	57	0	0
10	6	0	0	53	31	16	0	96	57	12	0
11	6	12	0	54	32	8	0	97	58	4	0
12	7	4	0	55	33	0	0	98	58	16	0
13	7	16	0	56	33	12	0	99	59	8	0
14	8	8	0	57	34	4	0	100	60	0	0
15	9	0	0	58	34	16	0	110	66	0	0
16	9	12	0	59	35	8	0	120	72	0	0
17	10	4	0	60	36	0	0	130	78	0	0
18	10	16	0	61	36	12	0	140	84	0	0
19	11	8	0	62	37	4	0	150	90	0	0
20	12	0	0	63	37	16	0	160	96	0	0
21	12	12	0	64	38	8	0	170	102	0	0
22	13	4	0	65	39	0	0	180	108	0	0
23	13	16	0	66	39	12	0	190	114	0	0
24	14	8	0	67	40	4	0	200	120	0	0
25	15	0	0	68	40	16	0	250	150	0	0
26	15	12	0	69	41	8	0	256	153	12	0
27	16	4	0	70	42	0	0	272	163	4	0
28	16	16	0	71	42	12	0	300	180	0	0
29	17	8	0	72	43	4	0	365	219	0	0
30	18	0	0	73	43	16	0	400	240	0	0
31	18	12	0	74	44	8	0	500	300	0	0
32	19	4	0	75	45	0	0	600	360	0	0
33	19	16	0	76	45	12	0	700	420	0	0
34	20	8	0	77	46	4	0	750	450	0	0
35	21	0	0	78	46	16	0	800	480	0	0
36	21	12	0	79	47	8	0	900	540	0	0
37	22	4	0	80	48	0	0	1000	600	0	0
38	22	16	0	81	48	12	0	1250	750	0	0
39	23	8	0	82	49	4	0	1500	900	0	0
40	24	0	0	83	49	16	0	1750	1050	0	0
41	24	12	0	84	50	8	0	2000	1200	0	0
42	25	4	0	85	51	0	0	3000	1800	0	0
43	25	16	0	86	51	12	0	5000	3000	0	0

12s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	12	3	44	26	19	0	87	53	5	9
2	1	4	6	45	27	11	3	88	53	18	0
3	1	16	9	46	28	3	6	89	54	10	3
4	2	9	0	47	28	15	9	90	55	2	6
5	3	1	3	48	29	8	0	91	55	14	9
6	3	13	6	49	30	0	3	92	56	7	0
7	4	5	9	50	30	12	6	93	56	19	3
8	4	18	0	51	31	4	9	94	57	11	6
9	5	10	3	52	31	17	0	95	58	3	9
10	6	2	6	53	32	9	3	96	58	16	0
11	6	14	9	54	33	1	6	97	59	8	3
12	7	7	0	55	33	13	9	98	60	0	6
13	7	19	3	56	34	6	0	99	60	12	9
14	8	11	6	57	34	18	3	100	61	5	0
15	9	3	9	58	35	10	6	110	67	7	6
16	9	16	0	59	36	2	9	120	73	10	0
17	10	8	3	60	36	15	0	130	79	12	6
18	11	0	6	61	37	7	3	140	85	15	0
19	11	12	9	62	37	19	6	150	91	17	6
20	12	5	0	63	38	11	9	160	98	0	0
21	12	17	3	64	39	4	0	170	104	2	6
22	13	9	6	65	39	16	3	180	110	5	0
23	14	1	9	66	40	8	6	190	116	7	6
24	14	14	0	67	41	0	9	200	122	10	0
25	15	6	3	68	41	13	0	250	153	2	6
26	15	18	6	69	42	5	3	256	156	16	0
27	16	10	9	70	42	17	6	272	166	12	0
28	17	3	0	71	43	9	9	300	183	15	0
29	17	15	3	72	44	2	0	365	223	11	3
30	18	7	6	73	44	14	3	400	245	0	0
31	18	19	9	74	45	6	6	500	306	5	0
32	19	12	0	75	45	18	9	600	367	10	0
33	20	4	3	76	46	11	0	700	428	15	0
34	20	16	6	77	47	3	3	750	459	7	6
35	21	8	9	78	47	15	6	800	490	0	0
36	22	1	0	79	48	7	9	900	551	5	0
37	22	13	3	80	49	0	0	1000	612	10	0
38	23	5	6	81	49	12	3	1250	765	12	6
39	23	17	9	82	50	4	6	1500	918	15	0
40	24	10	0	83	50	16	9	1750	1071	17	6
41	25	2	3	84	51	9	0	2000	1225	0	0
42	25	14	6	85	52	1	3	3000	1837	10	0
43	26	6	9	86	52	13	6	5000	3062	10	0

12s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	12	6	44	27	10	0	87	54	7	6
2	1	5	0	45	28	2	6	88	55	0	0
3	1	17	6	46	28	15	0	89	55	12	6
4	2	10	0	47	29	7	6	90	56	5	0
5	3	2	6	48	30	0	0	91	56	17	6
6	3	15	0	49	30	12	6	92	57	10	0
7	4	7	6	50	31	5	0	93	58	2	6
8	5	0	0	51	31	17	6	94	58	15	0
9	5	12	6	52	32	10	0	95	59	7	6
10	6	5	0	53	33	2	6	96	60	0	0
11	6	17	6	54	33	15	0	97	60	12	6
12	7	10	0	55	34	7	6	98	61	5	0
13	8	2	6	56	35	0	0	99	61	17	6
14	8	15	0	57	35	12	6	100	62	10	0
15	9	7	6	58	36	5	0	110	68	15	0
16	10	0	0	59	36	17	6	120	75	0	0
17	10	12	6	60	37	10	0	130	81	5	0
18	11	5	0	61	38	2	6	140	87	10	0
19	11	17	6	62	38	15	0	150	93	15	0
20	12	10	0	63	39	7	6	160	100	0	0
21	13	2	6	64	40	0	0	170	106	5	0
22	13	15	0	65	40	12	6	180	112	10	0
23	14	7	6	66	41	5	0	190	118	15	0
24	15	0	0	67	41	17	6	200	125	0	0
25	15	12	6	68	42	10	0	250	156	5	0
26	16	5	0	69	43	2	6	256	160	0	0
27	16	17	6	70	43	15	0	272	170	0	0
28	17	10	0	71	44	7	6	300	187	10	0
29	18	2	6	72	45	0	0	365	228	2	6
30	18	15	0	73	45	12	6	400	250	0	0
31	19	7	6	74	46	5	0	500	312	10	0
32	20	0	0	75	46	17	6	600	375	0	0
33	20	12	6	76	47	10	0	700	437	10	0
34	21	5	0	77	48	2	6	750	468	15	0
35	21	17	6	78	48	15	0	800	500	0	0
36	22	10	0	79	49	7	6	900	562	10	0
37	23	2	6	80	50	0	0	1000	625	0	0
38	23	15	0	81	50	12	6	1250	781	5	0
39	24	7	6	82	51	5	0	1500	937	10	0
40	25	0	0	83	51	17	6	1750	1093	15	0
41	25	12	6	84	52	10	0	2000	1250	0	0
42	26	5	0	85	53	2	6	3000	1875	0	0
43	26	17	6	86	53	15	0	5000	3125	0	0

12s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	12	9	44	28	1	0	87	55	9	3
2	1	5	6	45	28	13	9	88	56	2	0
3	1	18	3	46	29	6	6	89	56	14	9
4	2	11	0	47	29	19	3	90	57	7	6
5	3	3	9	48	30	12	0	91	58	0	3
6	3	16	6	49	31	4	9	92	58	13	0
7	4	9	3	50	31	17	6	93	59	5	9
8	5	2	0	51	32	10	3	94	59	18	6
9	5	14	9	52	33	3	0	95	60	11	3
10	6	7	6	53	33	15	9	96	61	4	0
11	7	0	3	54	34	8	6	97	61	16	9
12	7	13	0	55	35	1	3	98	62	9	6
13	8	5	9	56	35	14	0	99	63	2	3
14	8	18	6	57	36	6	9	100	63	15	0
15	9	11	3	58	36	19	6	110	70	2	6
16	10	4	0	59	37	12	3	120	76	10	0
17	10	16	9	60	38	5	0	130	82	17	6
18	11	9	6	61	38	17	9	140	89	5	0
19	12	2	3	62	39	10	6	150	95	12	6
20	12	15	0	63	40	3	3	160	102	0	0
21	13	7	9	64	40	16	0	170	108	7	6
22	14	0	6	65	41	8	9	180	114	15	0
23	14	13	3	66	42	1	6	190	121	2	6
24	15	6	0	67	42	14	3	200	127	10	0
25	15	18	9	68	43	7	0	250	159	7	6
26	16	11	6	69	43	19	9	256	163	4	0
27	17	4	3	70	44	12	6	272	173	8	0
28	17	17	0	71	45	5	3	300	191	5	0
29	18	9	9	72	45	18	0	365	232	13	9
30	19	2	6	73	46	10	9	400	255	0	0
31	19	15	3	74	47	3	6	500	318	15	0
32	20	8	0	75	47	16	3	600	382	10	0
33	21	0	9	76	48	9	0	700	446	5	0
34	21	13	6	77	49	1	9	750	478	2	6
35	22	6	3	78	49	14	6	800	510	0	0
36	22	19	0	79	50	7	3	900	573	15	0
37	23	11	9	80	51	0	0	1000	637	10	0
38	24	4	6	81	51	12	9	1250	796	17	6
39	24	17	3	82	52	5	6	1500	956	5	0
40	25	10	0	83	52	18	3	1750	1115	12	6
41	26	2	9	84	53	11	0	2000	1275	0	0
42	26	15	6	85	54	3	9	3000	1912	10	0
43	27	8	3	86	54	16	6	5000	3187	10	0

13s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	13	0	44	28	12	0	87	56	11	0
2	1	6	0	45	29	5	0	88	57	4	0
3	1	19	0	46	29	18	0	89	57	17	0
4	2	12	0	47	30	11	0	90	58	10	0
5	3	5	0	48	31	4	0	91	59	3	0
6	3	18	0	49	31	17	0	92	59	16	0
7	4	11	0	50	32	10	0	93	60	9	0
8	5	4	0	51	33	3	0	94	61	2	0
9	5	17	0	52	33	16	0	95	61	15	0
10	6	10	0	53	34	9	0	96	62	8	0
11	7	3	0	54	35	2	0	97	63	1	0
12	7	16	0	55	35	15	0	98	63	14	0
13	8	9	0	56	36	8	0	99	64	7	0
14	9	2	0	57	37	1	0	100	65	0	0
15	9	15	0	58	37	14	0	110	71	10	0
16	10	8	0	59	38	7	0	120	78	0	0
17	11	1	0	60	39	0	0	130	84	10	0
18	11	14	0	61	39	13	0	140	91	0	0
19	12	7	0	62	40	6	0	150	97	10	0
20	13	0	0	63	40	19	0	160	104	0	0
21	13	13	0	64	41	12	0	170	110	10	0
22	14	6	0	65	42	5	0	180	117	0	0
23	14	19	0	66	42	18	0	190	123	10	0
24	15	12	0	67	43	11	0	200	130	0	0
25	16	5	0	68	44	4	0	250	162	10	0
26	16	18	0	69	44	17	0	256	166	8	0
27	17	11	0	70	45	10	0	272	176	16	0
28	18	4	0	71	46	3	0	300	195	0	0
29	18	17	0	72	46	16	0	365	237	5	0
30	19	10	0	73	47	9	0	400	260	0	0
31	20	3	0	74	48	2	0	500	325	0	0
32	20	16	0	75	48	15	0	600	390	0	0
33	21	9	0	76	49	8	0	700	455	0	0
34	22	2	0	77	50	1	0	750	487	10	0
35	22	15	0	78	50	14	0	800	520	0	0
36	23	8	0	79	51	7	0	900	585	0	0
37	24	1	0	80	52	0	0	1000	650	0	0
38	24	14	0	81	52	13	0	1250	812	10	0
39	25	7	0	82	53	6	0	1500	975	0	0
40	26	0	0	83	53	19	0	1750	1137	10	0
41	26	13	0	84	54	12	0	2000	1300	0	0
42	27	6	0	85	55	5	0	3000	1950	0	0
43	27	19	0	86	55	18	0	5000	3250	0	0

13s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	13	3	44	29	3	0	87	57	12	9
2	1	6	6	45	29	16	3	88	58	6	0
3	1	19	9	46	30	9	6	89	58	19	3
4	2	13	0	47	31	2	9	90	59	12	6
5	3	6	3	48	31	16	0	91	60	5	9
6	3	19	6	49	32	9	3	92	60	19	0
7	4	12	9	50	33	2	6	93	61	12	3
8	5	6	0	51	33	15	9	94	62	5	6
9	5	19	3	52	34	9	0	95	62	18	9
10	6	12	6	53	35	2	3	96	63	12	0
11	7	5	9	54	35	15	6	97	64	5	3
12	7	19	0	55	36	8	9	98	64	18	6
13	8	12	3	56	37	2	0	99	65	11	9
14	9	5	6	57	37	15	3	100	66	5	0
15	9	18	9	58	38	8	6	110	72	17	6
16	10	12	0	59	39	1	9	120	79	10	0
17	11	5	3	60	39	15	0	130	86	2	6
18	11	18	6	61	40	8	3	140	92	15	0
19	12	11	9	62	41	1	6	150	99	7	6
20	13	5	0	63	41	14	9	160	106	0	0
21	13	18	3	64	42	8	0	170	112	12	6
22	14	11	6	65	43	1	3	180	119	5	0
23	15	4	9	66	43	14	6	190	125	17	6
24	15	18	0	67	44	7	9	200	132	10	0
25	16	11	3	68	45	1	0	250	165	12	6
26	17	4	6	69	45	14	3	256	169	12	0
27	17	17	9	70	46	7	6	272	180	4	0
28	18	11	0	71	47	0	9	300	198	15	0
29	19	4	3	72	47	14	0	365	241	16	3
30	19	17	6	73	48	7	3	400	265	0	0
31	20	10	9	74	49	0	6	500	331	5	0
32	21	4	0	75	49	13	9	600	397	10	0
33	21	17	3	76	50	7	0	700	463	15	0
34	22	10	6	77	51	0	3	750	496	17	6
35	23	3	9	78	51	13	6	800	530	0	0
36	23	17	0	79	52	6	9	900	596	5	0
37	24	10	3	80	53	0	0	1000	662	10	0
38	25	3	6	81	53	13	3	1250	828	2	6
39	25	16	9	82	54	6	6	1500	993	15	0
40	26	10	0	83	54	19	9	1750	1159	7	6
41	27	3	3	84	55	13	0	2000	1325	0	0
42	27	16	6	85	56	6	3	3000	1987	10	0
43	28	9	9	86	56	19	6	5000	3312	10	0

13s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	13	6	44	29	14	0	87	58	14	6
2	1	7	0	45	30	7	6	88	59	8	0
3	2	0	6	46	31	1	0	89	60	1	6
4	2	14	0	47	31	14	6	90	60	15	0
5	3	7	6	48	32	8	0	91	61	8	6
6	4	1	0	49	33	1	6	92	62	2	0
7	4	14	6	50	33	15	0	93	62	15	6
8	5	8	0	51	34	8	6	94	63	9	0
9	6	1	6	52	35	2	0	95	64	2	6
10	6	15	0	53	35	15	6	96	64	16	0
11	7	8	6	54	36	9	0	97	65	9	6
12	8	2	0	55	37	2	6	98	66	3	0
13	8	15	6	56	37	16	0	99	66	16	6
14	9	9	0	57	38	9	6	100	67	10	0
15	10	2	6	58	39	3	0	110	74	5	0
16	10	16	0	59	39	16	6	120	81	0	0
17	11	9	6	60	40	10	0	130	87	15	0
18	12	3	0	61	41	3	6	140	94	10	0
19	12	16	6	62	41	17	0	150	101	5	0
20	13	10	0	63	42	10	6	160	108	0	0
21	14	3	6	64	43	4	0	170	114	15	0
22	14	17	0	65	43	17	6	180	121	10	0
23	15	10	6	66	44	11	0	190	128	5	0
24	16	4	0	67	45	4	6	200	135	0	0
25	16	17	6	68	45	18	0	250	168	15	0
26	17	11	0	69	46	11	6	256	172	16	0
27	18	4	6	70	47	5	0	272	183	12	0
28	18	18	0	71	47	18	6	300	202	10	0
29	19	11	6	72	48	12	0	365	246	7	6
30	20	5	0	73	49	5	6	400	270	0	0
31	20	18	6	74	49	19	0	500	337	10	0
32	21	12	0	75	50	12	6	600	405	0	0
33	22	5	6	76	51	6	0	700	472	10	0
34	22	19	0	77	51	19	6	750	506	5	0
35	23	12	6	78	52	13	0	800	540	0	0
36	24	6	0	79	53	6	6	900	607	10	0
37	24	19	6	80	54	0	0	1000	675	0	0
38	25	13	0	81	54	13	6	1250	843	15	0
39	26	6	6	82	55	7	0	1500	1012	10	0
40	27	0	0	83	56	0	6	1750	1181	5	0
41	27	13	6	84	56	14	0	2000	1350	0	0
42	28	7	0	85	57	7	6	3000	2025	0	0
43	29	0	6	86	58	1	0	5000	3375	0	0

13s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	13	9	44	30	5	0	87	59	16	3
2	1	7	6	45	30	18	9	88	60	10	0
3	2	1	3	46	31	12	6	89	61	3	9
4	2	15	0	47	32	6	3	90	61	17	6
5	3	8	9	48	33	0	0	91	62	11	3
6	4	2	6	49	33	13	9	92	63	5	0
7	4	16	3	50	34	7	6	93	63	18	9
8	5	10	0	51	35	1	3	94	64	12	6
9	6	3	9	52	35	15	0	95	65	6	3
10	6	17	6	53	36	8	9	96	66	0	0
11	7	11	3	54	37	2	6	97	66	13	9
12	8	5	0	55	37	16	3	98	67	7	6
13	8	18	9	56	38	10	0	99	68	1	3
14	9	12	6	57	39	3	9	100	68	15	0
15	10	6	3	58	39	17	6	110	75	12	6
16	11	0	0	59	40	11	3	120	82	10	0
17	11	13	9	60	41	5	0	130	89	7	6
18	12	7	6	61	41	18	9	140	96	5	0
19	13	1	3	62	42	12	6	150	103	2	6
20	13	15	0	63	43	6	3	160	110	0	0
21	14	8	9	64	44	0	0	170	116	17	6
22	15	2	6	65	44	13	9	180	123	15	0
23	15	16	3	66	45	7	6	190	130	12	6
24	16	10	0	67	46	1	3	200	137	10	0
25	17	3	9	68	46	15	0	250	171	17	6
26	17	17	6	69	47	8	9	256	176	0	0
27	18	11	3	70	48	2	6	272	187	0	0
28	19	5	0	71	48	16	3	300	206	5	0
29	19	18	9	72	49	10	0	365	250	18	9
30	20	12	6	73	50	3	9	400	275	0	0
31	21	6	3	74	50	17	6	500	343	15	0
32	22	0	0	75	51	11	3	600	412	10	0
33	22	13	9	76	52	5	0	700	481	5	0
34	23	7	6	77	52	18	9	750	515	12	6
35	24	1	3	78	53	12	6	800	550	0	0
36	24	15	0	79	54	6	3	900	618	15	0
37	25	8	9	80	55	0	0	1000	687	10	0
38	26	2	6	81	55	13	9	1250	859	7	6
39	26	16	3	82	56	7	6	1500	1031	5	0
40	27	10	0	83	57	1	3	1750	1203	2	6
41	28	3	9	84	57	15	0	2000	1375	0	0
42	28	17	6	85	58	8	9	3000	2062	10	0
43	29	11	3	86	59	2	6	5000	3437	10	0

14s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	14	0	44	30	16	0	87	60	18	0
2	1	8	0	45	31	10	0	88	61	12	0
3	2	2	0	46	32	4	0	89	62	6	0
4	2	16	0	47	32	18	0	90	63	0	0
5	3	10	0	48	33	12	0	91	63	14	0
6	4	4	0	49	34	6	0	92	64	8	0
7	4	18	0	50	35	0	0	93	65	2	0
8	5	12	0	51	35	14	0	94	65	16	0
9	6	6	0	52	36	8	0	95	66	10	0
10	7	0	0	53	37	2	0	96	67	4	0
11	7	14	0	54	37	16	0	97	67	18	0
12	8	8	0	55	38	10	0	98	68	12	0
13	9	2	0	56	39	4	0	99	69	6	0
14	9	16	0	57	39	18	0	100	70	0	0
15	10	10	0	58	40	12	0	110	77	0	0
16	11	4	0	59	41	6	0	120	84	0	0
17	11	18	0	60	42	0	0	130	91	0	0
18	12	12	0	61	42	14	0	140	98	0	0
19	13	6	0	62	43	8	0	150	105	0	0
20	14	0	0	63	44	2	0	160	112	0	0
21	14	14	0	64	44	16	0	170	119	0	0
22	15	8	0	65	45	10	0	180	126	0	0
23	16	2	0	66	46	4	0	190	133	0	0
24	16	16	0	67	46	18	0	200	140	0	0
25	17	10	0	68	47	12	0	250	175	0	0
26	18	4	0	69	48	6	0	256	179	4	0
27	18	18	0	70	49	0	0	272	190	8	0
28	19	12	0	71	49	14	0	300	210	0	0
29	20	6	0	72	50	8	0	365	255	10	0
30	21	0	0	73	51	2	0	400	280	0	0
31	21	14	0	74	51	16	0	500	350	0	0
32	22	8	0	75	52	10	0	600	420	0	0
33	23	2	0	76	53	4	0	700	490	0	0
34	23	16	0	77	53	18	0	750	525	0	0
35	24	10	0	78	54	12	0	800	560	0	0
36	25	4	0	79	55	6	0	900	630	0	0
37	25	18	0	80	56	0	0	1000	700	0	0
38	26	12	0	81	56	14	0	1250	875	0	0
39	27	6	0	82	57	8	0	1500	1050	0	0
40	28	0	0	83	58	2	0	1750	1225	0	0
41	28	14	0	84	58	16	0	2000	1400	0	0
42	29	8	0	85	59	10	0	3000	2100	0	0
43	30	2	0	86	60	4	0	5000	3500	0	0

14s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	14	3	44	31	7	0	87	61	19	9
2	1	8	6	45	32	1	3	88	62	14	0
3	2	2	9	46	32	15	6	89	63	8	3
4	2	17	0	47	33	9	9	90	64	2	6
5	3	11	3	48	34	4	0	91	64	16	9
6	4	5	6	49	34	18	3	92	65	11	0
7	4	19	9	50	35	12	6	93	66	5	3
8	5	14	0	51	36	6	9	94	66	19	6
9	6	8	3	52	37	1	0	95	67	13	9
10	7	2	6	53	37	15	3	96	68	8	0
11	7	16	9	54	38	9	6	97	69	2	3
12	8	11	0	55	39	3	9	98	69	16	6
13	9	5	3	56	39	18	0	99	70	10	9
14	9	19	6	57	40	12	3	100	71	5	0
15	10	13	9	58	41	6	6	110	78	7	6
16	11	8	0	59	42	0	9	120	85	10	0
17	12	2	3	60	42	15	0	130	92	12	6
18	12	16	6	61	43	9	3	140	99	15	0
19	13	10	9	62	44	3	6	150	106	17	6
20	14	5	0	63	44	17	9	160	114	0	0
21	14	19	3	64	45	12	0	170	121	2	6
22	15	13	6	65	46	6	3	180	128	5	0
23	16	7	9	66	47	0	6	190	135	7	6
24	17	2	0	67	47	14	9	200	142	10	0
25	17	16	3	68	48	9	0	250	178	2	6
26	18	10	6	69	49	3	3	256	182	8	0
27	19	4	9	70	49	17	6	272	193	16	0
28	19	19	0	71	50	11	9	300	213	15	0
29	20	13	3	72	51	6	0	365	260	1	3
30	21	7	6	73	52	0	3	400	285	0	0
31	22	1	9	74	52	14	6	500	356	5	0
32	22	16	0	75	53	8	9	600	427	10	0
33	23	10	3	76	54	3	0	700	498	15	0
34	24	4	6	77	54	17	3	750	534	7	6
35	24	18	9	78	55	11	6	800	570	0	0
36	25	13	0	79	56	5	9	900	641	5	0
37	26	7	3	80	57	0	0	1000	712	10	0
38	27	1	6	81	57	14	3	1250	890	12	6
39	27	15	9	82	58	8	6	1500	1068	15	0
40	28	10	0	83	59	2	9	1750	1246	17	6
41	29	4	3	84	59	17	0	2000	1425	0	0
42	29	18	6	85	60	11	3	3000	2137	10	0
43	30	12	9	86	61	5	6	5000	3562	10	0

14s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	14	6	44	31	18	0	87	63	1	6
2	1	9	0	45	32	12	6	88	63	16	0
3	2	3	6	46	33	7	0	89	64	10	6
4	2	18	0	47	34	1	6	90	65	5	0
5	3	12	6	48	34	16	0	91	65	19	6
6	4	7	0	49	35	10	6	92	66	14	0
7	5	1	6	50	36	5	0	93	67	8	6
8	5	16	0	51	36	19	6	94	68	3	0
9	6	10	6	52	37	14	0	95	68	17	6
10	7	5	0	53	38	8	6	96	69	12	0
11	7	19	6	54	39	3	0	97	70	6	6
12	8	14	0	55	39	17	6	98	71	1	0
13	9	8	6	56	40	12	0	99	71	15	6
14	10	3	0	57	41	6	6	100	72	10	0
15	10	17	6	58	42	1	0	110	79	15	0
16	11	12	0	59	42	15	6	120	87	0	0
17	12	6	6	60	43	10	0	130	94	5	0
18	13	1	0	61	44	4	6	140	101	10	0
19	13	15	6	62	44	19	0	150	108	15	0
20	14	10	0	63	45	13	6	160	116	0	0
21	15	4	6	64	46	8	0	170	123	5	0
22	15	19	0	65	47	2	6	180	130	10	0
23	16	13	6	66	47	17	0	190	137	15	0
24	17	8	0	67	48	11	6	200	145	0	0
25	18	2	6	68	49	6	0	250	181	5	0
26	18	17	0	69	50	0	6	256	185	12	0
27	19	11	6	70	50	15	0	272	197	4	0
28	20	6	0	71	51	9	6	300	217	10	0
29	21	0	6	72	52	4	0	365	264	12	6
30	21	15	0	73	52	18	6	400	290	0	0
31	22	9	6	74	53	13	0	500	362	10	0
32	23	4	0	75	54	7	6	600	435	0	0
33	23	18	6	76	55	2	0	700	507	10	0
34	24	13	0	77	55	16	6	750	543	15	0
35	25	7	6	78	56	11	0	800	580	0	0
36	26	2	0	79	57	5	6	900	652	10	0
37	26	16	6	80	58	0	0	1000	725	0	0
38	27	11	0	81	58	14	6	1250	906	5	0
39	28	5	6	82	59	9	0	1500	1087	10	0
40	29	0	0	83	60	3	6	1750	1268	15	0
41	29	14	6	84	60	18	0	2000	1450	0	0
42	30	9	0	85	61	12	6	3000	2175	0	0
43	31	3	6	86	62	7	0	5000	3625	0	0

14s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	14	9	44	32	9	0	87	64	3	3
2	1	9	6	45	33	3	9	88	64	18	0
3	2	4	3	46	33	18	6	89	65	12	9
4	2	19	0	47	34	13	3	90	66	7	6
5	3	13	9	48	35	8	0	91	67	2	3
6	4	8	6	49	36	2	9	92	67	17	0
7	5	3	3	50	36	17	6	93	68	11	9
8	5	18	0	51	37	12	3	94	69	6	6
9	6	12	9	52	38	7	0	95	70	1	3
10	7	7	6	53	39	1	9	96	70	16	0
11	8	2	3	54	39	16	6	97	71	10	9
12	8	17	0	55	40	11	3	98	72	5	6
13	9	11	9	56	41	6	0	99	73	0	3
14	10	6	6	57	42	0	9	100	73	15	0
15	11	1	3	58	42	15	6	110	81	2	6
16	11	16	0	59	43	10	3	120	88	10	0
17	12	10	9	60	44	5	0	130	95	17	6
18	13	5	6	61	44	19	9	140	103	5	0
19	14	0	3	62	45	14	6	150	110	12	6
20	14	15	0	63	46	9	3	160	118	0	0
21	15	9	9	64	47	4	0	170	125	7	6
22	16	4	6	65	47	18	9	180	132	15	0
23	16	19	3	66	48	13	6	190	140	2	6
24	17	14	0	67	49	8	3	200	147	10	0
25	18	8	9	68	50	3	0	250	184	7	6
26	19	3	6	69	50	17	9	256	188	16	0
27	19	18	3	70	51	12	6	272	200	12	0
28	20	13	0	71	52	7	3	300	221	5	0
29	21	7	9	72	53	2	0	365	269	3	9
30	22	2	6	73	53	16	9	400	295	0	0
31	22	17	3	74	54	11	6	500	368	15	0
32	23	12	0	75	55	6	3	600	442	10	0
33	24	6	9	76	56	1	0	700	516	5	0
34	25	1	6	77	56	15	9	750	553	2	6
35	25	16	3	78	57	10	6	800	590	0	0
36	26	11	0	79	58	5	3	900	663	15	0
37	27	5	9	80	59	0	0	1000	737	10	0
38	28	0	6	81	59	14	9	1250	921	17	6
39	28	15	3	82	60	9	6	1500	1106	5	0
40	29	10	0	83	61	4	3	1750	1290	12	6
41	30	4	9	84	61	19	0	2000	1475	0	0
42	30	19	6	85	62	13	9	3000	2212	10	0
43	31	14	3	86	63	8	6	5000	3687	10	0

15s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	15	0	44	33	0	0	87	65	5	0
2	1	10	0	45	33	15	0	88	66	0	0
3	2	5	0	46	34	10	0	89	66	15	0
4	3	0	0	47	35	5	0	90	67	10	0
5	3	15	0	48	36	0	0	91	68	5	0
6	4	10	0	49	36	15	0	92	69	0	0
7	5	5	0	50	37	10	0	93	69	15	0
8	6	0	0	51	38	5	0	94	70	10	0
9	6	15	0	52	39	0	0	95	71	5	0
10	7	10	0	53	39	15	0	96	72	0	0
11	8	5	0	54	40	10	0	97	72	15	0
12	9	0	0	55	41	5	0	98	73	10	0
13	9	15	0	56	42	0	0	99	74	5	0
14	10	10	0	57	42	15	0	100	75	0	0
15	11	5	0	58	43	10	0	110	82	10	0
16	12	0	0	59	44	5	0	120	90	0	0
17	12	15	0	60	45	0	0	130	97	10	0
18	13	10	0	61	45	15	0	140	105	0	0
19	14	5	0	62	46	10	0	150	112	10	0
20	15	0	0	63	47	5	0	160	120	0	0
21	15	15	0	64	48	0	0	170	127	10	0
22	16	10	0	65	48	15	0	180	135	0	0
23	17	5	0	66	49	10	0	190	142	10	0
24	18	0	0	67	50	5	0	200	150	0	0
25	18	15	0	68	51	0	0	250	187	10	0
26	19	10	0	69	51	15	0	256	192	0	0
27	20	5	0	70	52	10	0	272	204	0	0
28	21	0	0	71	53	5	0	300	225	0	0
29	21	15	0	72	54	0	0	365	273	15	0
30	22	10	0	73	54	15	0	400	300	0	0
31	23	5	0	74	55	10	0	500	375	0	0
32	24	0	0	75	56	5	0	600	450	0	0
33	24	15	0	76	57	0	0	700	525	0	0
34	25	10	0	77	57	15	0	750	562	10	0
35	26	5	0	78	58	10	0	800	600	0	0
36	27	0	0	79	59	5	0	900	675	0	0
37	27	15	0	80	60	0	0	1000	750	0	0
38	28	10	0	81	60	15	0	1250	937	10	0
39	29	5	0	82	61	10	0	1500	1125	0	0
40	30	0	0	83	62	5	0	1750	1312	10	0
41	30	15	0	84	63	0	0	2000	1500	0	0
42	31	10	0	85	63	15	0	3000	2250	0	0
43	32	5	0	86	64	10	0	5000	3750	0	0

15s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	15	3	44	33	11	0	87	66	6	9
2	1	10	6	45	34	6	3	88	67	2	0
3	2	5	9	46	35	1	6	89	67	17	3
4	3	1	0	47	35	16	9	90	68	12	6
5	3	16	3	48	36	12	0	91	69	7	9
6	4	11	6	49	37	7	3	92	70	3	0
7	5	6	9	50	38	2	6	93	70	18	3
8	6	2	0	51	38	17	9	94	71	13	6
9	6	17	3	52	39	13	0	95	72	8	9
10	7	12	6	53	40	8	3	96	73	4	0
11	8	7	9	54	41	3	6	97	73	19	3
12	9	3	0	55	41	18	9	98	74	14	6
13	9	18	3	56	42	14	0	99	75	9	9
14	10	13	6	57	43	9	3	100	76	5	0
15	11	8	9	58	44	4	6	110	83	17	6
16	12	4	0	59	44	19	9	120	91	10	0
17	12	19	3	60	45	15	0	130	99	2	6
18	13	14	6	61	46	10	3	140	106	15	0
19	14	9	9	62	47	5	6	150	114	7	6
20	15	5	0	63	48	0	9	160	122	0	0
21	16	0	3	64	48	16	0	170	129	12	6
22	16	15	6	65	49	11	3	180	137	5	0
23	17	10	9	66	50	6	6	190	144	17	6
24	18	6	0	67	51	1	9	200	152	10	0
25	19	1	3	68	51	17	0	250	190	12	6
26	19	16	6	69	52	12	3	256	195	4	0
27	20	11	9	70	53	7	6	272	207	8	0
28	21	7	0	71	54	2	9	300	228	15	0
29	22	2	3	72	54	18	0	365	278	6	3
30	22	17	6	73	55	13	3	400	305	0	0
31	23	12	9	74	56	8	6	500	381	5	0
32	24	8	0	75	57	3	9	600	457	10	0
33	25	3	3	76	57	19	0	700	533	15	0
34	25	18	6	77	58	14	3	750	571	17	6
35	26	13	9	78	59	9	6	800	610	0	0
36	27	9	0	79	60	4	9	900	686	5	0
37	28	4	3	80	61	0	0	1000	762	10	0
38	28	19	6	81	61	15	3	1250	953	2	6
39	29	14	9	82	62	10	6	1500	1143	15	0
40	30	10	0	83	63	5	9	1750	1334	7	6
41	31	5	3	84	64	1	0	2000	1525	0	0
42	32	0	6	85	64	16	3	3000	2287	10	0
43	32	15	9	86	65	11	6	5000	3812	10	0

15s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	15	6	44	34	2	0	87	67	8	6
2	1	11	0	45	34	17	6	88	68	4	0
3	2	6	6	46	35	13	0	89	68	19	6
4	3	2	0	47	36	8	6	90	69	15	0
5	3	17	6	48	37	4	0	91	70	10	6
6	4	13	0	49	37	19	6	92	71	6	0
7	5	8	6	50	38	15	0	93	72	1	6
8	6	4	0	51	39	10	6	94	72	17	0
9	6	19	6	52	40	6	0	95	73	12	6
10	7	15	0	53	41	1	6	96	74	8	0
11	8	10	6	54	41	17	0	97	75	3	6
12	9	6	0	55	42	12	6	98	75	19	0
13	10	1	6	56	43	8	0	99	76	14	6
14	10	17	0	57	44	3	6	100	77	10	0
15	11	12	6	58	44	19	0	110	85	5	0
16	12	8	0	59	45	14	6	120	93	0	0
17	13	3	6	60	46	10	0	130	100	15	0
18	13	19	0	61	47	5	6	140	108	10	0
19	14	14	6	62	48	1	0	150	116	5	0
20	15	10	0	63	48	16	6	160	124	0	0
21	16	5	6	64	49	12	0	170	131	15	0
22	17	1	0	65	50	7	6	180	139	10	0
23	17	16	6	66	51	3	0	190	147	5	0
24	18	12	0	67	51	18	6	200	155	0	0
25	19	7	6	68	52	14	0	250	193	15	0
26	20	3	0	69	53	9	6	256	198	8	0
27	20	18	6	70	54	5	0	272	210	16	0
28	21	14	0	71	55	0	6	300	232	10	0
29	22	9	6	72	55	16	0	365	282	17	6
30	23	5	0	73	56	11	6	400	310	0	0
31	24	0	6	74	57	7	0	500	387	10	0
32	24	16	0	75	58	2	6	600	465	0	0
33	25	11	6	76	58	18	0	700	542	10	0
34	26	7	0	77	59	13	6	750	581	5	0
35	27	2	6	78	60	9	0	800	620	0	0
36	27	18	0	79	61	4	6	900	697	10	0
37	28	13	6	80	62	0	0	1000	775	0	0
38	29	9	0	81	62	15	6	1250	968	15	0
39	30	4	6	82	63	11	0	1500	1162	10	0
40	31	0	0	83	64	6	6	1750	1356	5	0
41	31	15	6	84	65	2	0	2000	1550	0	0
42	32	11	0	85	65	17	6	3000	2325	0	0
43	33	6	6	86	66	13	0	5000	3875	0	0

15s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	15	9	44	34	13	0	87	68	10	3
2	1	11	6	45	35	8	9	88	69	6	0
3	2	7	3	46	36	4	6	89	70	1	9
4	3	3	0	47	37	0	3	90	70	17	6
5	3	18	9	48	37	16	0	91	71	13	3
6	4	14	6	49	38	11	9	92	72	9	0
7	5	10	3	50	39	7	6	93	73	4	9
8	6	6	0	51	40	3	3	94	74	0	6
9	7	1	9	52	40	19	0	95	74	16	3
10	7	17	6	53	41	14	9	96	75	12	0
11	8	13	3	54	42	10	6	97	76	7	9
12	9	9	0	55	43	6	3	98	77	3	6
13	10	4	9	56	44	2	0	99	77	19	3
14	11	0	6	57	44	17	9	100	78	15	0
15	11	16	3	58	45	13	6	110	86	12	6
16	12	12	0	59	46	9	3	120	94	10	0
17	13	7	9	60	47	5	0	130	102	7	6
18	14	3	6	61	48	0	9	140	110	5	0
19	14	19	3	62	48	16	6	150	118	2	6
20	15	15	0	63	49	12	3	160	126	0	0
21	16	10	9	64	50	8	0	170	133	17	6
22	17	6	6	65	51	3	9	180	141	15	0
23	18	2	3	66	51	19	6	190	149	12	6
24	18	18	0	67	52	15	3	200	157	10	0
25	19	13	9	68	53	11	0	250	196	17	6
26	20	9	6	69	54	6	9	256	201	12	0
27	21	5	3	70	55	2	6	272	214	4	0
28	22	1	0	71	55	18	3	300	236	5	0
29	22	16	9	72	56	14	0	365	287	8	9
30	23	12	6	73	57	9	9	400	315	0	0
31	24	8	3	74	58	5	6	500	393	15	0
32	25	4	0	75	59	1	3	600	472	10	0
33	25	19	9	76	59	17	0	700	551	5	0
34	26	15	6	77	60	12	9	750	590	12	6
35	27	11	3	78	61	8	6	800	630	0	0
36	28	7	0	79	62	4	3	900	708	15	0
37	29	2	9	80	63	0	0	1000	787	10	0
38	29	18	6	81	63	15	9	1250	984	7	6
39	30	14	3	82	64	11	6	1500	1181	5	0
40	31	10	0	83	65	7	3	1750	1378	2	6
41	32	5	9	84	66	3	0	2000	1575	0	0
42	33	1	6	85	66	18	9	3000	2362	10	0
43	33	17	3	86	67	14	6	5000	3937	10	0

16s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	16	0	44	35	4	0	87	69	12	0
2	1	12	0	45	36	0	0	88	70	8	0
3	2	8	0	46	36	16	0	89	71	4	0
4	3	4	0	47	37	12	0	90	72	0	0
5	4	0	0	48	38	8	0	91	72	16	0
6	4	16	0	49	39	4	0	92	73	12	0
7	5	12	0	50	40	0	0	93	74	8	0
8	6	8	0	51	40	16	0	94	75	4	0
9	7	4	0	52	41	12	0	95	76	0	0
10	8	0	0	53	42	8	0	96	76	16	0
11	8	16	0	54	43	4	0	97	77	12	0
12	9	12	0	55	44	0	0	98	78	8	0
13	10	8	0	56	44	16	0	99	79	4	0
14	11	4	0	57	45	12	0	100	80	0	0
15	12	0	0	58	46	8	0	110	88	0	0
16	12	16	0	59	47	4	0	120	96	0	0
17	13	12	0	60	48	0	0	130	104	0	0
18	14	8	0	61	48	16	0	140	112	0	0
19	15	4	0	62	49	12	0	150	120	0	0
20	16	0	0	63	50	8	0	160	128	0	0
21	16	16	0	64	51	4	0	170	136	0	0
22	17	12	0	65	52	0	0	180	144	0	0
23	18	8	0	66	52	16	0	190	152	0	0
24	19	4	0	67	53	12	0	200	160	0	0
25	20	0	0	68	54	8	0	250	200	0	0
26	20	16	0	69	55	4	0	256	204	16	0
27	21	12	0	70	56	0	0	272	217	12	0
28	22	8	0	71	56	16	0	300	240	0	0
29	23	4	0	72	57	12	0	365	292	0	0
30	24	0	0	73	58	8	0	400	320	0	0
31	24	16	0	74	59	4	0	500	400	0	0
32	25	12	0	75	60	0	0	600	480	0	0
33	26	8	0	76	60	16	0	700	560	0	0
34	27	4	0	77	61	12	0	750	600	0	0
35	28	0	0	78	62	8	0	800	640	0	0
36	28	16	0	79	63	4	0	900	720	0	0
37	29	12	0	80	64	0	0	1000	800	0	0
38	30	8	0	81	64	16	0	1250	1000	0	0
39	31	4	0	82	65	12	0	1500	1200	0	0
40	32	0	0	83	66	8	0	1750	1400	0	0
41	32	16	0	84	67	4	0	2000	1600	0	0
42	33	12	0	85	68	0	0	3000	2400	0	0
43	34	8	0	86	68	16	0	5000	4000	0	0

16s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	16	3	44	35	15	0	87	70	13	9
2	1	12	6	45	36	11	3	88	71	10	0
3	2	8	9	46	37	7	6	89	72	6	3
4	3	5	0	47	38	3	9	90	73	2	6
5	4	1	3	48	39	0	0	91	73	18	9
6	4	17	6	49	39	16	3	92	74	15	0
7	5	13	9	50	40	12	6	93	75	11	3
8	6	10	0	51	41	8	9	94	76	7	6
9	7	6	3	52	42	5	0	95	77	3	9
10	8	2	6	53	43	1	3	96	78	0	0
11	8	18	9	54	43	17	6	97	78	16	3
12	9	15	0	55	44	13	9	98	79	12	6
13	10	11	3	56	45	10	0	99	80	8	9
14	11	7	6	57	46	6	3	100	81	5	0
15	12	3	9	58	47	2	6	110	89	7	6
16	13	0	0	59	47	18	9	120	97	10	0
17	13	16	3	60	48	15	0	130	105	12	6
18	14	12	6	61	49	11	3	140	113	15	0
19	15	8	9	62	50	7	6	150	121	17	6
20	16	5	0	63	51	3	9	160	130	0	0
21	17	1	3	64	52	0	0	170	138	2	6
22	17	17	6	65	52	16	3	180	146	5	0
23	18	13	9	66	53	12	6	190	154	7	6
24	19	10	0	67	54	8	9	200	162	10	0
25	20	6	3	68	55	5	0	250	203	2	6
26	21	2	6	69	56	1	3	256	208	0	0
27	21	18	9	70	56	17	6	272	221	0	0
28	22	15	0	71	57	13	9	300	243	15	0
29	23	11	3	72	58	10	0	365	296	11	3
30	24	7	6	73	59	6	3	400	325	0	0
31	25	3	9	74	60	2	6	500	406	5	0
32	26	0	0	75	60	18	9	600	487	10	0
33	26	16	3	76	61	15	0	700	568	15	0
34	27	12	6	77	62	11	3	750	609	7	6
35	28	8	9	78	63	7	6	800	650	0	0
36	29	5	0	79	64	3	9	900	731	5	0
37	30	1	3	80	65	0	0	1000	812	10	0
38	30	17	6	81	65	16	3	1250	1015	12	6
39	31	13	9	82	66	12	6	1500	1218	15	0
40	32	10	0	83	67	8	9	1750	1421	17	6
41	33	6	3	84	68	5	0	2000	1625	0	0
42	34	2	6	85	69	1	3	3000	2437	10	0
43	34	18	9	86	69	17	6	5000	4062	10	0

16s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	16	6	44	36	6	0	87	71	15	6
2	1	13	0	45	37	2	6	88	72	12	0
3	2	9	6	46	37	19	0	89	73	8	6
4	3	6	0	47	38	15	6	90	74	5	0
5	4	2	6	48	39	12	0	91	75	1	6
6	4	19	0	49	40	8	6	92	75	18	0
7	5	15	6	50	41	5	0	93	76	14	6
8	6	12	0	51	42	1	6	94	77	11	0
9	7	8	6	52	42	18	0	95	78	7	6
10	8	5	0	53	43	14	6	96	79	4	0
11	9	1	6	54	44	11	0	97	80	0	6
12	9	18	0	55	45	7	6	98	80	17	0
13	10	14	6	56	46	4	0	99	81	13	6
14	11	11	0	57	47	0	6	100	82	10	0
15	12	7	6	58	47	17	0	110	90	15	0
16	13	4	0	59	48	13	6	120	99	0	0
17	14	0	6	60	49	10	0	130	107	5	0
18	14	17	0	61	50	6	6	140	115	10	0
19	15	13	6	62	51	3	0	150	123	15	0
20	16	10	0	63	51	19	6	160	132	0	0
21	17	6	6	64	52	16	0	170	140	5	0
22	18	3	0	65	53	12	6	180	148	10	0
23	18	19	6	66	54	9	0	190	156	15	0
24	19	16	0	67	55	5	6	200	165	0	0
25	20	12	6	68	56	2	0	250	206	5	0
26	21	9	0	69	56	18	6	256	211	4	0
27	22	5	6	70	57	15	0	272	224	8	0
28	23	2	0	71	58	11	6	300	247	10	0
29	23	18	6	72	59	8	0	365	301	2	6
30	24	15	0	73	60	4	6	400	330	0	0
31	25	11	6	74	61	1	0	500	412	10	0
32	26	8	0	75	61	17	6	600	495	0	0
33	27	4	6	76	62	14	0	700	577	10	0
34	28	1	0	77	63	10	6	750	618	15	0
35	28	17	6	78	64	7	0	800	660	0	0
36	29	14	0	79	65	3	6	900	742	10	0
37	30	10	6	80	66	0	0	1000	825	0	0
38	31	7	0	81	66	16	6	1250	1031	5	0
39	32	3	6	82	67	13	0	1500	1237	10	0
40	33	0	0	83	68	9	6	1750	1443	15	0
41	33	16	6	84	69	6	0	2000	1650	0	0
42	34	13	0	85	70	2	6	3000	2475	0	0
43	35	9	6	86	70	19	0	5000	4125	0	0

16s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	16	9	44	36	17	0	87	72	17	3
2	1	13	6	45	37	13	9	88	73	14	0
3	2	10	3	46	38	10	6	89	74	10	9
4	3	7	0	47	39	7	3	90	75	7	6
5	4	3	9	48	40	4	0	91	76	4	3
6	5	0	6	49	41	0	9	92	77	1	0
7	5	17	3	50	41	17	6	93	77	17	9
8	6	14	0	51	42	14	3	94	78	14	6
9	7	10	9	52	43	11	0	95	79	11	3
10	8	7	6	53	44	7	9	96	80	8	0
11	9	4	3	54	45	4	6	97	81	4	9
12	10	1	0	55	46	1	3	98	82	1	6
13	10	17	9	56	46	18	0	99	82	18	3
14	11	14	6	57	47	14	9	100	83	15	0
15	12	11	3	58	48	11	6	110	92	2	6
16	13	8	0	59	49	8	3	120	100	10	0
17	14	4	9	60	50	5	0	130	108	17	6
18	15	1	6	61	51	1	9	140	117	5	0
19	15	18	3	62	51	18	6	150	125	12	6
20	16	15	0	63	52	15	3	160	134	0	0
21	17	11	9	64	53	12	0	170	142	7	6
22	18	8	6	65	54	8	9	180	150	15	0
23	19	5	3	66	55	5	6	190	159	2	6
24	20	2	0	67	56	2	3	200	167	10	0
25	20	18	9	68	56	19	0	250	209	7	6
26	21	15	6	69	57	15	9	256	214	8	0
27	22	12	3	70	58	12	6	272	227	16	0
28	23	9	0	71	59	9	3	300	251	5	0
29	24	5	9	72	60	6	0	365	305	13	9
30	25	2	6	73	61	2	9	400	335	0	0
31	25	19	3	74	61	19	6	500	418	15	0
32	26	16	0	75	62	16	3	600	502	10	0
33	27	12	9	76	63	13	0	700	586	5	0
34	28	9	6	77	64	9	9	750	628	2	6
35	29	6	3	78	65	6	6	800	670	0	0
36	30	3	0	79	66	3	3	900	753	15	0
37	30	19	9	80	67	0	0	1000	837	10	0
38	31	16	6	81	67	16	9	1250	1046	17	6
39	32	13	3	82	68	13	6	1500	1256	5	0
40	33	10	0	83	69	10	3	1750	1465	12	6
41	34	6	9	84	70	7	0	2000	1675	0	0
42	35	3	6	85	71	3	9	3000	2512	10	0
43	36	0	3	86	72	0	6	5000	4187	10	0

17s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	17	0	44	37	8	0	87	73	19	0
2	1	14	0	45	38	5	0	88	74	16	0
3	2	11	0	46	39	2	0	89	75	13	0
4	3	8	0	47	39	19	0	90	76	10	0
5	4	5	0	48	40	16	0	91	77	7	0
6	5	2	0	49	41	13	0	92	78	4	0
7	5	19	0	50	42	10	0	93	79	1	0
8	6	16	0	51	43	7	0	94	79	18	0
9	7	13	0	52	44	4	0	95	80	15	0
10	8	10	0	53	45	1	0	96	81	12	0
11	9	7	0	54	45	18	0	97	82	9	0
12	10	4	0	55	46	15	0	98	83	6	0
13	11	1	0	56	47	12	0	99	84	3	0
14	11	18	0	57	48	9	0	100	85	0	0
15	12	15	0	58	49	6	0	110	93	10	0
16	13	12	0	59	50	3	0	120	102	0	0
17	14	9	0	60	51	0	0	130	110	10	0
18	15	6	0	61	51	17	0	140	119	0	0
19	16	3	0	62	52	14	0	150	127	10	0
20	17	0	0	63	53	11	0	160	136	0	0
21	17	17	0	64	54	8	0	170	144	10	0
22	18	14	0	65	55	5	0	180	153	0	0
23	19	11	0	66	56	2	0	190	161	10	0
24	20	8	0	67	56	19	0	200	170	0	0
25	21	5	0	68	57	16	0	250	212	10	0
26	22	2	0	69	58	13	0	256	217	12	0
27	22	19	0	70	59	10	0	272	231	4	0
28	23	16	0	71	60	7	0	300	255	0	0
29	24	13	0	72	61	4	0	365	310	5	0
30	25	10	0	73	62	1	0	400	340	0	0
31	26	7	0	74	62	18	0	500	425	0	0
32	27	4	0	75	63	15	0	600	510	0	0
33	28	1	0	76	64	12	0	700	595	0	0
34	28	18	0	77	65	9	0	750	637	10	0
35	29	15	0	78	66	6	0	800	680	0	0
36	30	12	0	79	67	3	0	900	765	0	0
37	31	9	0	80	68	0	0	1000	850	0	0
38	32	6	0	81	68	17	0	1250	1062	10	0
39	33	3	0	82	69	14	0	1500	1275	0	0
40	34	0	0	83	70	11	0	1750	1487	10	0
41	34	17	0	84	71	8	0	2000	1700	0	0
42	35	14	0	85	72	5	0	3000	2550	0	0
43	36	11	0	86	73	2	0	5000	4250	0	0

17s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	17	3	44	37	19	0	87	75	0	9
2	1	14	6	45	38	16	3	88	75	18	0
3	2	11	9	46	39	13	6	89	76	15	3
4	3	9	0	47	40	10	9	90	77	12	6
5	4	6	3	48	41	8	0	91	78	9	9
6	5	3	6	49	42	5	3	92	79	7	0
7	6	0	9	50	43	2	6	93	80	4	3
8	6	18	0	51	43	19	9	94	81	1	6
9	7	15	3	52	44	17	0	95	81	18	9
10	8	12	6	53	45	14	3	96	82	16	0
11	9	9	9	54	46	11	6	97	83	13	3
12	10	7	0	55	47	8	9	98	84	10	6
13	11	4	3	56	48	6	0	99	85	7	9
14	12	1	6	57	49	3	3	100	86	5	0
15	12	18	9	58	50	0	6	110	94	17	6
16	13	16	0	59	50	17	9	120	103	10	0
17	14	13	3	60	51	15	0	130	112	2	6
18	15	10	6	61	52	12	3	140	120	15	0
19	16	7	9	62	53	9	6	150	129	7	6
20	17	5	0	63	54	6	9	160	138	0	0
21	18	2	3	64	55	4	0	170	146	12	6
22	18	19	6	65	56	1	3	180	155	5	0
23	19	16	9	66	56	18	6	190	163	17	6
24	20	14	0	67	57	15	9	200	172	10	0
25	21	11	3	68	58	13	0	250	215	12	6
26	22	8	6	69	59	10	3	256	220	16	0
27	23	5	9	70	60	7	6	272	234	12	0
28	24	3	0	71	61	4	9	300	258	15	0
29	25	0	3	72	62	2	0	365	314	16	3
30	25	17	6	73	62	19	3	400	345	0	0
31	26	14	9	74	63	16	6	500	431	5	0
32	27	12	0	75	64	13	9	600	517	10	0
33	28	9	3	76	65	11	0	700	603	15	0
34	29	6	6	77	66	8	3	750	646	17	6
35	30	3	9	78	67	5	6	800	690	0	0
36	31	1	0	79	68	2	9	900	776	5	0
37	31	18	3	80	69	0	0	1000	862	10	0
38	32	15	6	81	69	17	3	1250	1078	2	6
39	33	12	9	82	70	14	6	1500	1293	15	0
40	34	10	0	83	71	11	9	1750	1509	7	6
41	35	7	3	84	72	9	0	2000	1725	0	0
42	36	4	6	85	73	6	3	3000	2587	10	0
43	37	1	9	86	74	3	6	5000	4312	10	0

17s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	17	6	44	38	10	0	87	76	2	6
2	1	15	0	45	39	7	6	88	77	0	0
3	2	12	6	46	40	5	0	89	77	17	6
4	3	10	0	47	41	2	6	90	78	15	0
5	4	7	6	48	42	0	0	91	79	12	6
6	5	5	0	49	42	17	6	92	80	10	0
7	6	2	6	50	43	15	0	93	81	7	6
8	7	0	0	51	44	12	6	94	82	5	0
9	7	17	6	52	45	10	0	95	83	2	6
10	8	15	0	53	46	7	6	96	84	0	0
11	9	12	6	54	47	5	0	97	84	17	6
12	10	10	0	55	48	2	6	98	85	15	0
13	11	7	6	56	49	0	0	99	86	12	6
14	12	5	0	57	49	17	6	100	87	10	0
15	13	2	6	58	50	15	0	110	96	5	0
16	14	0	0	59	51	12	6	120	105	0	0
17	14	17	6	60	52	10	0	130	113	15	0
18	15	15	0	61	53	7	6	140	122	10	0
19	16	12	6	62	54	5	0	150	131	5	0
20	17	10	0	63	55	2	6	160	140	0	0
21	18	7	6	64	56	0	0	170	148	15	0
22	19	5	0	65	56	17	6	180	157	10	0
23	20	2	6	66	57	15	0	190	166	5	0
24	21	0	0	67	58	12	6	200	175	0	0
25	21	17	6	68	59	10	0	250	218	15	0
26	22	15	0	69	60	7	6	256	224	0	0
27	23	12	6	70	61	5	0	272	238	0	0
28	24	10	0	71	62	2	6	300	262	10	0
29	25	7	6	72	63	0	0	365	319	7	6
30	26	5	0	73	63	17	6	400	350	0	0
31	27	2	6	74	64	15	0	500	437	10	0
32	28	0	0	75	65	12	6	600	525	0	0
33	28	17	6	76	66	10	0	700	612	10	0
34	29	15	0	77	67	7	6	750	656	5	0
35	30	12	6	78	68	5	0	800	700	0	0
36	31	10	0	79	69	2	6	900	787	10	0
37	32	7	6	80	70	0	0	1000	875	0	0
38	33	5	0	81	70	17	6	1250	1093	15	0
39	34	2	6	82	71	15	0	1500	1312	10	0
40	35	0	0	83	72	12	6	1750	1531	5	0
41	35	17	6	84	73	10	0	2000	1750	0	0
42	36	15	0	85	74	7	6	3000	2625	0	0
43	37	12	6	86	75	5	0	5000	4375	0	0

17s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	17	9	44	39	1	0	87	77	4	3
2	1	15	6	45	39	18	9	88	78	2	0
3	2	13	3	46	40	16	6	89	78	19	9
4	3	11	0	47	41	14	3	90	79	17	6
5	4	8	9	48	42	12	0	91	80	15	3
6	5	6	6	49	43	9	9	92	81	13	0
7	6	4	3	50	44	7	6	93	82	10	9
8	7	2	0	51	45	5	3	94	83	8	6
9	7	19	9	52	46	3	0	95	84	6	3
10	8	17	6	53	47	0	9	96	85	4	0
11	9	15	3	54	47	18	6	97	86	1	9
12	10	13	0	55	48	16	3	98	86	19	6
13	11	10	9	56	49	14	0	99	87	17	3
14	12	8	6	57	50	11	9	100	88	15	0
15	13	6	3	58	51	9	6	110	97	12	6
16	14	4	0	59	52	7	3	120	106	10	0
17	15	1	9	60	53	5	0	130	115	7	6
18	15	19	6	61	54	2	9	140	124	5	0
19	16	17	3	62	55	0	6	150	133	2	6
20	17	15	0	63	55	18	3	160	142	0	0
21	18	12	9	64	56	16	0	170	150	17	6
22	19	10	6	65	57	13	9	180	159	15	0
23	20	8	3	66	58	11	6	190	168	12	6
24	21	6	0	67	59	9	3	200	177	10	0
25	22	3	9	68	60	7	0	250	221	17	6
26	23	1	6	69	61	4	9	256	227	4	0
27	23	19	3	70	62	2	6	272	241	8	0
28	24	17	0	71	63	0	3	300	266	5	0
29	25	14	9	72	63	18	0	365	323	18	9
30	26	12	6	73	64	15	9	400	355	0	0
31	27	10	3	74	65	13	6	500	443	15	0
32	28	8	0	75	66	11	3	600	532	10	0
33	29	5	9	76	67	9	0	700	621	5	0
34	30	3	6	77	68	6	9	750	665	12	6
35	31	1	3	78	69	4	6	800	710	0	0
36	31	19	0	79	70	2	3	900	798	15	0
37	32	16	9	80	71	0	0	1000	887	10	0
38	33	14	6	81	71	17	9	1250	1109	7	6
39	34	12	3	82	72	15	6	1500	1331	5	0
40	35	10	0	83	73	13	3	1750	1553	2	6
41	36	7	9	84	74	11	0	2000	1775	0	0
42	37	5	6	85	75	8	9	3000	2662	10	0
43	38	3	3	86	76	6	6	5000	4437	10	0

18s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	18	0	44	39	12	0	87	78	6	0
2	1	16	0	45	40	10	0	88	79	4	0
3	2	14	0	46	41	8	0	89	80	2	0
4	3	12	0	47	42	6	0	90	81	0	0
5	4	10	0	48	43	4	0	91	81	18	0
6	5	8	0	49	44	2	0	92	82	16	0
7	6	6	0	50	45	0	0	93	83	14	0
8	7	4	0	51	45	18	0	94	84	12	0
9	8	2	0	52	46	16	0	95	85	10	0
10	9	0	0	53	47	14	0	96	86	8	0
11	9	18	0	54	48	12	0	97	87	6	0
12	10	16	0	55	49	10	0	98	88	4	0
13	11	14	0	56	50	8	0	99	89	2	0
14	12	12	0	57	51	6	0	100	90	0	0
15	13	10	0	58	52	4	0	110	99	0	0
16	14	8	0	59	53	2	0	120	108	0	0
17	15	6	0	60	54	0	0	130	117	0	0
18	16	4	0	61	54	18	0	140	126	0	0
19	17	2	0	62	55	16	0	150	135	0	0
20	18	0	0	63	56	14	0	160	144	0	0
21	18	18	0	64	57	12	0	170	153	0	0
22	19	16	0	65	58	10	0	180	162	0	0
23	20	14	0	66	59	8	0	190	171	0	0
24	21	12	0	67	60	6	0	200	180	0	0
25	22	10	0	68	61	4	0	250	225	0	0
26	23	8	0	69	62	2	0	256	230	8	0
27	24	6	0	70	63	0	0	272	244	16	0
28	25	4	0	71	63	18	0	300	270	0	0
29	26	2	0	72	64	16	0	365	328	10	0
30	27	0	0	73	65	14	0	400	360	0	0
31	27	18	0	74	66	12	0	500	450	0	0
32	28	16	0	75	67	10	0	600	540	0	0
33	29	14	0	76	68	8	0	700	630	0	0
34	30	12	0	77	69	6	0	750	675	0	0
35	31	10	0	78	70	4	0	800	720	0	0
36	32	8	0	79	71	2	0	900	810	0	0
37	33	6	0	80	72	0	0	1000	900	0	0
38	34	4	0	81	72	18	0	1250	1125	0	0
39	35	2	0	82	73	16	0	1500	1350	0	0
40	36	0	0	83	74	14	0	1750	1575	0	0
41	36	18	0	84	75	12	0	2000	1800	0	0
42	37	16	0	85	76	10	0	3000	2700	0	0
43	38	14	0	86	77	8	0	5000	4500	0	0

18s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	18	3	44	40	3	0	87	79	7	9
2	1	16	6	45	41	1	3	88	80	6	0
3	2	14	9	46	41	19	6	89	81	4	3
4	3	13	0	47	42	17	9	90	82	2	6
5	4	11	3	48	43	16	0	91	83	0	9
6	5	9	6	49	44	14	3	92	83	19	0
7	6	7	9	50	45	12	6	93	84	17	3
8	7	6	0	51	46	10	9	94	85	15	6
9	8	4	3	52	47	9	0	95	86	13	9
10	9	2	6	53	48	7	3	96	87	12	0
11	10	0	9	54	49	5	6	97	88	10	3
12	10	19	0	55	50	3	9	98	89	8	6
13	11	17	3	56	51	2	0	99	90	6	9
14	12	15	6	57	52	0	3	100	91	5	0
15	13	13	9	58	52	18	6	110	100	7	6
16	14	12	0	59	53	16	9	120	109	10	0
17	15	10	3	60	54	15	0	130	118	12	6
18	16	8	6	61	55	13	3	140	127	15	0
19	17	6	9	62	56	11	6	150	136	17	6
20	18	5	0	63	57	9	9	160	146	0	0
21	19	3	3	64	58	8	0	170	155	2	6
22	20	1	6	65	59	6	3	180	164	5	0
23	20	19	9	66	60	4	6	190	173	7	6
24	21	18	0	67	61	2	9	200	182	10	0
25	22	16	3	68	62	1	0	250	228	2	6
26	23	14	6	69	62	19	3	256	233	12	0
27	24	12	9	70	63	17	6	272	248	4	0
28	25	11	0	71	64	15	9	300	273	15	0
29	26	9	3	72	65	14	0	365	333	1	3
30	27	7	6	73	66	12	3	400	365	0	0
31	28	5	9	74	67	10	6	500	456	5	0
32	29	4	0	75	68	8	9	600	547	10	0
33	30	2	3	76	69	7	0	700	638	15	0
34	31	0	6	77	70	5	3	750	684	7	6
35	31	18	9	78	71	3	6	800	730	0	0
36	32	17	0	79	72	1	9	900	821	5	0
37	33	15	3	80	73	0	0	1000	912	10	0
38	34	13	6	81	73	18	3	1250	1140	12	6
39	35	11	9	82	74	16	6	1500	1368	15	0
40	36	10	0	83	75	14	9	1750	1596	17	6
41	37	8	3	84	76	13	0	2000	1825	0	0
42	38	6	6	85	77	11	3	3000	2737	10	0
43	39	4	9	86	78	9	6	5000	4562	10	0

18s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	18	6	44	40	14	0	87	80	9	6
2	1	17	0	45	41	12	6	88	81	8	0
3	2	15	6	46	42	11	0	89	82	6	6
4	3	14	0	47	43	9	6	90	83	5	0
5	4	12	6	48	44	8	0	91	84	3	6
6	5	11	0	49	45	6	6	92	85	2	0
7	6	9	6	50	46	5	0	93	86	0	6
8	7	8	0	51	47	3	6	94	86	19	0
9	8	6	6	52	48	2	0	95	87	17	6
10	9	5	0	53	49	0	6	96	88	16	0
11	10	3	6	54	49	19	0	97	89	14	6
12	11	2	0	55	50	17	6	98	90	13	0
13	12	0	6	56	51	16	0	99	91	11	6
14	12	19	0	57	52	14	6	100	92	10	0
15	13	17	6	58	53	13	0	110	101	15	0
16	14	16	0	59	54	11	6	120	111	0	0
17	15	14	6	60	55	10	0	130	120	5	0
18	16	13	0	61	56	8	6	140	129	10	0
19	17	11	6	62	57	7	0	150	138	15	0
20	18	10	0	63	58	5	6	160	148	0	0
21	19	8	6	64	59	4	0	170	157	5	0
22	20	7	0	65	60	2	6	180	166	10	0
23	21	5	6	66	61	1	0	190	175	15	0
24	22	4	0	67	61	19	6	200	185	0	0
25	23	2	6	68	62	18	0	250	231	5	0
26	24	1	0	69	63	16	6	256	236	16	0
27	24	19	6	70	64	15	0	272	251	12	0
28	25	18	0	71	65	13	6	300	277	10	0
29	26	16	6	72	66	12	0	365	337	12	6
30	27	15	0	73	67	10	6	400	370	0	0
31	28	13	6	74	68	9	0	500	462	10	0
32	29	12	0	75	69	7	6	600	555	0	0
33	30	10	6	76	70	6	0	700	647	10	0
34	31	9	0	77	71	4	6	750	693	15	0
35	32	7	6	78	72	3	0	800	740	0	0
36	33	6	0	79	73	1	6	900	832	10	0
37	34	4	6	80	74	0	0	1000	925	0	0
38	35	3	0	81	74	18	6	1250	1156	5	0
39	36	1	6	82	75	17	0	1500	1387	10	0
40	37	0	0	83	76	15	6	1750	1618	15	0
41	37	18	6	84	77	14	0	2000	1850	0	0
42	38	17	0	85	78	12	6	3000	2775	0	0
43	39	15	6	86	79	11	0	5000	4625	0	0

18s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	18	9	44	41	5	0	87	81	11	3
2	1	17	6	45	42	3	9	88	82	10	0
3	2	16	3	46	43	2	6	89	83	8	9
4	3	15	0	47	44	1	3	90	84	7	6
5	4	13	9	48	45	0	0	91	85	6	3
6	5	12	6	49	45	18	9	92	86	5	0
7	6	11	3	50	46	17	6	93	87	3	9
8	7	10	0	51	47	16	3	94	88	2	6
9	8	8	9	52	48	15	0	95	89	1	3
10	9	7	6	53	49	13	9	96	90	0	0
11	10	6	3	54	50	12	6	97	90	18	9
12	11	5	0	55	51	11	3	98	91	17	6
13	12	3	9	56	52	10	0	99	92	16	3
14	13	2	6	57	53	8	9	100	93	15	0
15	14	1	3	58	54	7	6	110	103	2	6
16	15	0	0	59	55	6	3	120	112	10	0
17	15	18	9	60	56	5	0	130	121	17	6
18	16	17	6	61	57	3	9	140	131	5	0
19	17	16	3	62	58	2	6	150	140	12	6
20	18	15	0	63	59	1	3	160	150	0	0
21	19	13	9	64	60	0	0	170	159	7	6
22	20	12	6	65	60	18	9	180	168	15	0
23	21	11	3	66	61	17	6	190	178	2	6
24	22	10	0	67	62	16	3	200	187	10	0
25	23	8	9	68	63	15	0	250	234	7	6
26	24	7	6	69	64	13	9	256	240	0	0
27	25	6	3	70	65	12	6	272	255	0	0
28	26	5	0	71	66	11	3	300	281	5	0
29	27	3	9	72	67	10	0	365	342	3	9
30	28	2	6	73	68	8	9	400	375	0	0
31	29	1	3	74	69	7	6	500	468	15	0
32	30	0	0	75	70	6	3	600	562	10	0
33	30	18	9	76	71	5	0	700	656	5	0
34	31	17	6	77	72	3	9	750	703	2	6
35	32	16	3	78	73	2	6	800	750	0	0
36	33	15	0	79	74	1	3	900	843	15	0
37	34	13	9	80	75	0	0	1000	937	10	0
38	35	12	6	81	75	18	9	1250	1171	17	6
39	36	11	3	82	76	17	6	1500	1406	5	0
40	37	10	0	83	77	16	3	1750	1640	12	6
41	38	8	9	84	78	15	0	2000	1875	0	0
42	39	7	6	85	79	13	9	3000	2812	10	0
43	40	6	3	86	80	12	6	5000	4687	10	0

19s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	19	0	44	41	16	0	87	82	13	0
2	1	18	0	45	42	15	0	88	83	12	0
3	2	17	0	46	43	14	0	89	84	11	0
4	3	16	0	47	44	13	0	90	85	10	0
5	4	15	0	48	45	12	0	91	86	9	0
6	5	14	0	49	46	11	0	92	87	8	0
7	6	13	0	50	47	10	0	93	88	7	0
8	7	12	0	51	48	9	0	94	89	6	0
9	8	11	0	52	49	8	0	95	90	5	0
10	9	10	0	53	50	7	0	96	91	4	0
11	10	9	0	54	51	6	0	97	92	3	0
12	11	8	0	55	52	5	0	98	93	2	0
13	12	7	0	56	53	4	0	99	94	1	0
14	13	6	0	57	54	3	0	100	95	0	0
15	14	5	0	58	55	2	0	110	104	10	0
16	15	4	0	59	56	1	0	120	114	0	0
17	16	3	0	60	57	0	0	130	123	10	0
18	17	2	0	61	57	19	0	140	133	0	0
19	18	1	0	62	58	18	0	150	142	10	0
20	19	0	0	63	59	17	0	160	152	0	0
21	19	19	0	64	60	16	0	170	161	10	0
22	20	18	0	65	61	15	0	180	171	0	0
23	21	17	0	66	62	14	0	190	180	10	0
24	22	16	0	67	63	13	0	200	190	0	0
25	23	15	0	68	64	12	0	250	237	10	0
26	24	14	0	69	65	11	0	256	243	4	0
27	25	13	0	70	66	10	0	272	258	8	0
28	26	12	0	71	67	9	0	300	285	0	0
29	27	11	0	72	68	8	0	365	346	15	0
30	28	10	0	73	69	7	0	400	380	0	0
31	29	9	0	74	70	6	0	500	475	0	0
32	30	8	0	75	71	5	0	600	570	0	0
33	31	7	0	76	72	4	0	700	665	0	0
34	32	6	0	77	73	3	0	750	712	10	0
35	33	5	0	78	74	2	0	800	760	0	0
36	34	4	0	79	75	1	0	900	855	0	0
37	35	3	0	80	76	0	0	1000	950	0	0
38	36	2	0	81	76	19	0	1250	1187	10	0
39	37	1	0	82	77	18	0	1500	1425	0	0
40	38	0	0	83	78	17	0	1750	1662	10	0
41	38	19	0	84	79	16	0	2000	1900	0	0
42	39	18	0	85	80	15	0	3000	2850	0	0
43	40	17	0	86	81	14	0	5000	4750	0	0

19s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	19	3	44	42	7	0	87	83	14	9
2	1	18	6	45	43	6	3	88	84	14	0
3	2	17	9	46	44	5	6	89	85	13	3
4	3	17	0	47	45	4	9	90	86	12	6
5	4	16	3	48	46	4	0	91	87	11	9
6	5	15	6	49	47	3	3	92	88	11	0
7	6	14	9	50	48	2	6	93	89	10	3
8	7	14	0	51	49	1	9	94	90	9	6
9	8	13	3	52	50	1	0	95	91	8	9
10	9	12	6	53	51	0	3	96	92	8	0
11	10	11	9	54	51	19	6	97	93	7	3
12	11	11	0	55	52	18	9	98	94	6	6
13	12	10	3	56	53	18	0	99	95	5	9
14	13	9	6	57	54	17	3	100	96	5	0
15	14	8	9	58	55	16	6	110	105	17	6
16	15	8	0	59	56	15	9	120	115	10	0
17	16	7	3	60	57	15	0	130	125	2	6
18	17	6	6	61	58	14	3	140	134	15	0
19	18	5	9	62	59	13	6	150	144	7	6
20	19	5	0	63	60	12	9	160	154	0	0
21	20	4	3	64	61	12	0	170	163	12	6
22	21	3	6	65	62	11	3	180	173	5	0
23	22	2	9	66	63	10	6	190	182	17	6
24	23	2	0	67	64	9	9	200	192	10	0
25	24	1	3	68	65	9	0	250	240	12	6
26	25	0	6	69	66	8	3	256	246	8	0
27	25	19	9	70	67	7	6	272	261	16	0
28	26	19	0	71	68	6	9	300	288	15	0
29	27	18	3	72	69	6	0	365	351	6	3
30	28	17	6	73	70	5	3	400	385	0	0
31	29	16	9	74	71	4	6	500	481	5	0
32	30	16	0	75	72	3	9	600	577	10	0
33	31	15	3	76	73	3	0	700	673	15	0
34	32	14	6	77	74	2	3	750	721	17	6
35	33	13	9	78	75	1	6	800	770	0	0
36	34	13	0	79	76	0	9	900	866	5	0
37	35	12	3	80	77	0	0	1000	962	10	0
38	36	11	6	81	77	19	3	1250	1203	2	6
39	37	10	9	82	78	18	6	1500	1443	15	0
40	38	10	0	83	79	17	9	1750	1684	7	6
41	39	9	3	84	80	17	0	2000	1925	0	0
42	40	8	6	85	81	16	3	3000	2887	10	0
43	41	7	9	86	82	15	6	5000	4812	10	0

19s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	19	6	44	42	18	0	87	84	16	6
2	1	19	0	45	43	17	6	88	85	16	0
3	2	18	6	46	44	17	0	89	86	15	6
4	3	18	0	47	45	16	6	90	87	15	0
5	4	17	6	48	46	16	0	91	88	14	6
6	5	17	0	49	47	15	6	92	89	14	0
7	6	16	6	50	48	15	0	93	90	13	6
8	7	16	0	51	49	14	6	94	91	13	0
9	8	15	6	52	50	14	0	95	92	12	6
10	9	15	0	53	51	13	6	96	93	12	0
11	10	14	6	54	52	13	0	97	94	11	6
12	11	14	0	55	53	12	6	98	95	11	0
13	12	13	6	56	54	12	0	99	96	10	6
14	13	13	0	57	55	11	6	100	97	10	0
15	14	12	6	58	56	11	0	110	107	5	0
16	15	12	0	59	57	10	6	120	117	0	0
17	16	11	6	60	58	10	0	130	126	15	0
18	17	11	0	61	59	9	6	140	136	10	0
19	18	10	6	62	60	9	0	150	146	5	0
20	19	10	0	63	61	8	6	160	156	0	0
21	20	9	6	64	62	8	0	170	165	15	0
22	21	9	0	65	63	7	6	180	175	10	0
23	22	8	6	66	64	7	0	190	185	5	0
24	23	8	0	67	65	6	6	200	195	0	0
25	24	7	6	68	66	6	0	250	243	15	0
26	25	7	0	69	67	5	6	256	249	12	0
27	26	6	6	70	68	5	0	272	265	4	0
28	27	6	0	71	69	4	6	300	292	10	0
29	28	5	6	72	70	4	0	365	355	17	6
30	29	5	0	73	71	3	6	400	390	0	0
31	30	4	6	74	72	3	0	500	487	10	0
32	31	4	0	75	73	2	6	600	585	0	0
33	32	3	6	76	74	2	0	700	682	10	0
34	33	3	0	77	75	1	6	750	731	5	0
35	34	2	6	78	76	1	0	800	780	0	0
36	35	2	0	79	77	0	6	900	877	10	0
37	36	1	6	80	78	0	0	1000	975	0	0
38	37	1	0	81	78	19	6	1250	1218	15	0
39	38	0	6	82	79	19	0	1500	1462	10	0
40	39	0	0	83	80	18	6	1750	1706	5	0
41	39	19	6	84	81	18	0	2000	1950	0	0
42	40	19	0	85	82	17	6	3000	2925	0	0
43	41	18	6	86	83	17	0	5000	4875	0	0

19s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	0	19	9	44	43	9	0	87	85	18	3
2	1	19	6	45	44	8	9	88	86	18	0
3	2	19	3	46	45	8	6	89	87	17	9
4	3	19	0	47	46	8	3	90	88	17	6
5	4	18	9	48	47	8	0	91	89	17	3
6	5	18	6	49	48	7	9	92	90	17	0
7	6	18	3	50	49	7	6	93	91	16	9
8	7	18	0	51	50	7	3	94	92	16	6
9	8	17	9	52	51	7	0	95	93	16	3
10	9	17	6	53	52	6	9	96	94	16	0
11	10	17	3	54	53	6	6	97	95	15	9
12	11	17	0	55	54	6	3	98	96	15	6
13	12	16	9	56	55	6	0	99	97	15	3
14	13	16	6	57	56	5	9	100	98	15	0
15	14	16	3	58	57	5	6	110	108	12	6
16	15	16	0	59	58	5	3	120	118	10	0
17	16	15	9	60	59	5	0	130	128	7	6
18	17	15	6	61	60	4	9	140	138	5	0
19	18	15	3	62	61	4	6	150	148	2	6
20	19	15	0	63	62	4	3	160	158	0	0
21	20	14	9	64	63	4	0	170	167	17	6
22	21	14	6	65	64	3	9	180	177	15	0
23	22	14	3	66	65	3	6	190	187	12	6
24	23	14	0	67	66	3	3	200	197	10	0
25	24	13	9	68	67	3	0	250	246	17	6
26	25	13	6	69	68	2	9	256	252	16	0
27	26	13	3	70	69	2	6	272	268	12	0
28	27	13	0	71	70	2	3	300	296	5	0
29	28	12	9	72	71	2	0	365	360	8	9
30	29	12	6	73	72	1	9	400	395	0	0
31	30	12	3	74	73	1	6	500	493	15	0
32	31	12	0	75	74	1	3	600	592	10	0
33	32	11	9	76	75	1	0	700	691	5	0
34	33	11	6	77	76	0	9	750	740	12	6
35	34	11	3	78	77	0	6	800	790	0	0
36	35	11	0	79	78	0	3	900	888	15	0
37	36	10	9	80	79	0	0	1000	987	10	0
38	37	10	6	81	79	19	9	1250	1234	7	6
39	38	10	3	82	80	19	6	1500	1481	5	0
40	39	10	0	83	81	19	3	1750	1728	2	6
41	40	9	9	84	82	19	0	2000	1975	0	0
42	41	9	6	85	83	18	9	3000	2962	10	0
43	42	9	3	86	84	18	6	5000	4937	10	0

20s 3d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	1	0	3	44	44	11	0	87	88	1	9
2	2	0	6	45	45	11	3	88	89	2	0
3	3	0	9	46	46	11	6	89	90	2	3
4	4	1	0	47	47	11	9	90	91	2	6
5	5	1	3	48	48	12	0	91	92	2	9
6	6	1	6	49	49	12	3	92	93	3	0
7	7	1	9	50	50	12	6	93	94	3	3
8	8	2	0	51	51	12	9	94	95	3	6
9	9	2	3	52	52	13	0	95	96	3	9
10	10	2	6	53	53	13	3	96	97	4	0
11	11	2	9	54	54	13	6	97	98	4	3
12	12	3	0	55	55	13	9	98	99	4	6
13	13	3	3	56	56	14	0	99	100	4	9
14	14	3	6	57	57	14	3	100	101	5	0
15	15	3	9	58	58	14	6	110	111	7	6
16	16	4	0	59	59	14	9	120	121	10	0
17	17	4	3	60	60	15	0	130	131	12	6
18	18	4	6	61	61	15	3	140	141	15	0
19	19	4	9	62	62	15	6	150	151	17	6
20	20	5	0	63	63	15	9	160	162	0	0
21	21	5	3	64	64	16	0	170	172	2	6
22	22	5	6	65	65	16	3	180	182	5	0
23	23	5	9	66	66	16	6	190	192	7	6
24	24	6	0	67	67	16	9	200	202	10	0
25	25	6	3	68	68	17	0	250	253	2	6
26	26	6	6	69	69	17	3	256	259	4	0
27	27	6	9	70	70	17	6	272	275	8	0
28	28	7	0	71	71	17	9	300	303	15	0
29	29	7	3	72	72	18	0	365	369	11	3
30	30	7	6	73	73	18	3	400	405	0	0
31	31	7	9	74	74	18	6	500	506	5	0
32	32	8	0	75	75	18	9	600	607	10	0
33	33	8	3	76	76	19	0	700	708	15	0
34	34	8	6	77	77	19	3	750	759	7	6
35	35	8	9	78	78	19	6	800	810	0	0
36	36	9	0	79	79	19	9	900	911	5	0
37	37	9	3	80	81	0	0	1000	1012	10	0
38	38	9	6	81	82	0	3	1250	1265	12	6
39	39	9	9	82	83	0	6	1500	1518	15	0
40	40	10	0	83	84	0	9	1750	1771	17	6
41	41	10	3	84	85	1	0	2000	2025	0	0
42	42	10	6	85	86	1	3	3000	3037	10	0
43	43	10	9	86	87	1	6	5000	5062	10	0

20s 6d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	1	0	6	44	45	2	0	87	89	3	6
2	2	1	0	45	46	2	6	88	90	4	0
3	3	1	6	46	47	3	0	89	91	4	6
4	4	2	0	47	48	3	6	90	92	5	0
5	5	2	6	48	49	4	0	91	93	5	6
6	6	3	0	49	50	4	6	92	94	6	0
7	7	3	6	50	51	5	0	93	95	6	6
8	8	4	0	51	52	5	6	94	96	7	0
9	9	4	6	52	53	6	0	95	97	7	6
10	10	5	0	53	54	6	6	96	98	8	0
11	11	5	6	54	55	7	0	97	99	8	6
12	12	6	0	55	56	7	6	98	100	9	0
13	13	6	6	56	57	8	0	99	101	9	6
14	14	7	0	57	58	8	6	100	102	10	0
15	15	7	6	58	59	9	0	110	112	15	0
16	16	8	0	59	60	9	6	120	123	0	0
17	17	8	6	60	61	10	0	130	133	5	0
18	18	9	0	61	62	10	6	140	143	10	0
19	19	9	6	62	63	11	0	150	153	15	0
20	20	10	0	63	64	11	6	160	164	0	0
21	21	10	6	64	65	12	0	170	174	5	0
22	22	11	0	65	66	12	6	180	184	10	0
23	23	11	6	66	67	13	0	190	194	15	0
24	24	12	0	67	68	13	6	200	205	0	0
25	25	12	6	68	69	14	0	250	256	5	0
26	26	13	0	69	70	14	6	256	262	8	0
27	27	13	6	70	71	15	0	272	278	16	0
28	28	14	0	71	72	15	6	300	307	10	0
29	29	14	6	72	73	16	0	365	374	2	6
30	30	15	0	73	74	16	6	400	410	0	0
31	31	15	6	74	75	17	0	500	512	10	0
32	32	16	0	75	76	17	6	600	615	0	0
33	33	16	6	76	77	18	0	700	717	10	0
34	34	17	0	77	78	18	6	750	768	15	0
35	35	17	6	78	79	19	0	800	820	0	0
36	36	18	0	79	80	19	6	900	922	10	0
37	37	18	6	80	82	0	0	1000	1025	0	0
38	38	19	0	81	83	0	6	1250	1281	5	0
39	39	19	6	82	84	1	0	1500	1537	10	0
40	41	0	0	83	85	1	6	1750	1793	15	0
41	42	0	6	84	86	2	0	2000	2050	0	0
42	43	1	0	85	87	2	6	3000	3075	0	0
43	44	1	6	86	88	3	0	5000	5125	0	0

20s 9d

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	1	0	9	44	45	13	0	87	90	5	3
2	2	1	6	45	46	13	9	88	91	6	0
3	3	2	3	46	47	14	6	89	92	6	9
4	4	3	0	47	48	15	3	90	93	7	6
5	5	3	9	48	49	16	0	91	94	8	3
6	6	4	6	49	50	16	9	92	95	9	0
7	7	5	3	50	51	17	6	93	96	9	9
8	8	6	0	51	52	18	3	94	97	10	6
9	9	6	9	52	53	19	0	95	98	11	3
10	10	7	6	53	54	19	9	96	99	12	0
11	11	8	3	54	56	0	6	97	100	12	9
12	12	9	0	55	57	1	3	98	101	13	6
13	13	9	9	56	58	2	0	99	102	14	3
14	14	10	6	57	59	2	9	100	103	15	0
15	15	11	3	58	60	3	6	110	114	2	6
16	16	12	0	59	61	4	3	120	124	10	0
17	17	12	9	60	62	5	0	130	134	17	6
18	18	13	6	61	63	5	9	140	145	5	0
19	19	14	3	62	64	6	6	150	155	12	6
20	20	15	0	63	65	7	3	160	166	0	0
21	21	15	9	64	66	8	0	170	176	7	6
22	22	16	6	65	67	8	9	180	186	15	0
23	23	17	3	66	68	9	6	190	197	2	6
24	24	18	0	67	69	10	3	200	207	10	0
25	25	18	9	68	70	11	0	250	259	7	6
26	26	19	6	69	71	11	9	256	265	12	0
27	28	0	3	70	72	12	6	272	282	4	0
28	29	1	0	71	73	13	3	300	311	5	0
29	30	1	9	72	74	14	0	365	378	13	9
30	31	2	6	73	75	14	9	400	415	0	0
31	32	3	3	74	76	15	6	500	518	15	0
32	33	4	0	75	77	16	3	600	622	10	0
33	34	4	9	76	78	17	0	700	726	5	0
34	35	5	6	77	79	17	9	750	778	2	6
35	36	6	3	78	80	18	6	800	830	0	0
36	37	7	0	79	81	19	3	900	933	15	0
37	38	7	9	80	83	0	0	1000	1037	10	0
38	39	8	6	81	84	0	9	1250	1296	17	6
39	40	9	3	82	85	1	6	1500	1556	5	0
40	41	10	0	83	86	2	3	1750	1815	12	6
41	42	10	9	84	87	3	0	2000	2075	0	0
42	43	11	6	85	88	3	9	3000	3112	10	0
43	44	12	3	86	89	4	6	5000	5187	10	0

21s

No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.	No	£	s.	d.
1	1	1	0	44	46	4	0	87	91	7	0
2	2	2	0	45	47	5	0	88	92	8	0
3	3	3	0	46	48	6	0	89	93	9	0
4	4	4	0	47	49	7	0	90	94	10	0
5	5	5	0	48	50	8	0	91	95	11	0
6	6	6	0	49	51	9	0	92	96	12	0
7	7	7	0	50	52	10	0	93	97	13	0
8	8	8	0	51	53	11	0	94	98	14	0
9	9	9	0	52	54	12	0	95	99	15	0
10	10	10	0	53	55	13	0	96	100	16	0
11	11	11	0	54	56	14	0	97	101	17	0
12	12	12	0	55	57	15	0	98	102	18	0
13	13	13	0	56	58	16	0	99	103	19	0
14	14	14	0	57	59	17	0	100	105	0	0
15	15	15	0	58	60	18	0	110	115	10	0
16	16	16	0	59	61	19	0	120	126	0	0
17	17	17	0	60	63	0	0	130	136	10	0
18	18	18	0	61	64	1	0	140	147	0	0
19	19	19	0	62	65	2	0	150	157	10	0
20	21	0	0	63	66	3	0	160	168	0	0
21	22	1	0	64	67	4	0	170	178	10	0
22	23	2	0	65	68	5	0	180	189	0	0
23	24	3	0	66	69	6	0	190	199	10	0
24	25	4	0	67	70	7	0	200	210	0	0
25	26	5	0	68	71	8	0	250	262	10	0
26	27	6	0	69	72	9	0	256	268	16	0
27	28	7	0	70	73	10	0	272	285	12	0
28	29	8	0	71	74	11	0	300	315	0	0
29	30	9	0	72	75	12	0	365	383	5	0
30	31	10	0	73	76	13	0	400	420	0	0
31	32	11	0	74	77	14	0	500	525	0	0
32	33	12	0	75	78	15	0	600	630	0	0
33	34	13	0	76	79	16	0	700	735	0	0
34	35	14	0	77	80	17	0	750	787	10	0
35	36	15	0	78	81	18	0	800	840	0	0
36	37	16	0	79	82	19	0	900	945	0	0
37	38	17	0	80	84	0	0	1000	1050	0	0
38	39	18	0	81	85	1	0	1250	1312	10	0
39	40	19	0	82	86	2	0	1500	1575	0	0
40	42	0	0	83	87	3	0	1750	1837	10	0
41	43	1	0	84	88	4	0	2000	2100	0	0
42	44	2	0	85	89	5	0	3000	3150	0	0
43	45	3	0	86	90	6	0	5000	5250	0	0

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'AT HOME' DAYS.

MONDAY.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY.

'AT HOME' DAYS.

FRIDAY.

SATURDAY.

SUNDAY.


How are you ?
Have you had your
MOLASSINE
DOG CAKE ?